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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916

REPORT OF THE
GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1916



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1916

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
San Juan, Porto Rico, September 11, 1916.

SIR: In pursuance of law I have the honor to present the following report of the Governor of Porto Rico covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

INTRODUCTION.

It is gratifying to be able to report that Porto Rico has completely recovered from the economic embarrassment under which the island had been laboring for some three years. That its former prosperity has been regained and surpassed is evident, not only from casual observation of business conditions, but also from a study of the figures and tables of external trade which are published in this report. The chief factor in this restoration of prosperity is the extraordinary revival of the sugar industry, the chief industry of the island, which has been brought about by the high price of sugar, supplemented by the repeal of the free-sugar clause of the Simmons-Underwood tariff.

The total value of exports for the year ending June 30, 1916, was \$66,731,573, the highest total ever recorded, overtopping the figures of the previous year by \$17,374,666. This is an increase of about 35 per cent over the exports of last year or those of any previous year. The increase in sugar alone was \$18,530,691, going up from \$27,278,754 in 1915 to \$45,809,445 in 1916, due to a large increase in both the quantity produced and the price. The quantity of sugar exported during the fiscal year was 424,955 short tons. This was 42,255 tons in excess of the highest previous record, that of 1913, when the exports amounted to 382,700 tons. This showing, however, does not do complete justice to the year just closed; for, owing to shipping and other difficulties, a much larger amount of sugar was left on the island at the close of the fiscal year than usual. It is predicted that with a continuance of the present favorable weather conditions the amount of sugar produced in Porto Rico during the next fiscal year will reach a total of half a million tons.

It is interesting and important to note that the increase in the total exports was more than one million dollars less than the increase in sugar alone, showing that there was a considerable decrease in the total exports of articles other than sugar. As for some years strong efforts have been made to diversify agricultural production, so that economic life might have a broader base, it is important to study the figures in some detail to see whether this decline was due to the

revival of heavy planting of sugar. In the production of some of the articles other than sugar there were gratifying increases, although there were decreases in others.

Practically all the decrease is accounted for in four articles, namely, coffee, pineapples, cigars, and tobacco, which together showed a combined decrease of \$3,236,826. On the other hand, there were seven articles which showed increases in export figures, amounting when combined to almost two million dollars. The most notable of these are molasses, oranges, and straw hats, which show increases varying from 70 to more than 100 per cent over the figures for the preceding year. Moreover, it is proper to add that all the decreases were due to weather or other accidental causes and in no way connected with the increased planting of sugar.

The most distressing and discouraging decrease in exports was the appalling decline in quantity of coffee. This dropped from 51,125,620 pounds in 1915 to 32,144,283 pounds in 1916, a decrease of about 37 per cent. Although this heavy slump in quantity was partly compensated for by an increase in price, it nevertheless resulted in a decrease in the value of coffee exports of more than \$2,000,000.

Unfortunately this occurred at the very moment when we were endeavoring to widen the markets for Porto Rican coffee by maintaining a coffee exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, hoping thereby to attract American consumers. Whatever interest was created by this exhibit was immediately nullified by this greatly diminished supply and the consequent increase in price.

Turning to imports, we find an increase in the total value of imports of \$5,066,860, going up from \$33,884,296 last year to \$38,951,156 this year. Imports from foreign countries gained in value only \$104,176, reaching a total of \$3,058,641. On the other hand, imports from the United States gained in value \$4,962,684, increasing from \$30,929,831 in 1915 to \$35,892,515. Undoubtedly a considerable part of this increase in value was due to the higher cost of the articles imported, which in turn is due to the great war and higher freight rates, but it is also due in part to increased prosperity and greater purchasing power of the Porto Rican people.

For the first time in the history of the island the total external trade has exceeded \$100,000,000, reaching the great sum of \$105,682,729, the highest previous record being \$92,678,304 in 1912. The year under review exceeded these figures by about \$13,000,000. The balance of exports over imports also far exceeded all previous records. Last year the trade balance in favor of Porto Rico reached the unprecedented sum of \$15,472,611. This year even that remarkable balance was almost doubled, the exact trade balance in favor of Porto Rico being \$27,780,417. Most tropical countries are debtor countries and are therefore compelled to export more merchandise than they import in order to pay their obligations abroad, and for the past 14 years with one exception Porto Rico has had a balance of trade in her favor, but never before has this balance reached anything like the large figures recorded last year, or even those of the previous year. At the present rate of settlement the foreign obligations of this small island ought speedily to be canceled. The combined trade balances for the past two years amount to \$43,253,028, a

sum equal to nearly one-fourth of the entire assessments of property for purposes of taxation.

Another feature is worthy of special notice. Porto Rico has again during the past year emphatically reasserted the tendency of its external trade to confine itself to the United States. Nearly 92 per cent of all the external trade was carried on with the United States, reaching a total value of \$96,845,283 out of a grand total of \$105,-682,729. A chart is published on another page showing graphically how this percentage has steadily increased since 1901, when it was about 72 per cent, until last year, when it was 92 per cent. In the amount of its total trade with the United States Porto Rico stands fifteenth in the list of all the countries of the world.

Internal business has already responded to the change in economic conditions. Debts have been liquidated and trade has expanded in various directions. The lessons of the past crisis have not been forgotten, however, and business is proceeding upon more conservative lines than before the crisis. During the fiscal year 16 new domestic corporations with a paid-up capital of \$187,900, and 14 foreign corporations with a paid-up capital of \$21,407,100 were officially registered and authorized to transact business of various kinds. Of the domestic corporations about one-half were for the purpose of establishing manufacturing industries. These facts speak eloquently of the changed attitude as to the future which possesses the minds of the business men at this time as compared with that of last year. The figures show a very large increase in the paid-up capital of both the foreign and domestic corporations.

A study of the consolidated bank statement, published elsewhere in this report, affords interesting additional evidence of the improvement of business conditions. The aggregate deposits in the 11 recognized banking institutions reach a total of nearly \$17,000,000. This is an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 over those of the year before, and of about \$5,000,000 over those of the year 1913, the highest on record. The amount held outside the island in the hands of correspondents has increased from \$3,500,000 last year to over \$5,000,000 this year, while the amount owed by island banks has been reduced from over \$2,500,000 to a little more than \$500,000. The loans and discounts items show an increase of more than \$1,000,000, while the stock of cash held by the various banks has increased by more than \$2,000,000. The interest rate has also decreased somewhat, and the bankers maintain that all legitimate interests offering proper security have no difficulty in securing accommodations. The average cash reserve seems more than ample to cover all possible contingencies.

The Bureau of Weights and Measures again deserves especial mention for the skill and diligence with which its officials are developing their work of protecting the people of all classes against fraud in weights and measures. During the past year especial attention was given to the inspection of the measures used by the coffee pickers with gratifying results. Great energy was displayed by the inspectors in suppressing all kinds of false standards and prosecuting those who used them in violation of law. During the year 1,046 cases of violation of the law of weights and measures were presented to the courts, and in 924 cases the defendants were convicted and sentenced by the courts.

The development of agriculture is receiving as careful attention as is possible with the organization and resources at the command of the government. Two experiment stations, that of the Federal Government at Mayaguez and that of the insular government at Rio Piedras, are working in cooperation with each other along the lines usual in such institutions. The insular board of commissioners of agriculture, in addition to maintaining the experiment station at Rio Piedras, has also carried on other work of disseminating among the farmers useful information and of enforcing the quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction of plant diseases, etc., as explained elsewhere in this report. Private individuals and corporations are also cooperating with these public efforts to improve and diversify the agricultural activities of the Porto Rican people. During the last year promising experiments have been made by several private citizens looking to the production of rice in the island. These experiments have already proceeded so far as to demonstrate the feasibility of growing rice profitably upon the lowlands of the island, and the hope is held out that this island may speedily become self-supporting as to this staple article of food. As the annual importations of rice at the present time amount to more than \$5,000,000, it can easily be seen that this is a matter of no little importance. The greatest difficulty confronting all these efforts at improvement is the unusually large amount of ignorance, poverty, and helplessness which exists among the agricultural laborers and farmers of Porto Rico, especially in the matter of adopting new methods of doing those things which for many generations have been done in stereotyped and obsolete ways. The appropriation of \$10,000 a year made by the last Congress for agricultural extension work in Porto Rico will prove of very great assistance in this tremendous task. There is especial need for such work among the coffee planters. For many years great efforts have been made by the Government to enlarge the market for Porto Rican coffee, especially in the United States. Last year a coffee exhibit was maintained throughout the period of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco for the purpose of advertising this coffee, only to find that the production of coffee, which has always been limited, declined in quantity more than 37 per cent during the very year that the exhibit was maintained. It is now evident that the most sensible way in which the Government may aid the coffee industry is to endeavor to increase the amount and the stability of the annual production by improving methods of planting and cultivation.

As has been many times stated, agriculture is the great basic industry of Porto Rico and is now and will continue indefinitely to be the source of livelihood of more than four-fifths of its people. The diversification and general upbuilding of agriculture is the fundamental economic task of both the people and the government of the island. While the government is doing and shall continue to do everything possible to encourage the introduction and development of manufacturing enterprises, it must not overlook the indisputable fact that Porto Rico, like all tropical countries, must depend largely upon agriculture. In this task the two most immediate needs of the island at present are as follows: First, the unification of all of the government's activities in this direction under the head of a regular

department of agriculture and labor which the passage of the new organic act would enable us to establish; second, some method of extending among the small farmers the benefits of rural credit, either through the application to Porto Rico of the rural-credit legislation recently passed by Congress or through the establishment of a people's bank especially devoted to this task.

As will be seen from the report of the commissioner of education, the work of this department, in spite of reduced appropriations, was continued throughout the year with unabated hopefulness and energy; but it will also be seen how much remains to be done before the educational work of the island can be brought up even to the most pressing needs of the great and growing population. Of the 419,599 persons of legal school age, 151,562 were enrolled in all the public schools; that is, 35.8 per cent. Of the entire school population 79 per cent live in the rural barrios, and of these only 26 per cent were enrolled in the rural schools. Even this percentage was accomplished only by an extraordinary use of the double-enrollment plan, whereby each teacher is supposed to give instruction to 80 children, 40 in the morning and 40 in the afternoon of each school day. In the urban centers 72.5 per cent of the children of legal school age were enrolled. The pupils were taught by 2,488 teachers, of whom 2,296 were Porto Ricans and 172 Americans. The public schools were conducted in 1,506 different school buildings, of which 486 are public property and 1,020 are rented. During the past year 59 new sites for school buildings were acquired and 83 new school buildings have either been completed or are in process of construction. The total expenditure of public funds for educational purposes was \$1,840,016, of which \$1,348,306 was from insular funds and \$491,710 from school-board funds. To the intelligent reader these simple facts and figures reveal clearly the real situation as to educational progress in Porto Rico. More schools, more buildings, more teachers, especially in the rural barrios, must somehow be provided before any serious impression can be made upon the tremendous illiteracy which prevails among the masses of the people of Porto Rico. From most of the schools numbers of pupils are turned away for lack of room and of teachers. A touch of sardonic humor is added to the situation by the fact that we have a compulsory school law in Porto Rico. There would be created an interesting and dramatic scene if all of the children who are under legal compulsion to attend school were to present themselves some morning at the schoolhouses of this island.

Great efforts were made during the past year by the commissioner of education with all the resources at his command to increase the general efficiency of the work of his department, especially throughout the rural districts where the need is so urgent. Some progress was made in the development of prevocational and industrial education, with promising results considering the limited amount of funds available for the purpose. Upon the whole it is difficult to see how much more could be accomplished with the amount of appropriations that have been made for this department. It is proper to state, however, that the legislature availed itself of its first opportunity by increasing the appropriations at its last session providing for the establishment of 275 additional rural schools. This is an increase of 20.7 per cent over the present number.

A thorough review of the work of the year, with complete statistics, is contained in the report of the commissioner of education published elsewhere in this volume.

On account of a large reduction of the appropriation for the sanitation service there has been great difficulty in maintaining the standard as to general health conditions in the island. The efficiency of the service was tested during the past year in handling and suppressing two slight epidemics. In the month of October there appeared in San Juan an outbreak of dengue fever in mild form which assumed the proportions of an epidemic. A difference of opinion developed among the medical authorities of the island as to whether this might not be in reality a very mild form of yellow fever. In order to settle this matter the Federal Government kindly sent to Porto Rico the two highest authorities upon yellow fever in their service, namely, Surg. Gen. Gorgas, of the United States Army, and Asst. Surg. Gen. Carter, of the United States Public Health Service. Both of these distinguished experts officially settled the controversy by pronouncing the disease to be dengue fever, and suggested methods for its suppression. The disease was quickly stamped out, but in doing so a resumption of the campaign for the suppression of mosquitoes was inaugurated by the sanitation department, which, although it caused some additional expense, undoubtedly resulted in substantial benefit both as security against disease and improvement in the general comfort of the people. During the month of May there was an outbreak of smallpox in epidemic form in San Juan and Trujillo Alto. The disease was in mild form, but continued to develop for some two or three months in these municipalities before it was finally suppressed. This also had beneficial results by affording an opportunity for a general revaccination, which had been neglected for several years. About 100,000 people were vaccinated in the communities affected.

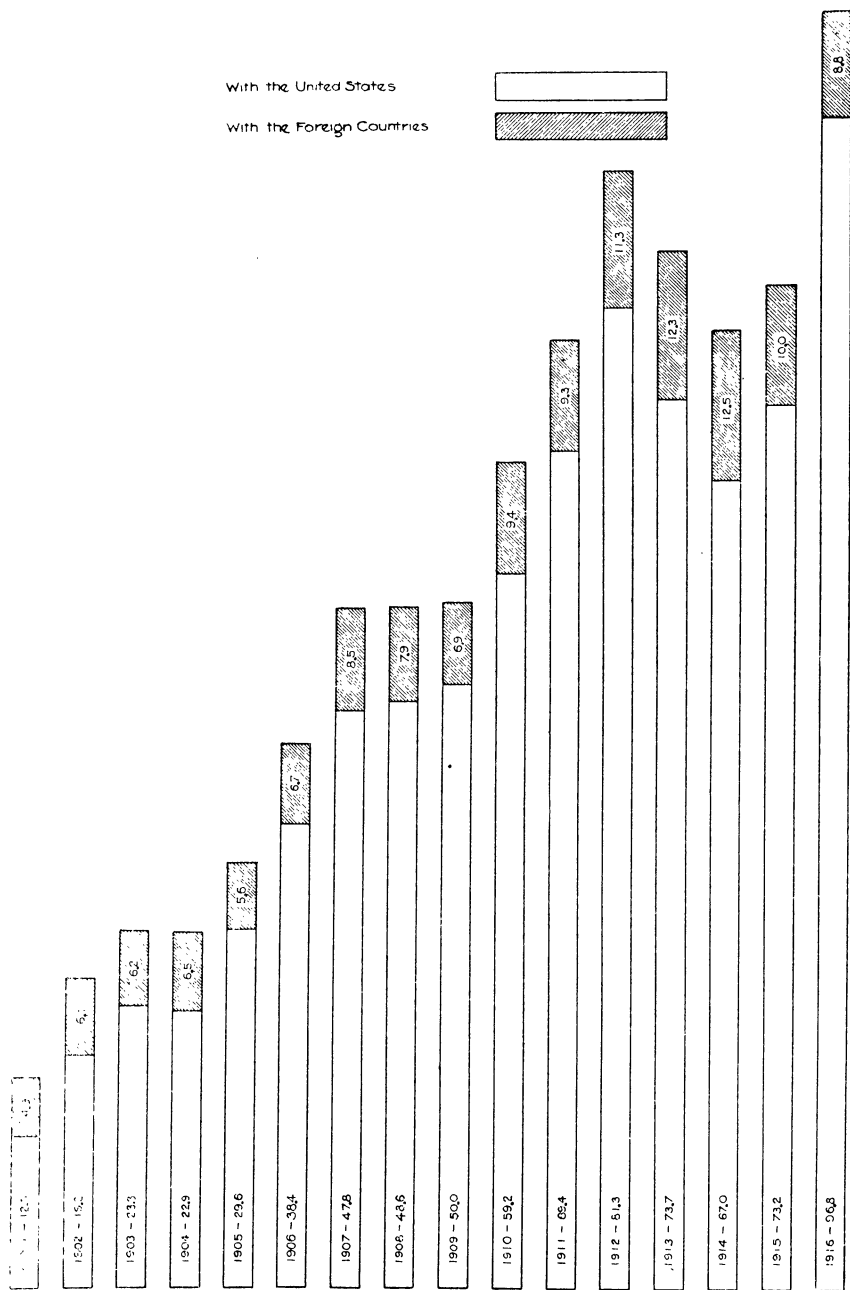
The sanitary surveys of various watersheds by the engineers of this department was continued throughout the year, this work being necessary because of the growing interest in waterworks systems among the municipalities, which resulted in the completion during the year of a number of aqueducts and the initiation of work upon others.

The rate of mortality increased from 19.7 in 1914-15 to 21.9 in 1915-16, due largely to the increased prevalence and higher mortality of malaria and tuberculosis.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

The value of imports and exports during the fiscal year 1915-16 aggregated \$105,682,729, an increase of \$22,441,526 over the corresponding total of the preceding year, and the largest in the history of the island. Imports were valued at \$38,951,156 and exports at \$66,731,573, an increase in the former of \$5,066,860 and in the latter of \$17,374,666. The causes and the significance of these figures have already been discussed in this report.

The following tables indicate the relative values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1915-16 and previous years:



(In millions of dollars.)

CHART SHOWING COMPARATIVE TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1901-1916.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967
1902.....	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,209	30,644,490
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219
1911.....	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912.....	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913.....	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914.....	34,423,180	8,679,582	43,102,762
1915.....	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1916.....	60,952,768	5,778,805	66,731,573

TABLE NO. 2.—*Merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,728	\$8,918,136
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997
1912.....	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891
1913.....	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062
1914.....	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787
1915.....	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296
1916.....	35,892,515	3,058,641	38,951,156

TABLE NO. 3.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with the United States.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade with United States.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$5,581,288	\$12,546,696
1902.....	10,882,653	8,378,766	19,261,419
1903.....	12,245,845	11,051,195	23,297,040
1904.....	11,210,069	11,722,826	22,932,895
1905.....	13,974,070	15,633,145	29,607,215
1906.....	19,224,881	19,142,461	38,367,342
1907.....	25,686,285	22,070,133	47,756,418
1908.....	22,677,376	25,891,281	48,568,657
1909.....	23,618,545	26,394,312	50,012,857
1910.....	27,097,654	32,095,645	59,193,299
1911.....	34,671,958	34,765,409	69,437,367
1912.....	38,470,963	42,873,401	81,344,364
1913.....	33,155,005	40,538,623	73,693,628
1914.....	32,568,368	34,423,180	66,991,548
1915.....	30,929,831	42,311,920	73,241,751
1916.....	35,892,515	60,952,768	96,845,283

TABLE NO. 4.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with foreign countries.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total foreign trade.
1901.....	\$1,952,728	\$3,002,679	\$4,955,407
1902.....	2,326,957	4,055,190	6,382,147
1903.....	2,203,441	4,037,884	6,241,325
1904.....	1,958,960	4,543,077	6,502,037
1905.....	2,562,189	3,076,420	5,638,609
1906.....	2,602,784	4,115,069	6,717,853
1907.....	3,580,887	4,926,167	8,507,054
1908.....	3,148,289	4,753,209	7,901,498
1909.....	2,925,781	3,996,913	6,922,694
1910.....	3,537,201	5,864,574	9,401,775
1911.....	4,115,039	5,152,958	9,267,997
1912.....	4,501,928	6,832,012	11,333,940
1913.....	3,745,057	8,564,942	12,309,999
1914.....	3,838,419	8,679,582	12,518,001
1915.....	2,954,465	7,044,987	9,999,452
1916.....	3,058,641	5,778,805	8,837,446

TABLE NO. 5.—*Statement showing annual trade balance resulting from the commerce between Porto Rico and other ports.*

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.	
			In favor of the island.	Against the island.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	.....	\$334,169
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	.....	775,654
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	\$639,793	.....
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	3,096,874	.....
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	2,173,306	.....
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	1,429,865	.....
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	.....	2,270,872
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	4,818,825	.....
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	3,846,899	.....
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	7,325,364	.....
1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	1,131,370	.....
1912.....	42,972,801	49,705,413	6,732,522	.....
1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	12,203,503	.....
1914.....	36,406,787	43,102,762	6,695,975	.....
1915.....	33,884,296	49,356,907	15,472,611	.....
1916.....	38,951,156	66,731,573	27,780,417	.....

TABLE NO. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements.....	.....	\$47,114	.....	\$37,271
Animals.....	.....	18,391	.....	1,155
Breadstuffs:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bread and biscuits.....	pounds.. 5,703,251	391,908	.....	12,975
Corn meal.....	barrels.. 90,653	340,160	.....	.....
Oats.....	bushels.. 236,213	128,706	32	22
Wheat flour.....	barrels.. 337,299	1,954,301	.....	.....
Rice.....	pounds.. 143,171,261	5,596,068	64,376	2,711
All other.....	.....	179,313	.....	25,975
Candles.....	pounds.. 1,069,231	95,883	.....	.....
Cars, carriages, and parts of.....	.....	1,087,748	.....	.....
Cement.....	barrels.. 245,084	278,882	.....	.....
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	.....	625,283	.....	80,312
Coal.....	tons.. 135,518	423,947	.....	.....
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared.....	.....	40,767	.....	29,410

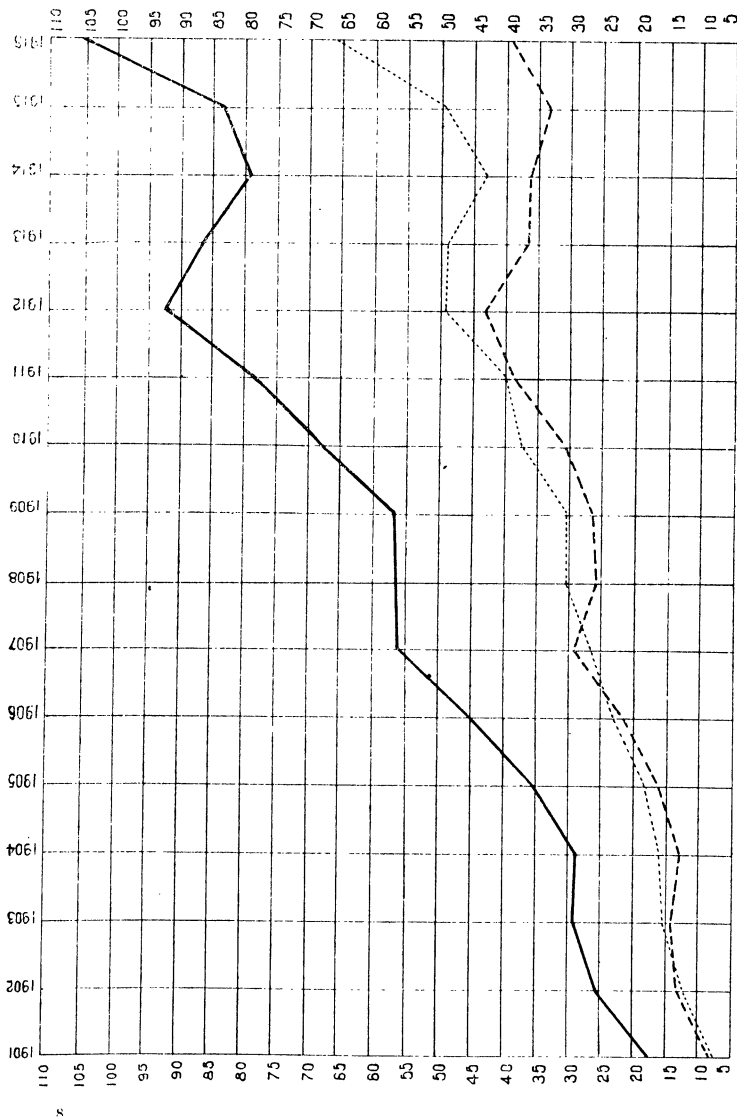


CHART SHOWING GENERAL INCREASE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE BETWEEN PORTO RICO AND THE MAINLAND OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES FROM 1901-1916.

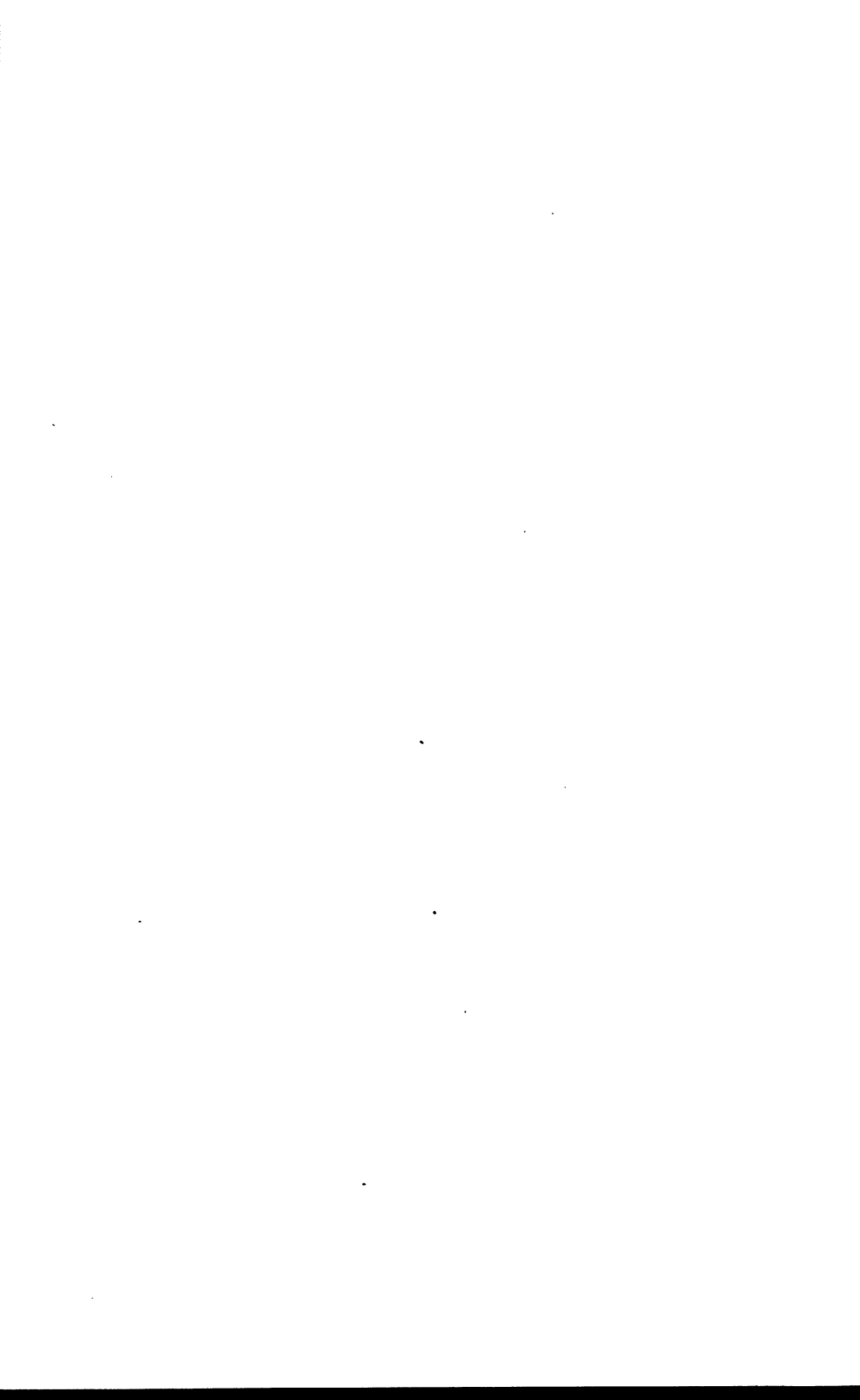


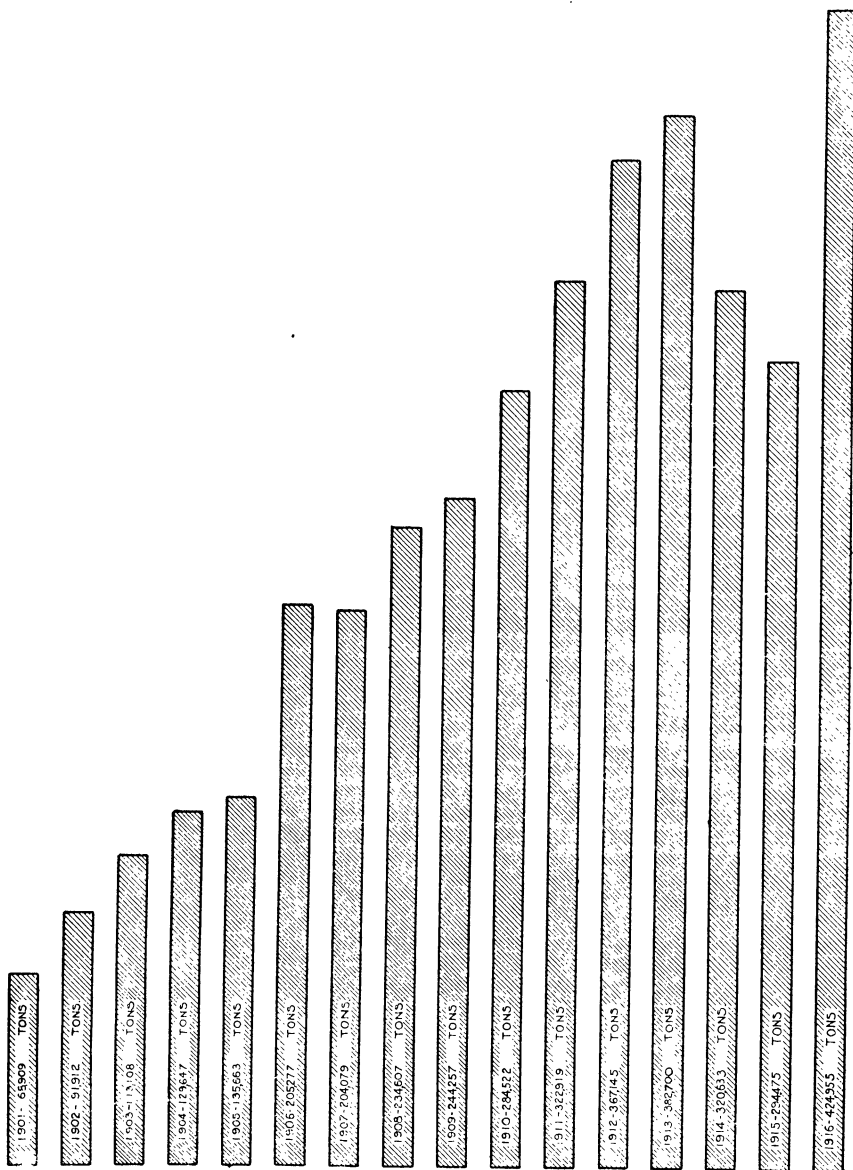
TABLE NO. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths.....yards.....	28,376,142	\$1,855,828	156,383	\$22,250
All other manufactures of.....		2,012,608		30,579
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....		117,724		1,022
Explosives.....		61,506		14
Fertilizer.....tons.....	37,725	1,673,329	1,977	62,062
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses:				
Cordage.....pounds.....	810,416	82,737		
Jute bags.....		104,964		295,710
All other.....		78,977		27,338
Fish:				
Dried, smoked, or cured.....pounds.....	8,181,795	499,772	9,161,084	612,918
All other.....		85,822		41,725
Fruits and nuts.....		132,405		37,231
Glass and glassware.....		98,371		10,508
India rubber, manufactures of.....		551,506		51
Instruments and apparatus, scientific.....		27,689		
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....		2,601,909		39,103
Leather, and manufactures of.....		1,567,251		31,245
Meat and dairy products:				
Meat products—				
Bacon.....pounds.....	367,353	56,939		
Hams and shoulders, cured.....do.....	3,753,999	503,140	2,709	874
Pork, pickled.....do.....	14,891,530	1,552,980		
Lard.....do.....	4,729,010	570,309		
Lard compounds.....do.....	6,141,630	615,079		
All other meat products.....		252,729		11,038
Dairy products—				
Butter.....pounds.....	797,786	128,031	161,111	77,239
Cheese.....do.....	974,288	183,655	95,717	17,805
Condensed milk.....do.....	2,089,495	184,491	1,132,482	99,709
Musical instruments, and parts of.....		43,202		2,666
Oils:				
Mineral.....gallons.....	4,827,124	766,689	11,298,000	212,520
Vegetable.....		106,311		154,996
Paints, pigments, and varnishes.....		227,788		7,470
Paper, manufactures of.....		709,102		54,595
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and toilet preparations.....		69,476		40,067
Seeds.....				19,648
Silk, manufactures of.....		280,503		1,055
Soap:				
Toilet or fancy.....		51,501		9,819
All other.....pounds.....	15,767,287	718,373		
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors:				
Malt liquors.....gallons.....	297,442	132,543	8,210	5,112
Spirits, distilled.....proof galls.....	1,496	4,806	4,792	16,018
Wines.....gallons.....	72,780	35,539	61,634	63,540
Champagne.....dozen quarts.....			314	5,803
Sugar, refined.....pounds.....	10,265,579	612,041		
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....		71,836		1,222
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured.....pounds.....	1,764,344	285,041		
All other manufactures of.....		72,391		12
Toys.....		46,860		615
Vegetables:				
Beans and dried peas.....bushels.....	216,747	795,276	6,471	24,427
Onions.....do.....	36,131	43,384	34,505	32,400
Potatoes.....do.....	252,964	218,825	5,580	6,440
All other, canned.....		54,084		6,012
All other (including pickles and sauces).....		9,835		174,314
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, planks, and scantlings.....M feet.....	23,974	499,834	2,572	45,236
Furniture.....		212,526		3,742
All other.....		460,108		14,484
Wool, manufactures of.....		187,247		8,943
All other articles, including foreign merchandise.....		2,369,172		539,233
Total value.....		35,892,515		3,058,641

TABLE NO. 7.—*Domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise shipped to the United States.		Domestic merchandise exported to foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa.....pounds..	1,605	\$290	142,182	\$29,966
Coffee.....do.....	509,308	77,995	31,634,975	4,971,288
Cotton, sea island.....do.....	334,634	91,450	18,467	5,000
Fruits and nuts:				
Oranges.....boxes..	404,367	790,667	84	130
Pineapples.....crates..	532,228	1,176,319	31	87
Grapefruit.....boxes..	296,613	836,932	32	82
All other green, ripe, or dried.....boxes..		6,007		227
Prepared or preserved—				
Pineapples.....boxes..		122,858		18
All other.....		8,015		370
Coconuts.....M.....	12,345	407,262	160	6,311
Hides and skins, other than furs.....	1,444,754	298,567	20,252	3,827
Honey.....		82,272		562
Leather, sole.....pounds..			54,346	17,927
Seeds:				
Cotton.....pounds..			679,523	9,400
Annatto.....do.....	495,240	80,110		
Spirits, distilled:				
Alcohol.....gallons..	29,638	8,144	126,807	48,282
Straw hats.....		556,730		2,797
Sugar.....short tons..	424,881	45,799,299	74	10,146
Molasses.....gallons..	16,278,773	1,073,666	1,724,671	138,093
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured—				
Leaf.....pounds..	6,703,823	2,857,036	63,655	7,516
Scrap.....do.....	1,317,436	168,597		
Manufactures of—				
Cigars.....M.....	156,996	5,528,496	178	3,039
Cigarettes.....M.....	7,256	17,278	4,614	5,890
Tallow.....pounds..	56,987	4,823	214,548	13,072
All other domestic articles.....		913,650		448,131
Total exports of domestic merchandise.....		60,906,463		5,722,161
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....		46,305		56,644
Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise.....		60,952,768		5,778,805

Breadstuffs to the value of \$8,632,139 were imported during the year, of which \$8,590,456 came from the United States and \$41,683 from foreign countries. The chief items were, as usual, rice valued at \$5,598,779 and wheat flour valued at \$1,954,301. Importations of cotton goods aggregated \$3,921,264; fertilizers, \$1,735,391, an increase of \$657,971 over the preceding year; manufactures of iron and steel \$2,641,012, an increase of over \$1,000,000; meat and meat products \$3,563,088, an increase of \$180,213; leather goods \$1,598,496, an increase of \$296,373. The importations of dairy products from the United States show an increase of \$228,686 over last year, being valued at \$496,177, while the imports of this commodity from foreign countries, valued at \$194,753, show a falling off of \$97,153. The value of jute bags imported from the United States shows a decrease of \$69,473 as compared with 1914-15. Importations of fish and fish products decreased \$136,782 from the United States and increased \$147,843 from foreign countries. The value of carriages, cars, and parts, all imported from the United States, was \$1,087,748 during the year, as against \$653,943 from the United States and \$158 from foreign countries during 1914-15, a total increase of \$433,647. The importations of beans and dried peas from the United States were valued at \$795,276, or \$123,113 more than last year.



(Amounts in short tons.)

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN QUANTITY OF SUGAR EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO, 1901-1916.



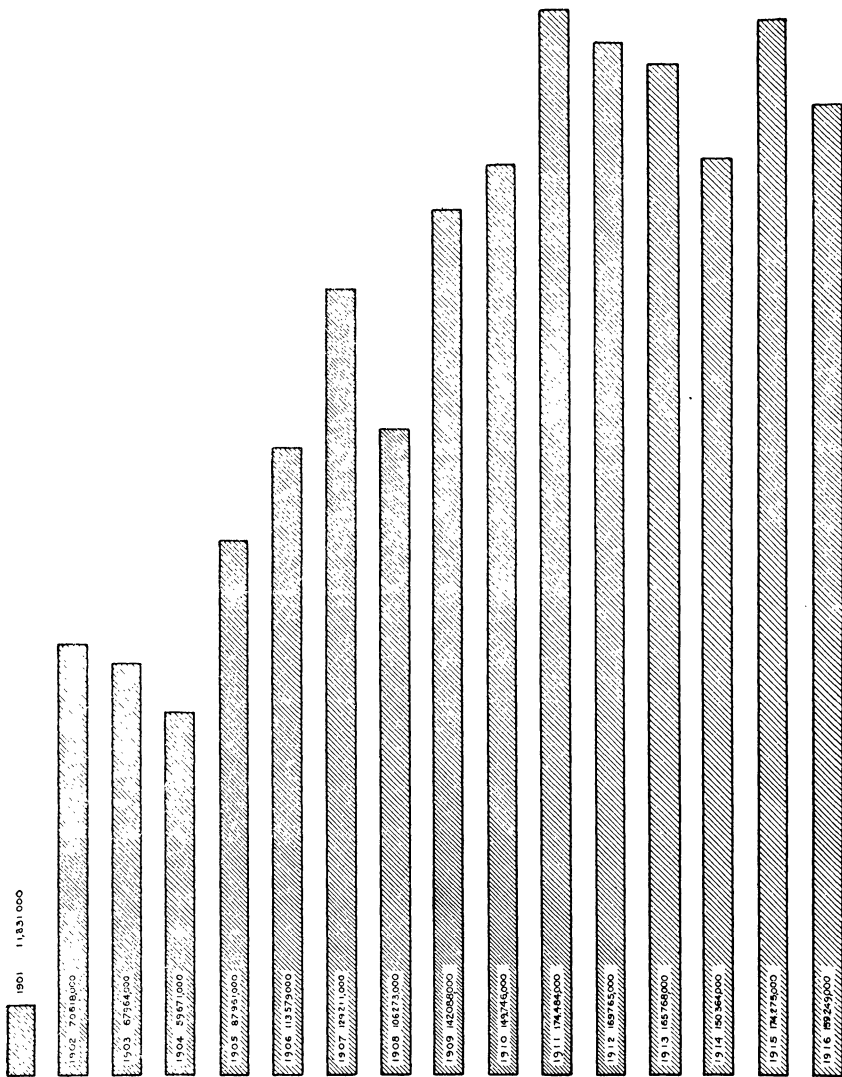


CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CIGARS EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO, 1901-1916.

10-2

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Sugar exports amounting to 424,955 short tons, valued at \$45,-809,445, are the largest ever made from the island, being 130,480 tons and \$18,530,691 greater than during the fiscal year 1914-15.

TABLE No. 8.—*Sugar exports.*

Fiscal year.	Short tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1901.....	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43
1902.....	91,912	5,890,302	64.08
1903.....	113,108	7,470,122	66.04
1904.....	129,647	8,690,814	67.03
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	87.90
1906.....	205,277	14,184,667	69.10
1907.....	204,079	14,770,683	72.37
1908.....	234,607	18,690,504	76.52
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	75.46
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	82.75
1911.....	322,919	24,479,346	75.81
1912.....	367,145	31,544,063	85.92
1913.....	382,700	26,619,158	69.55
1914.....	320,633	20,240,335	63.12
1915.....	294,475	27,278,754	92.64
1916.....	424,955	45,809,445	107.79

The exportation of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to 8,084,914 pounds, over 1,000,000 pounds less in quantity and \$171,270 in value than the exportations of that product in the preceding year. The exports of cigars and cigarettes were also considerably less in quantity and value than last year.

TABLE No. 9.—*Cigars.*

Fiscal year.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	74,698,430	132,669,823	207,368,253
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909.....	84,933,260	140,302,271	225,235,531
1910.....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598
1911.....	101,064,495	174,743,098	275,807,593
1912.....	111,682,615	169,765,656	281,448,271
1913.....	119,038,300	¹ 165,708,512	284,806,812
1914.....	122,711,543	¹ 150,363,991	263,075,534
1915.....	101,423,083	¹ 174,275,407	275,698,490
1916.....	¹ 109,130,296	¹ 159,248,855	268,379,151

¹ Treasury figures.

TABLE No. 10.—*Cigarettes.*

Fiscal year.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908.....	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910.....	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300
1911.....	459,710,045	11,760,000	471,470,045
1912.....	552,431,000	¹ 11,293,350	¹ 563,724,350
1913.....	464,861,210	¹ 8,907,600	¹ 473,768,810
1914.....	376,695,120	¹ 6,195,000	¹ 382,890,120
1915.....	339,080,165	¹ 12,020,750	¹ 351,100,915
1916.....	¹ 308,025,865	¹ 11,785,430	¹ 319,811,295

¹ Treasury figures.

TABLE NO. 11.—*Tobacco leaf and scrap exported.*

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.
1907.....	4,344,659	\$1,232,058	1912.....	5,456,751	\$2,320,130
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055	1913.....	8,536,776	3,188,227
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237	1914.....	9,244,490	3,206,610
1910.....	4,176,172	1,258,317	1915.....	9,285,333	3,204,423
1911.....	4,450,012	1,554,783	1916.....	8,084,914	3,033,149

Due probably to climatic conditions the coffee crop during the last fiscal year was about 37 per cent less than last year, a total of 32,-144,283 pounds, valued at \$5,049,283, being exported, as compared with 51,125,620 pounds, valued at \$7,082,791 during 1914-15. There was, however, an increase of nearly 2 cents per pound in the price received over the previous year.

TABLE NO. 12.—*Coffee exports.*

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.	Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.
1901.....	12,157,240	\$1,678,765	\$0.137	1909.....	28,489,236	\$3,715,744	\$0.130
1902.....	26,906,399	3,195,662	.118	1910.....	45,209,792	5,669,692	.125
1903.....	35,207,139	3,970,574	.112	1911.....	33,937,021	4,992,779	.147
1904.....	34,329,972	5,933,257	.113	1912.....	40,146,365	6,754,913	.168
1905.....	16,849,739	2,141,009	.127	1913.....	49,774,197	8,511,316	.171
1906.....	28,290,322	3,481,102	.123	1914.....	50,211,947	8,193,544	.163
1907.....	38,756,750	4,693,074	.121	1915.....	51,125,620	7,082,791	.138
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,609	.122	1916.....	32,144,283	5,049,283	.157

During the fiscal year 1915-16 exportations of oranges were \$422,616 greater than in 1914-15; fresh pineapples, \$547,457 less; canned pineapples, \$38,141 greater; and coconuts, grapefruit, and other fruits showed slight increases. The decline in pineapple exports was caused by unfortunate weather conditions. The total value of fruits exported during the year, however, shows a decrease of approximately \$86,000.

TABLE NO. 13.—*Value of fruit exports.*

Fiscal year.	Oranges.	Pineapples.	Canned pine-apples.	Coconuts.	Grape fruit.	Other fruits.	Total.
1901.....	\$84,475	(1)	(1)	\$8,334	(1)	\$16,992	\$109,801
1902.....	51,364	(1)	(1)	12,720	(1)	9,898	73,982
1903.....	230,821	(1)	(1)	326	(1)	61,956	293,103
1904.....	352,646	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	81,214	433,860
1905.....	125,422	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	130,478	255,900
1906.....	295,633	\$27,826	\$42,186	129,793	(1)	7,420	502,858
1907.....	499,312	64,831	63,519	174,957	\$7,586	3,737	783,942
1908.....	630,720	172,779	98,203	206,704	44,535	11,320	1,164,261
1909.....	401,912	442,780	117,830	204,498	76,310	18,154	1,261,484
1910.....	552,716	555,044	106,587	218,870	162,749	9,851	1,635,817
1911.....	703,969	641,291	149,744	258,168	309,698	11,123	2,073,993
1912.....	584,414	684,774	258,671	308,883	525,048	15,972	2,377,762
1913.....	740,091	1,142,348	147,564	353,690	726,811	10,415	3,120,919
1914.....	752,180	1,246,001	175,534	451,882	751,769	23,537	3,400,903
1915.....	378,181	1,723,863	84,735	410,378	834,440	9,560	3,441,157
1916.....	790,797	1,176,406	122,876	413,573	837,014	14,619	3,355,285

¹ Shipments included under "Other fruits."

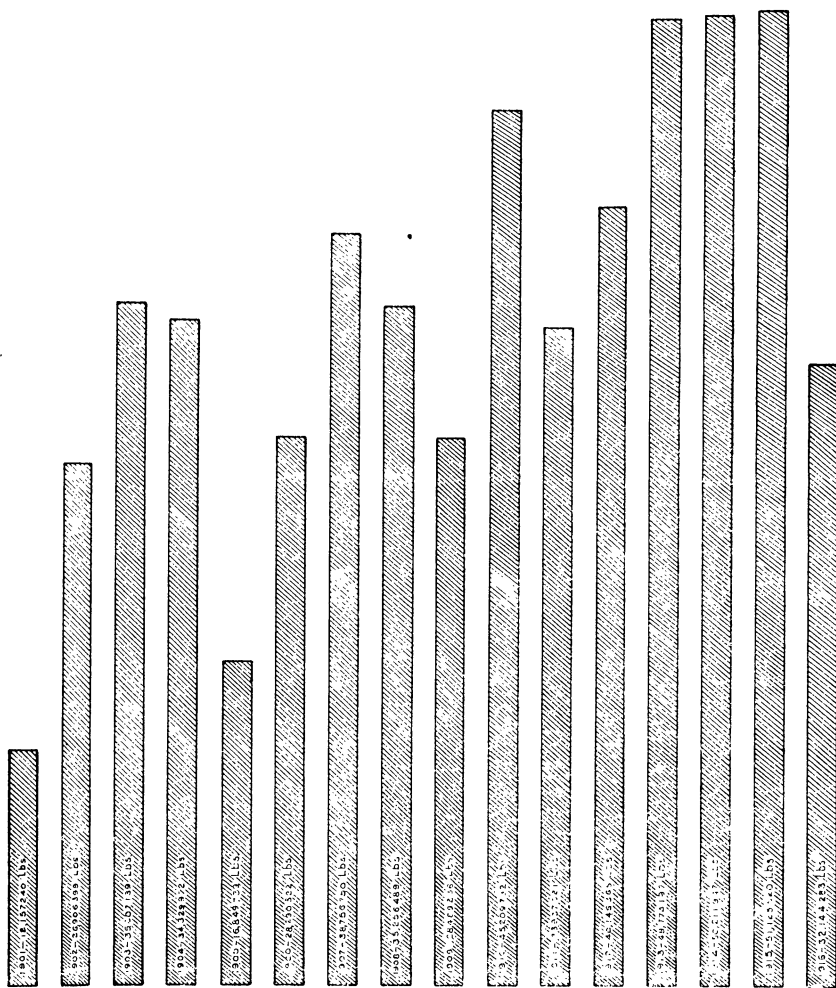
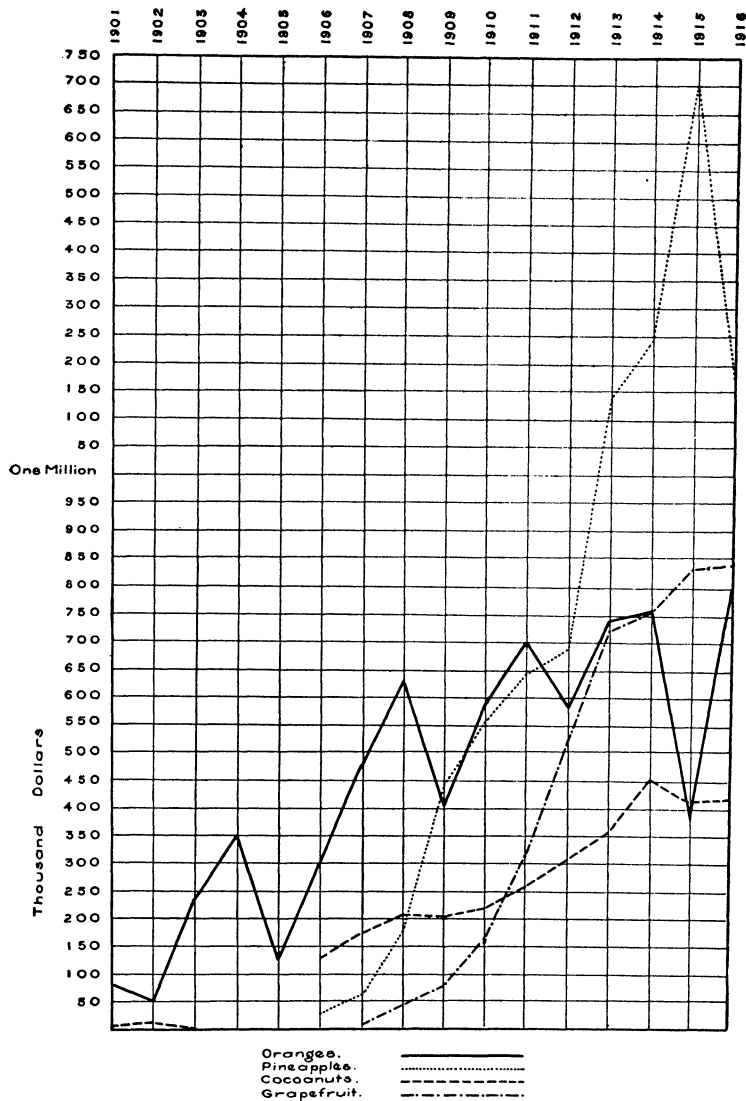


CHART SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF COFFEE EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO
DURING THE YEARS 1901-1916.



Fiscal Year	Oranges	Pineapples	Coconuts	Grapefruit
1901	\$ 84.475	(1)	\$ 8.334	(1)
1902	51.364	(1)	12.720	(1)
1903	230.821	(1)	326	(1)
1904	352.646	(1)	(1)	(1)
1905	125.422	(1)	(1)	(1)
1906	295.633	27.826	129.793	(1)
1907	469.312	64.831	174.957	\$ 75.86
1908	630.720	172.779	206.704	44.535
1909	401.912	442.780	204.498	76.310
1910	582.716	555.044	218.870	162.749
1911	703.969	641.291	258.166	309.698
1912	584.414	684.774	308.853	525.048
1913	740.091	1,142.348	353.690	726.811
1914	752.180	1,246,001	451.882	751.769
1915	378.181	1,723.863	410.378	834.440
1916	790.797	1,175.406	413.573	837.014

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF ORANGES, PINEAPPLES, COCONUTS, AND GRAPEFRUIT EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO FROM 1901-1916.

TABLE NO. 14.—Statement by countries of value of merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries for the five years ending June 30, 1916.

Countries.	Shipped into Porto Rico.				
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
United States.....	\$38,470,963	\$33,155,005	\$32,568,368	\$30,929,831	\$35,892,515
Austria-Hungary.....	11,329	10,406	4,964	5,043	.....
Belgium.....	87,507	142,571	53,563	16,033	370
Denmark.....	97,593	111,212	121,956	90,026	80,979
France.....	409,278	348,975	309,376	149,059	144,209
Germany.....	601,723	326,419	336,109	139,373	1,011
Italy.....	105,446	74,986	74,205	76,033	61,551
Netherlands.....	218,435	237,969	234,084	159,078	23,805
Norway.....	271	287	.....	4,446	15,746
Portugal.....	1,920	692	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	843,120	761,082	772,200	679,415	650,317
Sweden.....	2,325	19,659	5,659	1,296	23,146
Switzerland.....	1,036	2,262	548	2,911	295
United Kingdom.....	490,579	368,107	475,639	339,681	351,011
Canada.....	699,731	639,178	594,344	506,328	651,183
Newfoundland.....	58,822	82,023	60,872	8,272	12,142
Panama.....	670	103	.....	13	.....
Mexico.....	93,489	61,804	20,996	87,986	212,520
West Indies:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	15,548	18,893	70,553	735	.....
Cuba.....	63,400	64,262	52,006	68,871	65,574
Danish.....	3,048	4,632	4,877	4,868	29,060
Dutch.....	8,343	6,091	13,165	7,224	6,309
French.....	.....	133	6	1,350	14,419
Haiti.....	60	11	2,610	.....	16
Santo Domingo.....	68,920	16,857	92,605	234,356	382,441
Argentina.....	89,879	86,989	81,800	69,550	36,336
Colombia.....	3,625	6,720	3,079	5,295	7,340
Ecuador.....	3,123	366	.....	184	.....
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	111	1,244
Uruguay.....	149,444	43,195	4,330	28,113	4,457
Venezuela.....	13,455	14,027	3,790	16,232	11,588
East Indies—British India.....	295,591	242,195	394,499	205,928	196,917
Japan.....	.....	68	.....	291	1,316
Canary Islands.....	64,158	49,183	50,473	50,241	54,461
Spanish Africa.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Tripoli.....	.....	.....	21	5	.....
Hongkong.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....
Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
British East Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,828
Total.....	42,972,891	36,900,062	36,406,787	33,884,296	38,951,156

TABLE NO. 15.—Statement by countries of value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the five years ending June 30, 1916.

Countries.	Shipped from Porto Rico.				
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
United States.....	\$42,873,401	\$40,538,623	\$34,423,180	\$42,311,920	\$60,952,768
Austria-Hungary.....	749,377	808,292	1,601,988	1,630	.....
Belgium.....	6,711	5,155	18,818	.....	.....
Denmark.....	.....	825	3,216	28,557	.....
France.....	422,549	1,258,810	843,294	815,527	276,091
Germany.....	90,244	111,946	496,100	21,369	.....
Gibraltar.....	16,203	24,718	24,451	7,143	1,566
Italy.....	481,092	605,956	692,363	733,354	401,551
Netherlands.....	41,064	58,836	105,659	146,065	86,456
Norway.....	.....	3,272	15,795	13,464	9,830
Russia.....	3,114	.....	19,064	.....	.....
Roumania.....	9,390	1,275	24,575	.....	.....
Spain.....	1,218,178	1,651,613	1,368,491	1,876,106	1,292,378
Sweden.....	39,297	114,910	96,215	140,910	253,696
Switzerland.....	1,195	.....	4,225	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	16,169	7,172	79,748	6,300	33,507
Canada.....	333	145	10,072	22	85
Panama.....	410	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 15.—Statement by countries of value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the five years ending June 30, 1916—Con.

Countries.	Shipped from Porto Rico.				
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
West Indies:					
British.....	\$1,134	\$377	\$2,920	\$2,593	\$18,589
Cuba.....	3,637,752	3,800,746	3,089,075	2,790,771	2,781,292
Danish.....	11,945	15,439	29,932	23,780	39,505
Dutch.....	7,067	18,249	32,561	34,436	71,322
French.....	223	554	2,116	13,673	62,267
Haiti.....	875				
Santo Domingo.....	61,081	27,845	51,088	223,645	276,892
Argentina.....		18,792	16,467	31,958	13,571
Colombia.....	424	3,250	10,227	21,799	50,050
Uruguay.....	860	2,049	745		150
Venezuela.....		553	4,910	89,792	30,425
Philippine Islands.....	9,230		13,568	7,942	
Canary Islands.....	2,925	17,415	8,814	11,624	75,834
French Africa.....	2,500	4,918			
Spanish Africa.....	670	1,915		1,750	1,690
Finland.....		1,452	11,170		
Mexico.....					2,058
Total.....	49,705,413	49,103,565	43,102,762	49,356,907	66,731,573

TABLE No. 16.

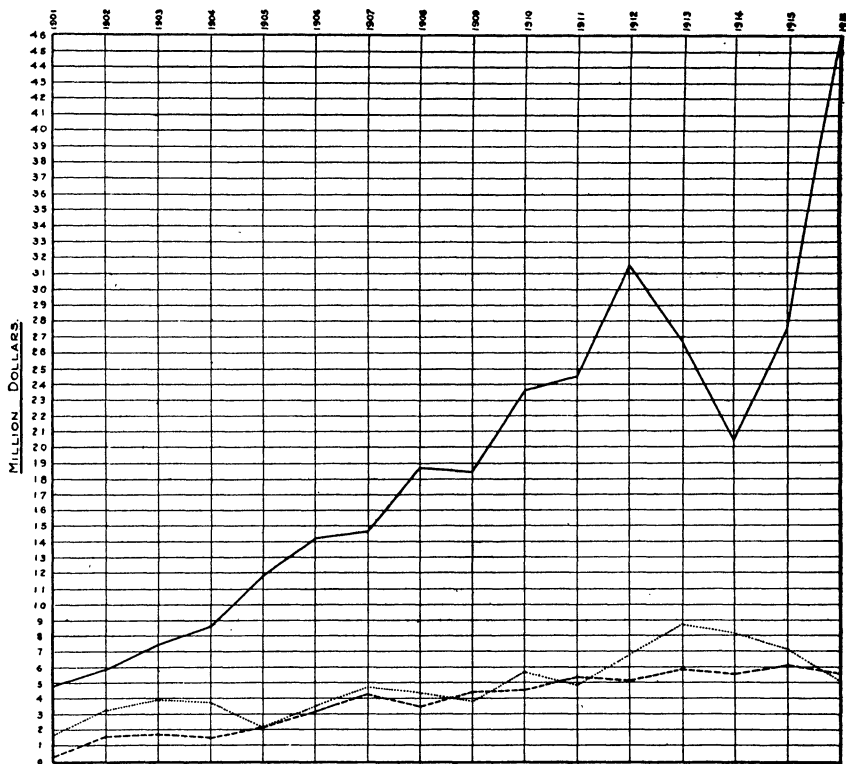
Fiscal years.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.	Fiscal years.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.
1901.....	\$4,715,611	\$306,115	\$1,678,765	1909.....	\$18,432,446	\$4,383,893	\$3,715,744
1902.....	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662	1910.....	23,545,922	4,480,030	5,669,602
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574	1911.....	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779
1904.....	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,903,257	1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009	1913.....	26,619,158	5,800,686	8,511,316
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102	1914.....	20,240,335	5,597,276	8,193,544
1907.....	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004	1915.....	27,278,754	6,016,122	7,082,791
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609	1916.....	45,809,445	5,531,535	5,049,283

TABLE No. 17.

Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	\$17,502,103	1909.....	\$26,544,326	\$30,391,225	\$56,935,551
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	25,643,566	1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	68,595,074
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	29,538,365	1911.....	38,786,997	39,915,367	78,705,364
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	29,434,932	1912.....	42,972,891	49,705,413	92,678,304
1905.....	16,538,769	18,709,565	35,248,334	1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	86,003,627
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	45,085,195	1914.....	36,406,787	43,102,762	79,509,549
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	56,263,472	1915.....	33,884,296	49,356,907	83,241,203
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	56,470,155	1916.....	38,951,156	66,731,573	105,682,729

LEGISLATION.

The second session of the eighth legislative assembly convened on the 14th of February and adjourned on the 13th of April, 1916. There was a fine spirit of cooperation between the two houses, and the fruits of the session were 80 laws and 23 joint resolutions, all of which were duly approved by the governor. The excellent and important revenue legislation of this session is discussed in another part of this report under the head of insular government finance and will therefore only be mentioned here. But besides this several very important laws were passed. First in importance, perhaps, was the law for the relief of workmen injured in their trades or occupations which, after a prolonged effort lasting several years, was finally



SUGAR —————
 CIGARS - - - - -
 COFFEE
 (Note: The legend lines are slightly offset from the text labels for clarity.)

Fiscal Year	Sugar	Cigars	Coffee
1901	\$ 4,715,611	\$ 306,115	\$ 1,678,765
1902	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662
1903	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574
1904	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,903,257
1905	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009
1906	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102
1907	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004
1908	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609
1909	18,432,446	4,383,853	3,715,744
1910	23,545,922	4,480,030	5,669,602
1911	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779
1912	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913
1913	26,619,158	5,800,686	8,511,316
1914	20,240,335	5,597,276	8,193,544
1915	27,278,754	6,016,122	7,082,791
1916	45,809,445	5,531,535	5,049,283

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THREE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO, NAMELY, SUGAR, CIGARS, AND COFFEE FROM 1901-1916.



enacted at this session. In addition to this there were passed an act providing for the standardization of government supplies and the centralization of purchases by the government; an act providing for the recording of conditional sales of personal property, which was intended partially to supply the place of what is known as the chattel mortgage law of the various States of the Union; an act authorizing suits against the people of Porto Rico, drawn upon conservative lines, limited to future causes of action and providing a statute of limitations of from one to two years; an act to repress usury; an act to regulate motor vehicles; an act to provide amendments to the corporation law; a game law; an act authorizing the municipalities to issue bonds without the pledge of the credit of The People of Porto Rico; an act to provide additional revenues for The People of Porto Rico, providing for one-fourth of 1 per cent increase in the general property tax for one year and a reapportionment of the proceeds of the general property tax between the municipalities and the insular government; a joint resolution providing for a reassessment of real and personal property in Porto Rico, and for a reorganization of the board of review and equalization; an act authorizing the issuance of \$2,000,000 of bonds for the construction of roads and bridges; and an act authorizing the issuance of \$1,000,000 of bonds to provide capital for the Insular Bank of Porto Rico. There were also passed several amendments to the school law, to the Penal Code, and to the license laws, which, although of minor importance, will prove very useful.

EXECUTIVE.

PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

Formal proclamations and executive orders, including rules and regulations prepared by the insular board of health and approved by the executive council in accordance with the sanitary law, were promulgated in the form of administrative bulletins, as follows:

No. 92. August 2, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations regarding tenement houses.

No. 93. August 2, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning the keeping of houses, edifices, and outhouses in sanitary condition, and to regulate construction.

No. 94. August 2, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning transmissible diseases of animals.

No. 95. August 2, 1915: Promulgating amendments to sanitary rules and regulations concerning removal of corpses, cemeteries, burials, disinterments, and cremations.

No. 96. August 2, 1915: Promulgating amendments to sanitary rules and regulations governing removal of corpses, cemeteries, burials, disinterments, and cremations.

No. 97. August 2, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning plumbing and sewerage in Porto Rico.

No. 98. August 2, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations governing health certificates.

No. 99. August 2, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning bakeries, baking processes, and the sale of bread.

No. 100. August 2, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning dairies, milk depots, and the sale of milk.

No. 101. October 18, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations governing construction and management of slaughterhouses.

No. 102. October 18, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations governing railways, street cars, public coaches, ferryboats, or other vessels and other means of public transport.

No. 103. October 18, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations to avoid the propagation of transmissible diseases in the Island of Porto Rico.

No. 104. October 18, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations governing hotels, cafés, restaurants, lodging houses, boarding houses, and other establishments of like character.

No. 105. November 4, 1915: Thanksgiving proclamation.

No. 106. May 2, 1916: Mothers' Day proclamation.

No. 107. May 10, 1916: Promulgating regulations for the registration of patent medicines.

No. 108. June 20, 1916: Executive order relative to passports.

PARDONS AND PAROLES.

During the year 225 petitions for executive clemency were received from persons upon whom penalties had been imposed by the courts. Pardons were granted in 8 cases, and 30 prisoners were released under parole or under conditions similar to parole. Civil rights were restored in 4 cases.

The number of petitions received and their treatment was as follows:

Applications for clemency.....	225
Granted:	
Full pardons.....	8
Civil rights restored.....	4
Paroles.....	30
	— 42
Denied after investigation.....	87
Filed without consideration on account of failure of petitioner to submit facts.	69
Cases in which term expired during investigation.....	7
	— 205
Pending.....	20

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

A reduction of over 30 per cent in the appropriations for work outside of the central offices necessitated a complete reorganization of the inspectors of the sanitation service during the year and the assignment to the municipal physicians of certain duties formerly performed by sanitation officers, which latter arrangement has not proven to be of much value to the service, the salaries allowed being small and the municipal physicians, for the most part, displaying little aptitude or interest in the work. This is largely due to the fact that they owe their position rather to political influence than to their professional qualifications.

The work of sanitary surveys of watersheds has been continued during the year, surveys having been made of the watersheds of Fajardo, Humacao, Cayey, and Arecibo. New waterworks systems have been completed during the year in a number of municipalities and the construction and reconstruction of others is in progress. Attention and study were also given the matter of pollution of water and its prevention, especially in localities where streams would be contaminated which are the source of water supply for the people. In a country so densely populated as Porto Rico this is a work of vital importance.

Two epidemics occurred during the year, one of dengue during the months of October and November, 1915, and one of smallpox in May, June, and July, 1916. Notwithstanding these epidemics, the mortality therefrom was not sufficient to affect the general mortality rate,

and the increase in the rate of mortality from 19.7 in 1914-15 to 21.9 in 1915-16 is chargeable, first, to the reduction in appropriations for sanitary work, necessitating the decrease of personnel; second, to the increased prevalence and increased mortality from malaria and tuberculosis, due to the fact that no appropriation was made for a campaign against these diseases; and third, to the lack of proper nourishment which is reported to have existed in certain sections of the island and which has shown itself by the disproportionate increase in deaths in the very young and the very old.

Births have at the same time been reduced, being smaller than the preceding year by 1,357. The number of marriages increased 628 over the previous year. Deaths of children less than 1 year old increased 307 and of children between 1 and 2 years of age 414.

There have been 45,590 births during the year and 26,572 deaths. Marriages recorded numbered 14,212.

Full information regarding health and sanitation will be found in the report of the director of sanitation in Exhibit F, Appendix I.

INSULAR BOARD OF HEALTH.

During the year 1915-16 this board prepared a number of rules and regulations, now in force after approval by the executive council and the governor, for the most part amending former rules and regulations.

The matters covered include sanitary regulations in connection with tenement houses, dwellings, transmissible diseases, disposal of corpses, cemeteries, plumbing and sewers, bakeries, baking processes, the sale of bread, dairies, slaughterhouses, the supply of fresh meats, public conveyances, hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, and houses of a similar nature, and rules governing health certificates and the registration of patent medicines.

Other rules and regulations to govern tobacco factories and the health of their operatives, transmissible diseases of animals, the supply and sale of water, and the rectification and bottling of liquors are pending approval by the executive council. The board has also under study the regulation of vaccination and hospitals, clinics, etc., and further amendments to the tenement-house regulations.

During the year there have been two slight epidemics, one of dengue, at first mistakenly thought to be yellow fever, and the other of smallpox. In connection with the dengue epidemic and the frequency of cases of malignant malaria in the island, the board recommends no abatement in the campaign against mosquitos. The lesson which the expense and economic loss caused by the smallpox epidemic should have taught, in the board's opinion, is the necessity for a sufficient appropriation to enable the sanitation service to enforce the provisions of law making vaccination compulsory.

The establishment in Porto Rico of an institute or laboratory for the preparation of smallpox vaccination virus is believed to be advisable as a measure for forestalling further contingencies with regard to smallpox. One such institute has already successfully operated in Porto Rico. If to the one now suggested were added the preparation of virus against rabies, it might conceivably become also a boon to neighboring countries and a source of revenue to the island.

Though progress and improvement have marked the matter of water supply in Porto Rico from the standpoint of sanitation, the board, in view of deficiencies still existing, concludes by inviting attention to its remarks in respect thereto in its annual report for 1912-13.

A full statement in regard to general health and sanitation will be found in the report of the director of sanitation in Exhibit F, Appendix I.

INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

The studies and investigations of the institute in the interest of tropical medicine and hygiene have been continued during the year and much valuable work accomplished.

The special work being done upon sprue by one of the members of this institute was reported in various scientific societies in general, and other members of the institute are independently investigating the validity of the theory advanced. An extensive work is being planned on this disease, with illustrations. Another of the members is conducting an extensive investigation of the flora in the mouths of inmates of public institutions with the object of determining the number of healthy persons who are carriers of the monilia isolated from persons suffering from sprue. Cultures have been made from the mouths of several hundred persons and are now being cultivated for identification.

Progress has been made in the study of skin diseases, particularly those due to fungi, which comprise chiefly various tineas or ring-worms, ulcers, etc. Some results of the work on skin diseases are now being prepared for publication in appropriate scientific periodicals.

The occurrence in San Juan of an epidemic of dengue during the past year afforded an opportunity to make some observations upon that important tropical disease, and two articles by Dr. W. W. King, surgeon, United States Public Health Service, and a member of the institute, giving the result of his observations of the disease, were read at the annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine at Washington, D. C., in May, 1916, and will be published soon in the organ of that society.

The study of intestinal bilharziosis was continued, and an article on the subject by Dr. González Martínez, member of the institute, was also read at the last annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine.

One of the members is carrying on the study of malaria and the results accomplished will be published from time to time.

Work on other tropical diseases is progressing and the institute is continually entering new fields of investigation.

INSULAR POLICE.

No change of importance has been made in the organization of the police force during the year. The entire number of the whole force, including the detective bureau, is slightly in excess of 700 men of all ranks. The work of the force was considerably increased during the past year by the strike among the agricultural laborers, which began in January and continued for some two or three months. In order to aid in the mobilization and transportation of the policemen

in cases of emergency about 100 horses, a few automobiles, and a considerable number of bicycles are maintained in the department. Upon the whole an excellent record for efficiency was made by the entire force through the year. Public order was duly maintained, criminals arrested, and presented for prosecution with commendable vigilance and valuable assistance furnished to all of the various departments of the government. During the year more than 53,000 arrests were made, 47,833 cases were tried, and 41,784 persons convicted. A slight increase in the personnel of the police force is urgently recommended by the chief, and in view of their increasing work this should be done whenever the resources of the government make it possible.

Complete statistics with reference to the work of the insular police force will be found in Exhibit C of Appendix I.

CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the last fiscal year the civil-service commission received applications for examinations from 1,426 persons, an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year and more than during any preceding year since its organization. Of those applying, 1,132 were examined and 618, or 54.59 per cent, passed. The commission also examined 265 persons for the United States Civil Service Commission. Of these, 231 were examined for appointment in Porto Rico and 157, or 67.97 per cent, passed.

Appointments as a result of examination numbered 98, even fewer than last year, due to the fact that 65 of those employees separated by the abolishment of their positions on June 30, 1915, were provided for in the service either by immediate transfer or by later reinstatements, in preference to making appointments from among those qualifying in examinations during the year.

Of the 5,387 employees in the government service, 4,286 are in the unclassified service and 1,101 in the classified. With the exception of 323, all government employees during the year were natives of the island.

The violations of the civil-service act in the appointment of teachers, reported by the commission in previous years, were investigated during the past year and measures taken for remedying the evil, resulting in the conviction of several violators of the law.

Statistics concerning the work of the commission will be found in Exhibit E of Appendix I.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

In unswerving pursuance of its policy of such strict yet fair interpretation of the law governing it as will maintain above reproach the competence of the medical profession in Porto Rico, this board last year passed a number of resolutions whereby admission to examination for licenses to practice medicine in the island was refused to candidates from the medical school of one of the neighboring republics as not up to the required standard; special examinations and the issuance of special licenses to embalmers was denied, in accordance with an opinion of the attorney general, holding them not to be engaged in the practice of any branch of medicine; and the rule was adopted

that osteopaths registered in Porto Rico are only authorized to practice their medical specialty and may in no instance prescribe drugs, as they are not required to undergo examination in materia medica and pharmaceuticals. Sufficient evidence of the solid grounds on which the board bases all its decisions is afforded by a sentence which the supreme court of the island recently rendered, affirming the refusal of a lower court to grant a mandamus for examination for a license brought against the board by a graduate of one of the American medical schools not in good standing.

During the year just ended 32 applicants for licenses as general practitioners, 18 as minor surgeons, 26 as nurses, and 1 as optometrist, were examined. Of these, 29 physicians, 10 minor surgeons, 17 nurses, and 1 optometrist passed and were properly licensed upon payment of the requisite fees. A license was also issued to a doctor of the Porto Rico Regiment without examination, upon presentation of satisfactory documents and certificates.

The board earnestly urges removal of the office of the examining boards from the quarters now occupied in the department of the secretary of Porto Rico to the quarters where their examinations are held. The present arrangement necessitates much going and coming to and from both places not conducive to the convenient or prompt transaction of their affairs. The permission of the secretary of Porto Rico for the clerk from his office staff in charge of this work to remain in the quarters in question during the regular government office hours, or the creation of a clerkship exclusively for the examining boards, would obviate the difficulty.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

This board, during the fiscal year 1915-16, has continued its work of examining candidates for license to practice dental surgery in accordance with the law of March 9, 1905, has properly disposed of correspondence relating to the requirements for admission to examination, and has appeared in court in the prosecution of offenders against the law. Owing to the lack of facilities for the prosecution of offenders against the law, the board is considerably handicapped in its enforcement and reiterates its request for more thorough cooperation on the part of the insular police.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

When this board rendered its last report it had just been reorganized and consequently had merely outlined the policy it had set for itself, namely, the rehabilitation of the pharmaceutical profession in Porto Rico.

All the work of the board during the past year has been directed to that end, with gratifying success. Thus, on the strength of the powers conferred upon it by law and of an opinion of the attorney general, the board adopted a resolution declaring null and void examinations wholly or partly passed by candidates who, without meeting the requirements of law, had been allowed to take them conditionally. This resolution automatically carried denial of applications to the new board for examination under similar circumstances, either by

new aspirants or by candidates who had been so examined; denial of applications for the issuance of licenses on examinations previously so passed; and the moral obligation upon the board to work for the cancellation of licenses unlawfully issued. This obligation is being discharged as fast as the work of reorganization has permitted, the papers in connection with 48 licenses improperly issued having so far been sent to the attorney general for action. The validity of the resolution in question has already been tested and sustained in the courts, including the supreme court of Porto Rico.

Seventeen candidates for druggist's license and 1 applicant for examination in some of the courses leading thereto were examined during the year. Of the candidates for license 12 passed. Licenses to the number of 11 were issued during the year, in some instances to persons who had been examined by the old board in accordance with all legal requirements.

The board recommends the enactment by the coming legislative assembly of a bill making pertinent amendments and additions to the present law, which failed of passage at the last session, and urges the desirability of removing its office to the quarters where its business, as well as that of the allied boards, could be more expeditiously dispatched.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

Owing to a reduction in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915-16, the work in the departments of the university was somewhat reduced, the faculty being less by 6 teachers than during the preceding year. An instructor in the college of law, an instructor in agriculture, and an assistant in the practice school were, however, provided later in the year. The number of students was 405 less than during the previous year, on account of the necessity for limiting the enrollment to the number that could be handled with success, although the increased entrance requirements in the normal department and the college of law account to a certain extent for this decrease.

A special course for the preparation of rural teachers has been adopted in the normal school and will become effective next year, special features of which are work in agriculture, manual training or home economics, elementary science, rural school management, rural school methods, and rural hygiene and sanitation.

Steady progress has been made in the college of agriculture and mechanic arts at Mayaguez. The enrollment was about the same as for the preceding year. The outlook for the coming year is very promising.

The report of the board of trustees of the university of Porto Rico will be found annexed to the report of the commissioner of education herewith.

INSULAR LIBRARY.

The new Carnegie Library building was completed during the year and opened with appropriate public ceremonies on July 27. The building cost \$100,000 and was generously donated to the people of Porto Rico by the distinguished American philanthropist whose name it bears, as the result of a personal interview between him and the

present governor in February, 1914. It is a beautiful, substantial, and commodious building, admirably adapted to the uses for which it was constructed. It is conveniently located close by Fort San Cristóbal, upon an appropriate and picturesque site. It is furnished and equipped with every modern convenience and will be through the years a permanent and noble home for the free public library of the people of Porto Rico. During the past year the library staff has carried on its regular work, and in addition has rearranged its methods and management with a view to entering its new and enlarged quarters. For the coming year it has a larger appropriation, which will be used for making much needed additions not only to its books but also to its staff of assistants for more efficient administration.

During the year the total accessions were 1,925 books, 1,368 of which were purchased and 557 were the gifts of friends. Of the total number 1,429 were in English and 496 in Spanish.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

The activities of this board for the betterment of agriculture in Porto Rico were continued during the year.

The work of the insular experiment station has been extended, and a number of bulletins have been issued on important subjects. Many foreign inquiries for bulletins are being received, and the station is on the mailing list of practically all tropical stations.

In addition to the acreage under cane, plantings of various fruits and vegetables have been made and are under observation.

Trips of inspection have been made by the station staff to practically all the centrals of the island and many of the cane growers, as well as to a large number of fruit growers, and studies made of varieties grown, cultivation practices, fungus diseases, and insect pests. Improved agricultural methods have been advocated and control measures recommended for insects and diseases.

The regulations regarding the inspection and fumigation of plants to prevent the introduction into Porto Rico of plant diseases and noxious insects have been rigorously enforced.

The San Juan office of the board, which acts as a bureau of information for the Government, has received during the year numerous inquiries regarding agriculture, business opportunities, manufacturing enterprises, etc., all of which have been answered after painstaking investigation. The importance of this work can not be overestimated and the board should be provided with facilities which will enable it to give promptly full information regarding opportunities in Porto Rico and to encourage to the fullest extent the development of new and the extension of old enterprises in the island.

Near the close of the year 1914 it was determined to continue the effort to secure a market for Porto Rican coffee in the western part of the United States through an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal., and space was accordingly reserved and an exhibit maintained in one of the exhibit palaces during the entire period of the exposition, February 20 to December 4, 1915. The conditions at the outset were promising, but the short crop unfortunately defeated to a certain extent the object of the exhibit, making it inexpedient for the growers to furnish coffee for

samples and demonstration or to make shipments on consignment to the western market. The exhibit endeavored, however, to obtain the best possible results with the means at hand, and installed in its 2,000 square feet of floor space displays of such samples of coffee as it was possible to obtain; also of cacao, coconuts, coconut fiber, pottery, cigars, and straw hats. Visitors were served with small cups of Porto Rican coffee at tables in one end of the exhibit space and thoroughly informed as to its qualities. They were also given a general description of the island, its climate, people, customs, products, etc.; in short, a brief statement, in a personal way, of such facts as would create an interest in the island. The creation of an interest in coffee was, however, the first consideration, and the sales of our coffee on the Pacific coast by the only company handling it there, operating a chain of stores throughout the United States, and with which the exhibit cooperated closely, were greatly increased, the cause being directly traceable to the exhibit. The names of several thousand visitors who expressed a desire to use Porto Rican coffee were taken and are now in the hands of the board of commissioners of agriculture.

Many roasters, brokers, and wholesale and retail dealers were interested, but, as above stated, the lack of samples and coffee on the market prevented the making of arrangements with them for handling it.

At the time of making awards on coffee the few samples furnished the exhibit had not yet arrived and it was, therefore, impossible to furnish the jury with more than samples from the few sacks which had been received for demonstration purposes. Under the circumstances the award obtained (gold medal on Porto Rican coffee) was all that could be expected, as other coffee-producing countries had specially selected samples of all grades of coffee produced in their respective countries to submit to the jury, and by means of the numerous samples of coffee on exhibit by them were able to create a more favorable impression on the jury. That Porto Rican coffee was not awarded the grand prize or medal of honor is doubtless due not to any inferiority in quality as compared with the coffee securing those awards but to the unfavorable conditions attending its presentation to the jury of award. As stated above, it was exceedingly unfortunate for Porto Rico that at the very time the exhibit was endeavoring to do its work the production of coffee should have been reduced from 51,000,000 to 32,000,000 pounds.

COMMISSION ON UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

This board, which was organized under a law enacted by the insular legislature in 1910, for the purpose of securing for the island participation in the movement in the States and Territories for uniform legislation on matters of general interest, during the year 1915-16 continued its endeavors to obtain the passage of uniform laws of a mercantile nature.

To this end, bills for uniform acts on negotiable instruments and on corporation stock transfers were introduced at the last session of the legislature. These bills, however, could not be put through then, as a number of the banking institutions of the island, at the

hearing held in connection therewith, asked for more time to study them. It is expected that they will be taken up again at the next session of the legislative assembly.

In addition to the foregoing, the commission reiterates its recommendation for continued effort to insure the enactment of uniform laws on sales, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, marriages in other States or countries, testamentary evidence, and the flag. In adopting this uniform legislation Porto Rico would be but keeping in line with the most advanced States and countries. As regards the uniform law on land-titles registration, which is based on the Torrens system, and the wisdom of the adoption of which in Porto Rico is in controversy, the board urges careful consideration and study thereof before deciding one way or the other.

The board was represented at the last national annual conference, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, and expected to be present also at the conference to be held in August, 1916, at Chicago, Ill.

IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

Since the formation of the temporary irrigation district on September 1, 1914, this commission has been actively engaged in gathering and critically studying such comprehensive information as will enable it in due time to determine upon a profitable and successful permanent district.

If anything had been wanting to demonstrate the invaluable aid of the irrigation system to the district involved, the prolonged and unparalleled drought of the past six months supplied the missing evidence. Though the reservoirs ran low and at times could not supply all the water due to the lands dependent upon them, there was yet no impairment to speak of to the crops. The results under such unusual conditions have, indeed, been so satisfactory that the commission expects to be able to bring about 2,000 additional acres under irrigation when the permanent district is formed. In this way practically all the lands profitably irrigable in the eastern division will then be receiving the benefit of irrigation. In the western division, on the other hand, in the neighborhood of 9,000 acres of excellent land, which could unaided bear the burden of any work designed to afford irrigation, will still be left without such relief. The commission, therefore, emphasizes the importance of some project to increase the water supply for that division in particular.

One of the most difficult tasks confronting the commission during the year was the question of surplus waters from the irrigation system, the sale of which had been a source of complaint. A number of schemes for the regulation of the sale of such waters were submitted by the commissioner of the interior for consideration by the commission. Three public hearings on the matter were held, and after long and careful study of the projects received from various quarters, including members of the commission itself, one was accepted and submitted for approval by the commissioner of the interior and the executive council, as best harmonizing the interests of the people of Porto Rico and the landholders. In February, 1916, the executive council finally approved rules and regulations for the sale of surplus waters from the irrigation system.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The return of prosperity made it possible, for the first time since the crisis of 1913, to consider the question of increasing the revenues of the insular government by some kind of additional local taxation. It will be remembered that when the present governor assumed the administration in the autumn of 1913, he found a budget in operation in which the expenditures exceeded the revenues for the year 1913-14 by two or three millions of dollars. The economic condition at that time was such that increased taxation could not be thought of, so that there was no safe course open but the most rigid and severe economy. This crisis lasted for two years, and while the most drastic economies were made in all branches of the public service it was impossible to avoid the practical exhaustion of the balance of reserve in the treasury which had been accumulated for just such a contingency. This rigid economy had of necessity to go so far as to stop all progress and to cripple the work of the most important constructive departments of the insular government. With the return of prosperity, however, it was possible and proper that local taxation be increased and the revenues of the government be restored to an amount sufficient to resume progress, especially in the great departments of education, sanitation, and public improvements. When the legislature assembled in February, 1916, the governor made a strong recommendation to it that the insular revenues be increased, and suggested that this increase be secured by heavier taxation on the property of the island. After very careful consideration and discussion the legislature followed in the main these recommendations and passed a law which provided for an increase in the revenues in the following manner:

(1) For the fiscal year 1916-17 the general property tax is increased by one-fourth of 1 per cent, all of the increase to go into the insular treasury. This will add about \$450,000 to the revenues for that year from the property tax.

(2) For future years, beginning with 1917-18, the increase is to be secured by a complete revision of the assessment of all the property of the island, bringing the assessments up in harmony with the rise in market values in recent years and equalizing more equitably assessments as between the various classes of property. This work of reassessment is already well under way and will undoubtedly result, as was expected, in a large increase of insular revenues. A minor enactment, having largely the same end in view, was a complete revision of the law governing and taxing motor vehicles, which will add some \$40,000 to the revenue from this source.

In harmony with its good work for the increase of the revenues the legislature increased the appropriations for the year 1916-17 by about \$500,000 over the budget for the previous year, the greater part of the increase being applied to roads and schools. There were added to the fund for the maintenance of roads \$210,000 and for the school fund more than \$155,000 for the increase of rural schools. The total appropriations for the year 1916-17 aggregated about \$250,000 more than the estimated receipts for that year. This rather optimistic proceeding was indulged in partly because of the fact that the drastic economies of the two previous years had gone so far as to produce very serious effects, as already stated, in the two great departments of

education and public improvements, and partly because of the hope that the new organic act pending before Congress and carrying with it a substantial increase of insular revenues would be passed before the end of the year; partly also from the belief that returning prosperity would increase the ordinary receipts. Should both of the above expectations fail of realization, the deficit can be easily met by a temporary loan until the receipts from the increased assessments for the following year shall have become available.

In close connection with its revenue measures above described the legislature authorized two additional issues of insular bonds, as follows:

(1) An issue of \$2,000,000 of public-improvement bonds for the construction of those roads included in the general plan of insular roads for the whole island. This issue was connected with the reassessment project so as to secure the cordial cooperation of all the property owners, especially the owners of coffee properties in the interior who had not as yet secured their fair share of insular roads. This issue of bonds is entirely prudent, because the increase of assessments will not only produce a large increase of revenues, but will also add several millions of dollars to the borrowing capacity of the island besides increasing the proceeds of the permanent tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent for sinking fund and interest charges on the public indebtedness of the island.

(2) An issue of \$1,000,000 of insular bonds was authorized for the purpose of founding an agricultural bank. This issue was made contingent upon the condition of the treasury after the other financial measures shall have been completed. It is earnestly hoped that the organization of such a bank may become feasible in the near future, for nothing could be more advantageous to the smaller landowners and farmers of Porto Rico than some method of securing loans at low rates of interest and for long periods upon the security of their lands.

In the summary of the transactions of the insular treasury printed below it will be noted that the receipts from customs fell to less than \$300,000, a decline of \$55,000 below the low level of the previous year, when it was supposed to have reached the bottom. On the other hand, the internal revenue receipts showed a tendency before the end of the year to pick up a little in response to the changed economic conditions.

It is now estimated with confidence that the receipts from the former sources of revenue will not decline further in the immediate future, and the financial legislation above described represents the best efforts of the local legislature to increase them from local taxation, as was foreshadowed in this part of the annual report for last year. It does not now seem possible to do more in this direction from local sources, and yet the present revenues will not continue to be sufficient to meet the growing needs of this populous island. For further increase hope must rest upon the generosity of Congress as embodied in the new organic act now before the United States Senate.

Summary of the transactions of the insular treasury for the fiscal year 1915-16.

Customs receipts during the year amounted to.....	\$295,500.00
Internal-revenue receipts accruing to the insular government, made up of \$17,390.52 from inheritance tax, \$184,423.37 from property tax, \$946,040.18 from tobacco tax, \$136,353.26 from income tax, \$1.25 from industrial and commercial licenses, \$240,060.02 from license taxes, \$1,110,423.54 from tax on spirits and liquors, and \$489,183.44 from other taxes, aggregated.....	3,123,875.58
Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources amounted to.....	783,558.80
 Making the total actual revenue collected on account of the fiscal year 1915-16.....	 4,202,934.38
There also reverted to and were paid into the treasury on account of general fund, representing repayment of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayments of unexpended funds to appropriations, sales refunds from the working capital account of the Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, and various other minor transfers, aggregating.....	1,158,446.52
 Making the total insular treasury receipts on account of general funds available for expenditure under appropriations.....	 5,361,380.90
Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$1,892,433.64 in property and industrial and commercial license taxes on account of municipalities and school boards, \$397,934.22 from sales of irrigation bonds, interest on balances, etc., \$182,591.10 in bond-redemption tax, and \$1,308,012.24 from miscellaneous sources and transfers, amounted to.....	3,780,971.20
 Bringing the total receipts of the treasury for the year up to....	 9,142,352.10
This amount, added to the cash balance in the treasury at the close of 1914-15.....	2,672,495.78
 Made the total to be accounted for.....	 11,814,847.88
On account of appropriations by the legislative assembly there were expended during the fiscal year:	
For legislative expenses.....	\$71,558.23
For all services, public works, improvements, and expenses incurred by and effected through the various branches of the executive department of the insular government.....	3,508,469.10
For the support of the judiciary.....	460,779.08
For miscellaneous purposes.....	209,986.07
 Or a total of.....	 4,250,792.48
Further disposition of available funds in loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and repayments to appropriations, including repayable advances to the working capital fund of the Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, and municipal and school-board bonds redeemed and sold, amounting to.....	1,526,131.86
 Brought the total amount expended and disposed of up to.....	 5,776,924.34
Reducing the amount at the disposal of the government to.....	6,037,923.54
Disposition of trust funds, represented by payments to municipalities and school boards on account of taxes collected for them of \$1,862,517.65; expenditures from irrigation fund, \$640,878.55; road-bond fund, \$72.76; other expenditures, repayments, and transfers, \$632,806.45; in all aggregating.....	3,136,275.41
 Reduced the amount to the credit of the government at the end of the year in available resources to.....	 2,901,648.13
Segregating from this the amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes.....	2,741,881.03
 There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriation.....	 159,767.10

OUTSTANDING BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The total bonded indebtedness of the insular government was increased during the year by \$700,000, as follows: Three hundred thousand dollars of refunding bonds used on account of the municipalities and \$400,000 of irrigation bonds for the purpose of meeting interest and principal obligations of former irrigation bonds and the maintenance and operation of the irrigation system.

During the same period \$200,000 worth of bonds were redeemed, of which \$150,000 were irrigation bonds and \$50,000 road bonds.

This brings the total outstanding bonded indebtedness on June 30, 1916, to \$8,480,000.

The limit of indebtedness under the Foraker Act on the basis of present assessed valuation is somewhat in excess of \$12,000,000, so that the above amount of bonded indebtedness is still well within the limit. However, an analysis of the above bonded indebtedness will show that nearly three-fourths of the total amount is not in reality a debt against the revenues and property of the insular government, because it is amply secured by other property or revenue, which will secure its payment without any burden upon the revenues of the insular government. This will be made clear by the following analyzed statement:

The entire bonded indebtedness outstanding on June 30, 1916.....	\$8, 480, 000
Irrigation bonds secured by special tax upon the lands irrigated.....	\$5, 050, 000
Bonds secured by collateral bonds of municipalities and school boards.....	955, 000
Bonds secured by the San Juan Harbor dues.....	500, 000
Total.....	6, 505, 000
Balance.....	1, 975, 000

Subtracting, therefore, from the total outstanding indebtedness all those forms of bonds for which the insular government holds collateral security sufficient to insure their payment, there remains a balance of only \$1,975,000 for which the insular government is alone responsible, and funds for the payment of which must be provided out of the general revenues.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The insular government has continued during the past year, though with great caution and conservatism, its policy of aiding the municipalities to secure waterworks and sewer systems through the medium of loans guaranteed by the insular government. Owing to the financial difficulties and the approach of the insular indebtedness to the maximum permitted by the organic act, the policy of carefully scrutinizing these loans with a view to restricting them to the most necessary cases was made absolutely essential. The policy, however, has not been abandoned and with its aid for other towns, in addition to the 30 which already have them, have installed systems of water supply; and there are now in all 7 towns and cities that have sewage systems, 3 having been added to the list during the past year.

The cities and towns are eagerly availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them through the aid of the insular government of

securing for their people the benefits of these modern improvements. In addition to those that have already built waterworks and sewer systems, more than a score have had projects prepared and applied to the executive council for loans to secure one or the other of these improvements, but the council prudently hesitates out of regard to the credit of the insular government.

It would be very unfortunate if the insular government should find it necessary to abandon this policy of aiding the municipalities in this most salutary and desirable form of city development; and it is to be hoped that the new organic act containing a provision for the exemption of this form of public indebtedness from the computation of the public debt with reference to the debt limit will speedily be passed so that the policy above referred to may be continued indefinitely.

In the financial legislation enacted by the legislative assembly at its last session was a provision whereby the share of the municipalities in the proceeds of the property tax is limited for the future to the amount which they will receive under the present law for the fiscal year 1916-17. This provision is of course unscientific, because as the municipalities grow in population and in other ways their needs for revenues will of course grow also. However, the limitation of their revenues to a fixed sum is indispensable at the present moment, and besides there is a growing conviction that the municipalities, many of them, are not making a judicious use of the revenues which they now have. This is no doubt due to the fact that the system of municipal government which has been given to the municipalities by the legislature is not well adapted to their needs. The numerous small towns are attempting to operate a system of government sufficiently complicated and expensive for a large city. The legislature, therefore, provided for a commission to make a careful study of the system of municipal government as a whole and to make a report to the governor suggesting changes and improvements in time for submission to the legislature at its next session. Out of this it is hoped will grow a new law for the governing of the municipalities better adapted to the conditions and the present development of the municipalities of Porto Rico.

EDUCATION.

The total enrollment in all public schools during the fiscal year 1915-16 was 151,562, of whom 1,050 were enrolled in the University of Porto Rico and 526 in charitable and correctional institutions. In addition to the pupils enrolled in public schools 5,832 children attended private schools and more than 400 Porto Rican students attended school in the United States. One hundred and seventy-two Americans and 2,296 Porto Rican teachers taught in the 2,546 classrooms located in the 1,506 different school buildings. These buildings range in character from straw-covered shacks in the remote rural barrios to the thoroughly modern concrete structures in the larger towns and cities. During the past year special attention has been given to rural education and a campaign inaugurated for the purpose of arousing interest and extending the functions of the rural school. Supervisors were directed to devote most of their time and efforts to the rural schools and the rural teachers were enlisted in the cam-

paign, the purpose of which is to reduce illiteracy, to arouse the interest of the rural population in rural education, to help the country people to improve living conditions, to put them in touch with the world, to make the rural school the social center of the barrio, and to improve rural home and community sanitation.

Through the influence of this campaign evening classes for adults have been established, parent organizations and meetings and rural conferences held, reading and library facilities provided, instruction given in gardening and rural industries and visits made to the homes of parents. The results of this campaign have been highly satisfactory, and its continuance will be a helpful influence to the people who most need help, the dwellers in rural communities.

An effort is being made by the department to effect a consolidation of rural schools wherever practicable in order to facilitate the erection of better school buildings and the more efficient instruction of rural pupils.

Teachers' meetings have been held in all districts for the purpose of discussing teaching methods.

The encouragement of rural industries is resulting in the betterment of numerous families in a number of barrios, and the future promises results that will be bounded only by the ability of the instructors to develop skill in their students. This movement to provide employment for the large number of unemployed women in Porto Rico is of great importance and should receive all possible assistance from every branch of the government, both insular and municipal.

For a more comprehensive discussion of the problem of education in Porto Rico attention is invited to the report of the commissioner of education transmitted herewith.

LABOR, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

LABOR.

The bureau of labor continued throughout the year its activities for the betterment of the conditions of the laboring people of Porto Rico. That the results were not commensurate with the efforts made is not to be charged against the efficiency or the sincerity of those who are making these efforts but to the almost insuperable obstacles involved in the situation itself. The large number of unskilled laborers in Porto Rico relative to opportunities for employment, the general character and helplessness of these laborers in general, their ignorance and poverty, their improvidence and low standards of living—these are the fundamentals of the labor situation, as well as the social organization and traditions which date back two or three centuries. These conditions can be modified only gradually and by persistent, untiring effort.

During the past year progress has been undoubtedly made in various directions, and the bureau of labor through its different lines of work has contributed largely to this progress. The laws for the protection of laborers have been more generally enforced, some helpful legislation has been secured and above all there are in evidence some indications of rising standards of intelligence and responsibility among the workers.

During the year there was another strike movement among the agricultural workers in the cane fields. This movement originated in the eastern part of the island sometime in January and spread over the sugar-producing districts generally, especially on the north coast. Its purpose was to try to secure for the workers in the fields higher wages and shorter hours of labor as their fair share of the extraordinary prosperity of the sugar industry. The movement involved from first to last some 30,000 to 40,000 laborers, and achieved at least a part of its purpose both as to wages and the establishment of a standard day's work.

In general this strike movement was far more peaceful than that of the previous year, and was more intelligently managed by the laborers. Although there were two or three regrettable clashes between the strikers and the police, there was in general a much better understanding between all the parties concerned than formerly.

When one considers the number of laborers involved in this strike and their general character as to education and intelligence, the results will seem very creditable.

In addition to the law providing compensation for workmen injured in their occupations, the law protecting laborers from unscrupulous contractors who deprive them of their wages through fraud was amended and greatly strengthened.

The free employment agency maintained by the bureau continued its work with moderate success.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Insane asylum.—As stated in last year's report, the necessity of a larger and more modern asylum for the insane is felt more and more from year to year. The number of insane people on the island is probably twice as large as the number that can be accommodated in the present asylum. Those who can not be admitted are secluded either in private houses, where the conditions are entirely inadequate and unfit for the proper treatment of the patient, or in the common jails of the municipalities.

The work of providing the new building for the insane asylum has been postponed partly from lack of funds, but also because of the desirability from every point of view of transferring to the Federal Government the building now occupied as an insane asylum in exchange for other buildings and grounds now owned by the Federal Government but no longer needed for military or naval purposes. The present building of the insane asylum is entirely surrounded by the Federal military reservation, and it is inconvenient and inappropriate for it to be devoted to its present purpose, situated as it is in close juxtaposition to the infantry barracks and officers' quarters of the Porto Rico Regiment. Owing to the large increase in this regiment authorized by the recent act of Congress, additional quarters for both officers and men are urgently needed. It is therefore a matter of urgent and immediate importance to both governments that the transfers above referred to be promptly agreed upon so that the insular government may begin the work of providing a new and modern asylum for the insane.

The number of patients in the asylum on June 30, 1915, was 367. During the past year 83 were admitted, 31 were discharged as cured, 21 uncured were returned to the custody of their guardians upon request, and 42 died during the year. The general health of the inmates was satisfactory, there having been no epidemics, and the mortality for the year was 10 per cent.

Blind asylum.—The number of patients in this institution on June 30, 1915, was 82. One hundred and thirty-seven were admitted during the fiscal year 1915-16, 92 were discharged as cured, 45 left improved, and 6 died of intercurrent diseases. The number of inmates on June 30, 1916, was 44 men and 32 women, making a total of 76. The number of operations performed was 105.

Girls' charity school.—The work of this institution has been successfully continued during the past year. During the year 36 girls were admitted and 36 discharged, leaving the total inmates 175 as at the beginning of the year. Most of the girls who left the institution during the year had completed the course in sewing, embroidery, drawnwork, drawing, and domestic science; 2 of these girls are now studying to become graduate nurses, 10 are in the various high schools of the island, and the balance are pursuing their studies in the graded schools.

The health of the inmates has been excellent, but one death having occurred.

The plan of studies as outlined by the department of education for this institution has been carefully followed and the inmates have done the work prescribed therein. A special class in shorthand and typewriting has been arranged for those most advanced in their studies. As in the past the inmates are also given careful instruction in drawing and painting, millinery and sewing, domestic science, embroidery, drawnwork, etc., and three times each week receive instruction in physical culture.

Boys' charity school.—This school has been conducted on the same high plane during the fiscal year 1915-16 as theretofore and 36 of the inmates discharged during the year with a knowledge of music, carpentry, masonry, plumbing, shoemaking, and typography to enable them to become self-supporting. Of the 46 inmates discharged during the year 10 had passed the first, second, third, and fourth school grades. Forty-seven boys were admitted to the institution during the year, and the number of inmates on June 30, 1916, was 273.

During the year, 1,151 pairs of shoes were manufactured by the students of shoemaking of the institution for the use of the inmates, and 647 pairs of shoes were repaired, at a cost in material of \$1,776.72. The students in the carpentry shop did work for private parties amounting to \$16.87 and kept the buildings of the institution in repair, besides constructing new additions, making furniture, etc. The inmates studying plumbing have kept in repair the plumbing in the various buildings and have made new installations. Four of these students were examined by the plumbers' examining board and two of them duly licensed as journeymen plumbers. The class in masonry and cement construction have laid floors containing about 10,000 tiles, repaired cement floors, and constructed two cesspools for the institution. The clothing of the inmates has all been made

by the class in tailoring, including base ball suits, overalls, sheets, pillowcases, and caps. The band of the institution, consisting of 42 pieces, has given concerts twice weekly and has earned during the year \$1,160, one-half of which is devoted to recreation and amusement of the inmates and one-half to purchase tools or instruments for boys leaving the school.

No deaths occurred during the year and very little sickness.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

During the past 12 months 5,726 prisoners have been committed to the penal institutions of the island, 1,558 were carried over from the preceding fiscal year, and 1,494 were confined in those institutions on June 30, 1916. Forty-one deaths occurred during the year, and the average monthly number of sick prisoners was 142. The greater number of persons sentenced to confinement during the past year were convicted of the crimes of larceny, burglary, and assault and battery.

There were performed by the convicts assigned to work on the insular roads 69,161 days' work.

The need of a new building for the penitentiary of Porto Rico is again urgently presented and this important institution should be properly housed at the earliest opportunity.

Juvenile delinquents.—The juvenile court act, which became effective on July 1, 1915, is proving of great benefit to delinquent minors, but on account of lack of facilities in the penal institutions for the proper isolation of minors from adult prisoners considerable difficulty has been experienced. The reform school has not sufficient space to care for these delinquents, and to meet in a measure this situation, a ward for minors who are sentenced to the reform school has been fitted up in San Juan, in which they can be separated from adult prisoners and given elementary instruction until such time as they can be transferred to the reform school. For the proper enforcement of the juvenile court act it is absolutely necessary that provision be made for the proper care of minors sentenced to the reform school by increasing the capacity of that institution.

Reform school.—The maximum number of inmates of this institution is 100, and the fiscal year was closed with 99, one having recently died. The health conditions of the institution during the year have been good, four deaths having occurred during the year. The inmates learning the trade of carpenter performed a considerable amount of work for the benefit of the institution. The shoemaking shop, operated by 41 of the inmates, manufactured 220 pairs of shoes and made repairs to 352 pairs. The output of the tailor shop, operated by 34 of the inmates, was 2,275 garments for the use of those confined in the institution. Sixty-four of the boys are being trained in music and 24 of them now form a band. Two companies of cadets are daily trained in military tactics on the grounds of the school.

Agricultural training also enters into the benefits provided in this institution, and a crop of 4,165 pounds of sugar, 28,800 pounds of bananas, 7,700 pounds of yams, and various minor products was produced during the year.

AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

The system of auditing and accounting, which has frequently been described in these reports, is still in successful operation in the department of the auditor. It is accurate and safe, and yet avoids cumbersome details which cause unnecessary delay in settling accounts and payment of bills. The plan inaugurated last year of publishing a consolidated list of tables and exhibits, numbered in such manner as to be easily referred to so as to avoid frequent duplication of the same material has been continued this year and some 30 or 40 tables and exhibits included in the consolidated list.

In accordance with the plan of consolidating bureaus in the interest of efficiency and economy, the division of audits and examinations in the auditor's office undertook last year the work of examining the municipalities with reference to their financial administration. Some 43 of the 74 municipalities were examined, including several of the largest in the island, in the course of which many interesting aspects of the municipal accounting were disclosed.

The report of the auditor, with all necessary tables and exhibits, will be found in Appendix III.

PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

ROADS.

The total expenditure for the construction of roads and bridges during the year was \$145,826.60 and for the maintenance of roads and bridges already built \$303,389.06. During the year 12.6 kilometers of new road were built, bringing the total of completed macadamized insular government roads on the island up to 1,139.5 kilometers on June 30, 1916.

One of the most important features of the work during the year has been the construction of two reinforced concrete bridges over the mouth of the Arecibo River at Arecibo for the purpose of closing the break in road No. 2, which joins San Juan and Ponce and runs along the northern and western shores of the island, which work has been actively pushed and is now nearing completion. The road from Martin Peña to Bayamon will soon be complete. All grading has been done, the masonry structures have been built and macadamizing is proceeding rapidly.

Bridges over the Humacao River at Humacao, over the Tallaboa River at Peñuelas, over the Marueños and Canas Rivers at Ponce, and over Frailes Creek at Guaynabo, all of which were badly needed, were completed during the year. The two very necessary bridges over the Portugues River, just outside of Ponce, have been contracted for, and their construction is progressing satisfactorily.

The average cost of maintenance of the entire system of insular roads for the fiscal year 1915-16 was \$256.61 per kilometer, which is a slight reduction of \$7.25 per kilometer from that of the previous year. This simply represents the efforts of the department to spread the funds for maintenance over a larger number of kilometers.

At the last session of the legislative assembly a bond issue of \$2,000,000 for the construction of roads and bridges was authorized,

the selection of the improvements to be undertaken being left to the economy commission. There have been included in this list far more roads than can be built with the proceeds of this bond sale, and a more rigorous selection will be necessary.

BUILDINGS.

The most important addition to the public buildings of the island during the past year was the Carnegie Library in the city of San Juan, which is more fully treated of in another part of this report.

In this connection it is a great pleasure to note that a patriotic local philanthropist, Dr. Santiago Veve, of Fajardo, generously donated \$25,000 for the construction and equipment of three school buildings in three of the communities in his own district. This is a noble example, which I hope will not be lost upon patriotic Porto Ricans of large wealth, for the need is great.

High schools at Humacao and Arecibo were completed, and the greater part of the construction of the high-school building at Mayaguez was finished. Several important graded schools were completed, and work on others is progressing rapidly.

An act passed at the last session of the legislature provides for the construction of a capitol whenever the cost of it can be met by the sale of certain insular government buildings and lands.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The division of public lands of the department of the interior surveyed during the year 5,544.26 cuerdas of Government land and 5,647.45 cuerdas of private property, the cost of survey of Government lands having averaged 98 cents per acre, due to the fact that titles of other properties bordering on that to be surveyed, amounting to 5,647.45 cuerdas, had to be investigated to determine the correct boundaries.

The survey and plotting of the land comprised in the Luquillo National Forest was completed during the year. It is important that appropriations for this work of survey be increased so that the survey and plotting of the public lands may be finished in about five years.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Few new works of importance were inaugurated by the municipalities during the fiscal year, owing to their inability to secure loans. The waterworks systems of the municipalities of Aguadilla, Comerio, Gurabo, Barranquitas, and Lares were completed during the year, as well as sewerage systems at Aguadilla, Lares, and Caguas, and repairs and extensions were made to other water and sewer systems.

INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

The insular telegraph at the close of the year had in operation 14 telegraph lines, with ground circuits of 746.26 miles; 9 telephone lines, with ground circuits of 104.37 miles; and 8 telephone lines,

metallic circuit, of 493.74 miles, making a total of 1,344.37 miles. The income during the last fiscal year showed a profit above expenditures, which included considerable improvements and extensions. There was, however, a decrease in cash receipts as compared with the preceding year, due in a large measure to the extension of the lines of the Porto Rico Telephone Co. and the construction of the telegraph line of the French Cable Co. between San Juan and Mayaguez. The total number of messages transmitted was 189,575. Some important recommendations are made by the commissioner of the interior for the safeguarding and extension in the future of this important public service.

HARBORS AND DOCKS.

The collections for harbor dues at all ports of the island show an increase of \$484.97 over the fiscal year 1914-15, due to the increased movement at the ports of Guanica and Ponce.

The new coal dock at San Juan, operated by private capital, is attracting quite a number of vessels to this harbor for coaling. Such vessels do not pay harbor dues, but the encouragement of the establishment of a schedule by lines operating in these waters to include San Juan as a coaling station is of great importance and should result in bringing to the island other business. One line operating steamers between Brazil and New York, which at first coaled only occasionally at this port, now includes San Juan in its schedule and has arranged for the handling of passengers between San Juan and Brazilian ports.

The new bulkhead and shed, making available 900 feet of dock front in the harbor of San Juan, will assist materially in the handling of cargo at this port. This work is progressing satisfactorily and will soon be completed.

AUTOMOBILE LICENSES.

On June 30, 1916, there were in force 2,171 automobile licenses, 109 truck licenses, 219 motorcycle licenses, and 5,194 chauffeur licenses. Under the provisions of an act passed by the last session of the legislature, the regulation of motor vehicles in Porto Rico will be immensely improved during the coming fiscal year, and, in addition, the revenues from this source will be largely increased. This subject is fully explained in the report of the commissioner of the interior herewith.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

The irrigation system is an assured success, and with proper management will pay for itself. A prolonged and extraordinary drought over the south side of the island during the last six months of the year fully tested and proved the value of the irrigation service. It is largely due to this service that the increase in the production of sugar was so great the past year. As the construction work has practically been completed, the personnel in the irrigation service has gradually been reduced, until at present it is almost on a maintenance basis. It is thought that when finally reduced to this basis the cost of operation will not exceed \$2 per acre of land included in the district.

At its last session the legislature authorized investigations looking to the extension of the irrigation works to the westward, so as to include in their benefits some 9,000 acres of land that can not now be reached.

JUDICIARY.

The work of the office of the attorney general has been considerably increased during the year just passed by the passage of the juvenile court law last year and the workmen's compensation law this year. It required unusually hard work, therefore, on the part of the head of this department and all of his assistants to bring the work up to date without congestion and delay. The legislature recognizing these conditions slightly increased the force in the department for next year. The system of juvenile courts has started off in a manner that is full of promise for its usefulness. Unlike most similar laws in the United States, it applies to the rural communities as well as to the urban.

In spite of the lack of appropriations for salaries and other expenses, and in spite of the want of facilities for the detention and proper care of juvenile delinquents, these courts have accomplished sufficient during the first few months of their existence to arouse real public interest, which seems certain to increase rapidly as the work goes on.

Two special lines of investigation occupied much of the attention of the legal department during the past year—namely, the strike among the agricultural workers and the political influences illegally controlling the appointment of teachers.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the important strike movement which developed during the sugar-cane harvest resulted in two or three unfortunate clashes between the strikers on one side and the insular police and nonstriking workmen on the other. These regrettable incidents resulted in a few casualties on both sides and required careful investigation by the attorney general's office in order that just and intelligent administrative action might be taken.

The second line of investigation concerned an abuse that had gradually grown up, whereby political committees were able to enforce political contributions from the school-teachers in many localities under penalty of losing their positions in the public schools. While the civil-service law forbids political assessments under severe penalties upon any employees of the Government under civil service, the school law nevertheless, by limiting the term for which teachers may be appointed to one year, lends itself very readily to this abuse. The investigation above referred to led to the prosecution and conviction of several local officials and political workers in various municipalities, and it is believed will further lead on to the enactment of proper legislation for the protection of the public-school teachers from this immoral and illegal practice.

During the fiscal year the attorney general rendered 155 official opinions, passed upon 221 applications for pardon, and considered and made recommendations to the governor for a large number of appointments to fill vacancies in judicial offices.

An unusually large amount of work was accomplished during the year in the litigation in which the people of Porto Rico had an interest, and many of the cases were finally decided in favor of the Government.

ECONOMY COMMISSION.

In last year's annual report it was stated that the economy commission would likely "be discontinued at the close of the next year, because, in its own opinion, it has, in the main, accomplished its task and will not be able to suggest further reductions in the expenses of the insular government without serious loss of efficiency." It was found convenient, however, to continue this body for one year more for two or three reasons. First, they had already in accordance with the recommendations of the governor taken up a serious study of the entire municipal system of government with a view of suggesting a simpler, more economical, and efficient form of government especially for the smaller municipalities. This work they had not completed, and as this matter had become urgent from every point of view the economy commission were given until the end of the calendar year to finish their studies and make their report to the governor for submission to the next legislature.

Second, in the law providing for the revision of the assessment of property, the governor was authorized to appoint on the board of review and equalization two members of the economy commission from each house of the legislature. It was deemed important and helpful in this way to make this board so thoroughly representative of the whole island as to disarm in advance any hostile criticism that might arise of the work of reassessment. In addition to these two matters of special importance, the economy commission proved again helpful in the preparation and passage of the last budget by aiding in the adjustment of divergent views between the two houses as to the relative necessity of various appropriations. This body remains therefore for another year, though with changed purposes, rather as a standing commission of the two houses of the legislature.

FRANCHISES.

Twenty-nine franchises enacted by the executive council and approved by the governor during the fiscal year 1915-16 are enumerated in Exhibit D of Appendix I herewith.

Ten of the ordinances passed were for the granting of authority to take water from the various streams of the island for the generation of electrical energy, three for the taking of water for irrigation purposes, and three for the taking of water for industrial purposes.

PERSONNEL.

The following changes in official positions filled by presidential appointment under the act of Congress of April 12, 1900, took place during the 12 months ending June 30, 1916:

Appointments.—Paul G. Miller, commissioner of education, August 19, 1915; Manuel Camufias, member of the executive council, July 13, 1915.

Separations.—Allan H. Richardson, treasurer of Porto Rico, resigned November 3, 1915.

In accordance with the existing laws, the governor during the fiscal year made the following executive appointments:

Judge of district court, 1; fiscal of district court, 1; justices of the peace, 9; district chiefs of police, 20; registrars of property, 3; commissioners of deeds for Porto Rico in the United States, 4.

The following appointments were also made by the governor to fill vacancies in elective offices, as provided by law:

Judges of municipal courts, 9; secretaries of municipal courts, 4; marshals of municipal courts, 2; municipal mayors, 6; municipal councilmen, 94.

A number of appointments were also made upon various boards and commissions, as provided by the laws under which they were organized, and the gentlemen who have accepted such appointments are entitled to an acknowledgment of the personal appreciation of the undersigned and an expression of the gratitude of the people of Porto Rico for the generous gift of their time and service to the public in attending to the duties imposed upon them thereby.

Exhibit B to Appendix I of this report gives in detail a list of the appointments made by the governor during the past year.

CONCLUSION.

It is a genuine pleasure to record as I look back upon the years of stress and strain that all of the officials of the government accepted with courage and good cheer the sacrifices that they were called upon to make and did their work with unabated energy and efficiency. It is indeed true that in some of the departments the general character of the work has improved in efficiency in spite of shortened personnel and reduced salaries, and in all of them the force has been faithful to the service and loyal to the government.

I would respectfully and yet urgently renew two of the recommendations made in my last report which have not yet received the favorable attention of Congress. First, the new organic act for Porto Rico which has been so often before Congress and so often delayed and put aside. Every local consideration calls insistently for the passage of this act now. Congress has not intentionally or consciously neglected the little island. It is a case of a great people becoming so absorbed in matters of the most vital and paramount importance to themselves that they overlooked the most necessary and urgent matters affecting the interests of a small country whose destinies have been committed to their care. It is the plain duty of our Congress to revise the organic act at the earliest possible moment.

Secondly, I would renew also my recommendation that the appropriation for the dredging of San Juan Harbor by the Federal Government in cooperation with the insular government be promptly passed. This matter has already been approved by the Engineers of the War Department and the Secretary of War, and the cooperative plan involved in it insures the reimbursement of the Federal Treasury for more than two-thirds of the total expense from the proceeds of the sale or lease of the lands reclaimed as a by-product of the dredging process. During the past two years the port of San Juan has maintained its commerce both as regards the number and the tonnage of vessels entering it in spite of the withdrawal of a large number of German and other vessels caused by the great European war. This was due largely to the bulkhead and other improvements made in the

harbor by the insular government and to the great improvements made in the coaling facilities by a private company. When the war is over and the shipping conditions return to the normal, there will come a great opportunity to the port, provided only proper preparation can be made to reap the natural advantages due to its location. The proposed dredging project will double the deep-water area of the bay, removing shoals and placing the material on the swamps which surround the harbor. In addition, some improvement would be made to the entrance. This is truly a national enterprise of great importance. There are no political considerations—no “pork,” so called, involved in it. It is in every way worthy of the serious attention of the national Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIXES.



APPENDIX I.

EXHIBITS TO THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXHIBIT A.

LEGISLATION.

LIST OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO, SECOND SESSION, FEBRUARY 14 TO APRIL 13, 1916, AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

An act to change the title "Supervising principal" to "Supervisor of schools." Approved March 10, 1916.

An act to provide for the employment by school boards of persons to give instruction to the public-school pupils in the native industries, and for other purposes. Approved March 16, 1916.

An act to authorize the sale of filtration water appurtenant to the irrigation system. Approved March 17, 1916.

An act to amend sections 16, 32, 40, and 47 of the election law now in force, and for other purposes. Approved March 17, 1916.

An act providing for the reimbursement to Santoni & Co. of the amount of a certain bond deposited by them with the acting commissioner of the interior and erroneously confiscated by him and deposited in the insular treasury. Approved March 24, 1916.

An act to exempt declarations of persons desiring to contract marriage from the payment of internal-revenue stamps and to declare valid such declarations heretofore made without affixing such stamps, and for other purposes. Approved March 29, 1916.

An act authorizing the municipality of Barranquitas to expend in works of public utility the sum of \$621.98, surplus remaining from road funds in the fiscal year 1914-15. Approved April 5, 1916.

An act to authorize school boards, with the approval of the commissioner of education, to pay extra salaries to specially qualified teachers in graded or rural schools to give instruction in agriculture, manual training, and home economics, and for other purposes. Approved April 6, 1916.

An act to amend section 23 of the Codified School Law of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 6, 1916.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a system of juvenile courts; to provide for the care of neglected and delinquent children; and to provide for the disposition of all cases of juvenile delinquency, and for other purposes," approved March 11, 1915. Approved April 6, 1916.

An act to amend section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, approved March 1, 1902, and for other purposes. Approved April 8, 1916.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. Approved April 11, 1916.

An act to provide for the construction of an additional bridge over the Portuguese River at Ponce. Approved April 11, 1916.

An act authorizing the conveyance by the commissioner of the interior of a certain parcel of land situated in the municipality of San Juan. Approved April 12, 1916.

An act to amend section 406 of the Civil Code. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to authorize the school boards of Porto Rico to contribute to the support of the association called "La Egida del Maestro." Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend section 51 of an act entitled "The Codified School Law of Porto Rico," approved March 12, 1903, as amended March 10, 1904. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend section 14 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the contracting of indebtedness, the borrowing of money, and the issuing of bonds by municipal corporations and school boards of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved February 19, 1913. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act providing for the relief of such workmen as may be injured or of the dependent families of those who may lose their lives while engaged in trades or occupations, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act providing for the maintenance of the machinery and exploitation of the artesian well of Quebradillas. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to prohibit the sale or donation of cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco to children under 18 years of age. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to authorize the taking of sand, gravel, and stone from the seashore and maritime zone and from the beds of unnavigable streams. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend sections 1, 3, and 4 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the contracting of indebtedness, the borrowing of money, and the issuing of bonds by municipal corporations and school boards of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved February 19, 1913. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a law of private corporations," approved March 9, 1911, as subsequently amended, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend section 248 of the Code of Civil Procedure in force, approved March 10, 1904. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend section 30, as amended March 10, 1914, and February 25, 1911, of an act entitled "The codified school law of Porto Rico," approved March 12, 1903, corresponding to paragraph (92) of the Compiled School Laws, edition of 1914. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend "An act to secure the effectiveness of judgments." Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to abolish the Insular Fair Board, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend section 5 of Act No. 13, approved March 5, 1912, "To place under the supervision and control of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico the publication of the opinions of said court and making an appropriation therefor." Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to dissolve certain domestic corporations and associations. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend sections 38 and 40 of "An act to establish a law of private corporations," approved March 9, 1911. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the United States Court for the District of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1911-12, and 1912-13. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for fiscal year 1915-16. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend section 410 of the Penal Code of Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to authorize the sale or lease of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico situated in the barrio of Boqueron, Cabo Rojo, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to provide for the issue of duplicate bonds in lieu of lost, destroyed, or defaced bonds of the government of Porto Rico, and for the payment of coupons in cases where coupons pertaining to bonds of the government of Porto Rico have been lost, destroyed, or defaced. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to provide for the survey and sale at public auction of certain lands belonging to the people of Porto Rico, to construct the capitol, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to regulate the practice of the profession of law in Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act making appropriation for the immediate repair of the bulkhead and sea wall in San Juan Harbor. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to grant compensation to Primitivo Rodríguez for injuries received while in the service of The People of Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to provide for certain powers and jurisdiction of justice of the peace courts, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act prohibiting the operation of bancas alemanas, pools, or the system known as *pari mutuel*, and bookmaking, without the hippodromes of the island, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend the excise-tax law as amended to date, in order that the tax on wines, beers, and ciders shall be computed on the maximum capacity of containers. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act providing for the construction of an artesian well at the playa of Naguabo. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act appropriating the sum of \$3,000 for the construction of a bridge at the place known as "Ponton Garcia," in the municipal jurisdiction of San Sebastian. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to enable the San Juan Harbor Board to carry out the provisions of a certain contract made with the P. J. Carlin Construction Co., of New York. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to repress usury and to amend section 4 of "An act to fix a legal rate of interest on all obligations," approved March 1, 1902, and amended by an act of March 14, 1907. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend an act entitled: "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 30 of an act entitled 'An act to amend Chapter II, Title IX, of the Political Code of Porto Rico, and to repeal certain sections of the Penal Code, and for other purposes,' approved March 9, 1905, and amended March 14, 1907, and March 9, 1911, and for other purposes,' approved March 13, 1913," approved August 9, 1913, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act setting aside a sum of money from the funds of the treasury of Porto Rico for the purpose of making a study of the irrigation of the districts of Ponce and Juana Diaz. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the purchase of supplies for the insular government," approved March 13, 1907, by restricting the approval of the auditor to such vouchers as may cover purchases made in full compliance with the aforesaid act, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend section 328 of the Penal Code of Porto Rico, as amended by an act amending said section, approved March 12, 1908. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend Chapter II, Title IX, of the Political Code of Porto Rico, and to repeal certain sections of the Penal Code, and for other purposes," approved March 9, 1905, and March 9, 1911,' approved March 13, 1913, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1913, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to authorize the commissioner of the interior to convey to the municipality of San Juan certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend sections 46 and 47 of the Political Code. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act relating to the inspection and testing of gas and electric meters, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to provide for appeals against the decisions of registrars of property," approved March 1, 1902. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend section 470 of the Penal Code of Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act providing for the organization of a board of veterinary examiners. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to provide a game law. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to provide for the recording of conditional sales of movable goods and chattels and for the retaking and sale of such movable goods and chattels on the breach of conditions, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to amend Chapter III of Title IX of the Political Code of Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act relating to the construction of public-service railroads in the easterly end of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act making appropriation to supply deficiencies in appropriations for fiscal year 1912-13. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act making appropriation to supply deficiencies in appropriations for no fiscal year. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act authorizing two additional automobiles for the insular police and making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for fiscal year 1915-16. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act making appropriation to supply deficiency in appropriation for fiscal year 1913. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to finish changing the course of the Yaurel River at Arroyo. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to provide additional revenues for The People of Porto Rico, to fix the rate of the general property tax for municipalities, to provide for the payment into the insular treasury of certain excess revenues of municipalities, to amend the Political Code, to provide for the revision and equalization of the present assessment of property, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to authorize an issue of bonds of The People of Porto Rico in the amount of \$2,000,000 for the construction of roads and bridges, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act appropriating a sum of money from funds of the treasury of Porto Rico for the study of an irrigation system for the districts of Lajas and Isabela. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act providing funds for necessary expenses of the second session of the Eighth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act authorizing the commissioner of the interior to convey certain public lands to the United States for forestry purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to regulate the operation of motor vehicles in Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to authorize suits against The People of Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to raise the category of the municipality of Comerio. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act appropriating the sum of \$12,000 for the construction of a pier in the port of Aguadilla. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

An act to permit justices of the peace to practice the profession of notary public. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution requesting the Congress of the United States not to include in legislation for Porto Rico any prohibition whatever on the sale, importation, or manufacture of alcoholic beverages in Porto Rico. Approved April 3, 1916.

Joint resolution providing for the publication of a "Digest of the Porto Rico Reports on Appeals from Decisions of the Registrars of Property," compiled by Pablo Berga. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution providing for the study of the forestry needs of Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to convey to the school board of San Juan two parcels of land, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to convey to the municipality of Arecibo certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$1,000 for maintenance of indispensable machinery in the aqueduct of Isabela. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to carry out the purposes of act No. 127 of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, approved August 8, 1913, providing for the organization of the Insular Bank of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to indemnify Juana Torres y López de Victoria for damages suffered by her because of the demolition of a house belonging to her during the bubonic-plague epidemic of 1912. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of San Juan to convey the ownership of a parcel of land on the Paseo de la Princesa, in the Marina, to the school board of San Juan. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of the interior and the attorney general in the name of The People of Porto Rico to make a settlement with Aniceto Miranda. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution authorizing the school board of San Juan, the commissioner of the interior, the commissioner of education, the attorney general, and the director of sanitation jointly to make a settlement with the Látimer Succession. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution providing for the inclusion in the general plan of secondary railroads of the branch from Arecibo to Mayaguez, running through Lares and San Sebastian, and of a branch which, beginning at Aguadilla and running through Moca, shall end at San Sebastian, and authorizing the construction thereof in accordance and conformity with an act entitled "An act providing for secondary railroads subventioned by The People of Porto Rico," approved March 27, 1914, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of Aguadilla to frame its ordinary budget for the fiscal year 1916-17 for an amount \$4,000 greater than that permitted by the municipal law in force. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution providing for the standardization of government supplies and equipment, establishing a central purchasing agency and a central government storehouse, creating a supply committee, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to amend joint resolution 7, approved March 7, 1912, authorizing the publication in Spanish of 1,000 copies of the book entitled "Uncinariasis in Porto Rico," by Drs. Bailey K. Ashford and Pedro Gutiérrez Igaravidez. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution concerning certain improvements in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution providing for an extension of the scholarships of Victor M. Lebrón, Tirso Colon Morales, and Rafael Arroyo Valdespino. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to convey to the "Congregación Siervas de María," of Mayaguez, the ownership of a lot. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution ordering a revision of the assessment of real and personal property in Porto Rico, increasing the number of members of the board of review and equalization, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to authorize the commissioner of the interior to survey the lands appurtenant to the iron pier of "La Puntilla" and to convey said pier and lands appurtenant thereto to the municipality of Mayaguez. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to provide for the settlement of a claim by Sabas Honoré against The People of Porto Rico. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to appoint a commission to investigate irregular proceedings practiced by officials of the insular government in connection with certain purchases. Approved April 13, 1916.

Joint resolution to authorize and regulate the issuance of bonds by the cities of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 13, 1916.

EXHIBIT B.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1915-16.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

District courts:

Judge, Arecibo, August 18, 1915.

Fiscal, Arecibo, April 28, 1916.

Municipal courts:

Judges—

Adjuntas, September 10, 1915.

Camuy, November 28, 1915.

Camuy, January 8, 1916.

Coamo, April 28, 1916.

Juana Díaz, June 22, 1916.

Ponce, August 14, 1915.

Rio Grande, September 30, 1915.

Rio Piedras, October 6, 1915.

San Sebastian, October 23, 1915.

Secretaries—

Guayama, August 25, 1915.

Ponce, August 12, 1915.

Municipal courts—Continued.

Secretaries—Continued.

Rio Piedras, October 6, 1915.

San Sebastian, August 4, 1915.

Marshals—

San Lorenzo, June 7, 1916.

Yauco, October 27, 1915.

Justices of the peace:

Bayamon, February 2, 1916.

Dorado, October 23, 1915.

Fajardo, April 14, 1916.

Gurabo, October 23, 1915.

Hatillo, May 11, 1916.

Hormigueros, December 30, 1915.

Juncos, October 6, 1915.

Luquillo, October 23, 1915.

Morovis, January 8, 1916.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS—ALCALDES.

Arecibo, January 8, 1916.

Maricao, January 8, 1916.

Maunabo, September 30, 1915.

Sabana Grande, December 9, 1915.

San German, January 8, 1916.

Toa Baja, May 17, 1916.

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Aguada, 3.	Guaynabo, 3.	Rio Grande, 2.
Aibonito, 1.	Gurabo, 1.	Rio Piedras, 2.
Anasco, 1.	Hatillo, 3.	Sabana Grande, 1.
Arecibo, 9.	Hormigueros, 2.	San German, 4.
Barceloneta, 1.	Isabela, 2.	San Juan, 2.
Barranquitas, 1.	Juana Diaz, 3.	San Lorenzo, 2.
Barros, 1.	Juncos, 1.	San Sebastian, 1.
Bayamon, 1.	Las Marias, 2.	Santa Isabel, 1.
Cabo Rojo, 1.	Las Piedras, 2.	Toa Alta, 1.
Cayey, 1.	Luquillo, 1.	Toa Baja, 5.
Ciales, 2.	Maunabo, 1.	Utuado, 1.
Cidra, 2.	Mayaguez, 4.	Vega Alta, 1.
Coamo, 1.	Moca, 2.	Vega Baja, 2.
Fajardo, 4.	Morovis, 1.	Vieques, 4.
Guanica, 1.	Naguabo, 2.	Yabucoa, 1.
Guayama, 1.	Ponce, 1.	Yauco, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

District chiefs of police:

- First class, 2.
- Second class, 2.
- Third class, 3.
- Fourth class, 1.
- Fifth class, 2.
- Sixth class, 2.
- Seventh class, 3.
- Eighth class, 5.

Governor's staff: Angel Janer, lieutenant colonel, May 31, 1916.

Commissioner for the promotion of uniform state legislation: Manuel Rodríguez Serra, July 21, 1915.

Board of pharmacy:

- F. Márquez Roig, July 21, 1915.
- Lucas Luis Vélez, June 7, 1916.

Civil-service commission:

- Rafael Guillermet, July 28, 1915.
- Rafael Martínez Alvarez, July 28, 1915.
- Charles H. Terry, chairman, September 1, 1915.

Board of medical examiners:

- José N. Carbonell, August 4, 1915.
- Jorge del Toro Cuevas, August 25, 1915.

Commissioners for Porto Rico in the United States:

- Julián A. Arroyo, August 6, 1915.
- Ramón Miranda, February 12, 1916.
- Isaac R. Hitt, June 29, 1916.
- Willis M. Spaulding, June 29, 1916.

Homestead commission.

- Félix Córdova Dávila, September 1, 1915.

W. F. Lippitt, September 1, 1915.

Board of commissioners of agriculture:

- Paul G. Miller, September 7, 1915.

Insular police commission:

- Frank Martínez, October 25, 1915.
- Donald E. Richardson, February 25, 1916.

Board of trustees, insular library:

- Jacinto Texidor, November 3, 1915.
- Charles H. Terry, November 3, 1915.

Board of management, Ponce Pier:

- Ermelindo Salazar, February 25, 1916.

Robert D. Noyes, February 25, 1916.

Manuel F. Toro, February 25, 1916.

Pedro Shuck, February 25, 1916.

Board of review and equalization:

- Antonio R. Barceló, May 1, 1916.
- José C. Barbosa, May 1, 1916.
- Manuel F. Rossy, May 1, 1916.
- Eduardo Giorgetti, May 1, 1916.
- Carlos Toro, May 4, 1916.
- Pablo Vilella, May 4, 1916.

Workman's relief commission:

- Antonio Martínez Alvarez, May 11, 1916.

José A. Canals, May 24, 1916.

San Juan Harbor board:

- Waldemar Lee, May 11, 1916.

Board of veterinary examiners:

- Albert G. Mehrhof, June 7, 1916.
- Juan Varas Catala, June 7, 1916.
- Alfonso Rivera, June 7, 1916.

Irrigation commission:

- Ramón Gandía Córdova, June 30, 1916.

Insular racing commission:

- Salvador Mestre, June 30, 1916.

Registrars of property:

- Aguadilla, September 1, 1915.
- Caguas, September 1, 1915.
- San German, January 19, 1916.

EXHIBIT C.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Personnel of the insular police force of Porto Rico at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, showing the number of horses and bicycles in each district.*

	District chiefs.	Ser-geants.	Cor-porals.	Guards-men.	Detect-ives.	Total.	Horses.	Bicycles.
Aibonito.....			1	3		4	1	
Aguada.....	1			3		4	1	
Adjuntas.....	1			3		4		
Aguadilla.....	1		1	11		13	2	2
Aguas Buenas.....	1			2		3		
Añasco.....	1		1	7		9	2	1
Arecibo.....	1		2	21		24	2	2
Arroyo.....	1			5		6		4
Bayamon.....	3		2	25	1	31	7	3
Barros.....	1			2		3	2	
Barranquitas.....			1	2		3		
Barceloneta.....	1			4		5	1	1
Cabo Rojo.....	1			5		6	1	1
Caguas.....	1		2	15		18	1	2
Carolina.....	1			5		6		
Cayey.....	1		1	10		12	3	2
Ciales.....	1			3		4		
Coamo.....	1			3		4	1	
Comerio.....	1			2		3	2	
Camuy.....		1		3		4	2	
Cidra.....			1	2		3		
Corozal.....	1			2		3	1	
Dorado.....		1		3		4	2	1
Fajardo.....	1	1	2	14		18	2	3
Guayama.....	1		2	17		20	3	2
Guayanilla.....	1			3		4	2	
Gurabo.....	1			2		3	1	
Guanica.....	1		1	7		9		1
Humacao.....			1	14	1	16	4	2
Hatillo.....	1			3		4	1	
Isabela.....	1			3		4	2	1
Juana Diaz.....	2		2	12		16	4	2
Juncos.....	1			5		6	1	1
Jayuya.....	1			2		3	1	
Lajas.....	1			2		3	1	1
Lares.....	1			4		5		
Las Marias.....	1			2		3		
Loiza.....	1			6		7	1	1
Manati.....			1	10		11		2
Mayaguez.....		2	1	33	2	38	5	3
Morovis.....	1			2		3		1
Maricao.....	1			2		3	1	
Maunabo.....	1			2		3	2	1
Moca.....		1		2		3		
Naguabo.....	1			6		7	3	1
Naranjito.....			1	1		2		
Patillas.....	1			4		5	3	1
Ponce.....	2	2	3	36	3	46	3	2
Peñuelas.....	1			3		4	2	1
Quebradillas.....	1			2		3		1
Rio Grande.....	1			5		6	1	1
Rio Piedras.....	1		1	13		15	1	2
Rincon.....	1			2		3		
San Juan.....	4	5	9	133	7	158	7	4
San Sebastian.....	1			3		4		
Sabana Grande.....	1			2		3	1	1
San German.....	1		1	6		8	1	1
Santa Isabel.....	1			3		4	1	2
San Lorenzo.....	1			2		3	1	
Salinas.....	1		1	5		7	1	3
Toa Alta.....	1			3		4		
Toa Baja.....	1			6		7	1	1
Trujillo Alto.....		1		1		2		
Utua.....	1	1		7		9		1
Vega Alta.....	1			3		4	2	
Vega Baja.....	1			5		6	2	1
Vieques.....	1		1	14		16	2	
Yabucoa.....	1			4		5	2	
Yauco.....	1			8		9	2	2
Total.....	65	15	39	565	14	698	100	65

NOTE.—Chief of insular police, one inspector and acting chief detective bureau, and one chief of detectives at police headquarters.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Statistics showing number of felonies committed by both sexes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.*

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Murders.....	8		33		41	
Homicides.....	8		18		26	
Attempt to murder.....	10		20		30	
Robbery.....			5		5	
Rape.....	5		10		15	
Seduction.....	1		22	1	23	1
Incest.....			5			
Crime against nature.....	1		2		3	
Arson.....	1		4		5	
Burglary.....	12		135	1	147	1
Forgery.....			6		6	
Counterfeiting of coins.....			1		1	
Grand larceny.....		1	7	2	7	3
Cattle stealing.....	1		24		25	
Smuggling.....	3		2		5	
Extortion.....			2		2	
Crime against the public health and security.....	11		44		55	
Mayhem.....			11		11	
Violation of postal laws.....			5		5	
Sepultures, violating.....			1		1	
Conspiracy.....			8		8	
Falsification.....			7		7	
Total.....	61	1	372	4	433	5

Cases tried, males..... 433

Cases tried, females..... 5

Cases pending..... 163

Grand total..... 601

TABLE NO. 3.—*Statement showing the number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the following offenses and crimes.*

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Abuse of confidence.....	8		175		183	
Adultery.....	1	1	11	7	12	8
Advertising law, infraction of.....			2		2	
Animals, cruelty to.....	194		935	3	1,129	3
Arson.....	1		4		5	
Assault and battery.....	289	13	1,748	100	2,037	113
Automobile laws, infraction of.....	147	4	683	4	830	8
Bird law infraction.....			3		3	
Burglary.....	12		135	1	147	1
Cattle stealing.....	1		24		25	
Coins, counterfeit of.....			1		1	
Conspiracy.....			8		8	
Court, contempt of.....	1		17	2	18	2
Docks and harbors law, infraction of.....			8		8	
Documents, falsification of.....			6		6	
Excise tax, infraction of.....	4		89		93	
Executive power, crime committed by or against the.....			3		3	
Exposures, indecent.....	14		94	31	108	31
Extortion.....			2		2	
False pretense.....	13	1	182	1	195	2
Forgery.....			7		7	
Gambling.....	904	14	8,108	88	9,012	102
Health and safety, crime against the public.....	11		44		55	
Homicides.....	8		18		26	
Incest.....			5		5	
Injury, malicious.....	66	4	120	4	186	8
Insanity, dangerous.....	1	2	20	4	21	6
Internal revenue laws, infraction of.....			28	1	28	1
Justice, crime against public.....	23	2	68	4	91	6
Larceny, grand.....		1	7	2	7	3
Larceny, petit.....	203	13	1,832	53	2,035	66
Larceny (sec. 444 A, Penal Code).....	5		25		30	

TABLE NO. 3.—Statement showing the number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the following offenses and crimes—Continued.

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Labor law, violation of.....	60		34		94	
Libel.....			1		1	
Lottery tickets, sale of.....	10		29	1	39	1
Medicine, illegal practice of.....	2	2	18	20	2	
Minors, neglect of.....	4		12		16	
Minors, working of.....	6		33	1	39	1
Minors, corruption of.....		1	4	1	4	2
Murder, attempt of.....	10		20		30	
Murder.....	8		33		41	
Mutilation.....			11		11	
Nature, crime against.....	1		2		3	
Ordinances, infraction of municipal.....	953	178	8,782	1,132	9,735	1,310
Peace, disturbance of the.....	1,221	227	5,527	1,198	6,748	1,425
Peace, security to keep the.....			5		5	
Persons requisitioned for and found.....					105	11
Pharmacy law, infraction of.....			5		5	
Postal laws, violation of.....			5		5	
Prisoners recaptured, escaped.....					60	3
Prostitution.....			7	12	7	12
Rape.....	5		10		15	
Road laws, infraction of.....	93		1,620	11	1,713	11
Sanitary laws, infraction of.....	547	88	4,036	340	4,583	428
Seduction.....	1		22	1	23	1
Sepultures, violating.....			1		1	
School law, infraction of.....		2	7		7	2
Smuggling.....	3		2		5	
Slander.....	5	1	11	2	16	3
Section 553, Penal Code.....	126	2	406	7	532	9
Thefts.....			5		5	
Warrants of arrest.....					2,590	213
Weapons, carrying deadly.....	179	3	2,357	23	2,536	26
Weights and measures, false.....	87	4	734	10	821	14
Other crimes.....	255	4	573	16	828	20
Total.....	5,482	567	38,724	3,060	46,964	3,854

RECAPITULATION.

Men arrested.....	46,964
Women arrested.....	3,854
Cases pending.....	2,188
Grand total.....	53,006

During the year there were 152 suicides and 128 attempts to suicide.

TABLE NO. 4.—Statement showing the number of fires which have taken place in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16, number of deaths caused thereby, number and description of property destroyed or damaged, insurance carried, and the approximate amount of loss.

District.	Death.	Property.	Insurance.	Approximate loss.
Adjuntas.....	2	1 house.....		\$50.00
Añasco.....		1 hut.....		25.00
Arecibo.....		2 houses.....		100.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		30.00
Barceloneta.....	2	1 house.....		50.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		(¹)
Barros.....		1 house.....		60.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		40.00
Do.....		do.....		20.00
Bayamon.....		3 huts.....		50.00
Barranquitas.....		1 house.....		(¹)
Caguas.....		do.....		80.00
Do.....		2 houses.....		1,787.75
Do.....		do.....		5,000.00
Do.....		1 house.....		1,000.00
Do.....		2 houses.....		1,000.00
Do.....		house and store.....		6,000.00
Do.....		do.....	\$14,000.00	14,000.00
Comerio.....		1 hut.....		20.00
Do.....		do.....		30.00
Ciales.....		1 house.....		40.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		30.00
Do.....		2 tobacco barns.....		500.00
Coamo.....		3 houses.....		800.00
Do.....		1 house.....		75.00

¹ Not given.

TABLE No. 4.—Statement showing the number of fires which have taken place in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16, number of deaths caused thereby, number and description of property destroyed or damaged, insurance carried and the approximate amount of loss—Continued.

District.	Death.	Property.	Insurance.	Approximate loss.
Cabo Rojo.....		1 house.....		\$60.00
Do.....		do.....		500.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		40.00
Camuy.....		1 house.....		80.00
Corozal.....		do.....		60.00
Cayey.....		1 hut.....		15.00
Dorado.....		do.....		25.00
Do.....		do.....		10.00
Fajardo.....		do.....		18.00
Do.....		1 house.....		200.00
Do.....		do.....		150.00
Do.....		do.....		60.00
Guayama.....		do.....	\$200.00	150.00
Guayanilla.....		do.....		50.00
Guanica.....		do.....	2,000.00	3,700.00
Gurabo.....		1 hut.....		50.00
Hatillo.....		1 house.....		40.00
Do.....		do.....		40.00
Do.....		8 huts.....		200.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		35.00
Humacao.....		1 house.....		200.00
Do.....		do.....		60.00
Isabela.....		do.....		100.00
Juncos.....	1	1 hut.....		20.00
Do.....		2 tobacco barns.....		500.00
Jayuya.....		1 hut.....		30.50
Juana Diaz.....		do.....		10.00
Do.....		do.....		30.00
Do.....		do.....		25.00
Loiza.....		do.....		25.00
Do.....		do.....		15.00
Las Marias.....		do.....		15.00
Lajas.....		House and store.....		500.00
Mayaguez.....		1 house.....		2,000.00
Maricao.....		5 houses.....	400.00	1,000.00
Do.....		House and bakery.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Naguabo.....		1 house.....		250.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		20.00
Ponce.....		House and store.....	7,000.00	7,000.00
Do.....		do.....	10,000.00	15,000.00
Do.....		1 house.....		500.00
Do.....		house and drug store.....	207,500.00	(1)
Patillas.....		1 house.....		50.00
Quebradillas.....		1 hut.....		40.00
Do.....		1 house.....		200.00
Do.....		4 huts.....		100.00
Rio Piedras.....		House and store.....	3,500.00	4,200.00
Do.....		1 house.....	1,500.00	1,700.00
Rincon.....		House and store.....		5,000.00
Rio Grande.....		do.....		3,000.00
San Juan.....		do.....	55,000.00	(1)
Do.....		do.....	11,000.00	44 11,000.00
Do.....		2 houses.....	1,300.00	1,400.00
Do.....		Schooner and car.....	(1)	170,000.00
Do.....		1 house and store.....	36,000.00	(1)
Do.....		1 house.....	1,500.00	1,100.00
Do.....		2 houses.....	400.00	500.00
Do.....		do.....		400.00
Do.....		3 houses, store, and barber shop.....	6,000.00	10,000.00
Sabana Grande.....		1 house.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
San Sebastian.....		do.....	1,000.00	1,300.00
San German.....		do.....	1,000.00	1,400.00
Do.....		do.....	9,000.00	11,000.00
Trujillo Alto.....		1 hut.....		12.00
Vega Alta.....		8 houses and 2 stores.....		20,000.00
Vieques.....		1 house.....		50.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		12.00
Do.....		1 house.....		50.00
Yauco.....		1 hut.....		10.00
Yabucoa.....	1	1 house.....		100.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		25.00
Do.....		do.....		12.00
Total.....	6		374,300.00	312,191.75

¹ Not given.

EXHIBIT D.

LIST OF FRANCHISE ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

An ordinance granting to Diego Becerra authority to use the water of the Usabon River for generating electric energy, and to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Aibonito. Approved July 15, 1915.

An ordinance granting to Miguel Meléndez Muñoz authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Cayey. Approved July 15, 1915.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting a revocable permit to José Ramón Figueroa to take and use for domestic purposes 1 liter of water per second from the spring El Chorro, Aibonito." Approved July 22, 1915.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Aibonito authority to take water from the spring El Chorro. Approved July 22, 1915.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to José Ramón Figueroa to take and use for domestic purposes one-half liter of water per second from the spring El Chorro, Aibonito. Approved August 27, 1915.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to José Vidal Vilaret to take and use for domestic purposes one hundred and seventy-eight ten-thousandths of a liter of water per second from the Magueyes River, Ponce. Approved August 27, 1915.

An ordinance granting to J. B. Filardi authority to use the water of the Duey River for generating electric energy, and to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Yauco. Approved November 30, 1915.

An ordinance granting to Eusebio Ortiz authority to extend, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Maricao, Porto Rico. Approved November 30, 1915.

An ordinance granting to Juan Cánovas authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Adjuntas. Approved November 30, 1915.

An ordinance granting authority to Henry D. Sayre to use the waters of the Mavilla River, Corozal, for mining purposes. Approved November 30, 1915.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Laurnaga & Co., Suc., S. en C., to take and use for industrial purposes thirty-four one-hundredths of a liter of water per second from the Culebrinas River, San Sebastian. Approved November 30, 1915.

An ordinance granting to Eloy Guerra authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone of San Juan Harbor in connection with a pier to be constructed by him at Catano. Approved November 30, 1915.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Salinas authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric distributing system in Salinas. Approved November 30, 1915.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the Fajardo Sugar Growers' Association to take and use for irrigation purposes 519 liters of water per second from the Fajardo River, in the municipality of Fajardo. Approved December 9, 1915.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Central Cambalache to take and use for irrigation purposes 212 liters of water per second from Cano Carate, an affluent of Rio Grande, in the municipality of Arecibo. Approved December 9, 1915.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Carmen Centrale to take and use for irrigation purposes 250 liters of water per second, respectively, from the Cibuco and Indio Rivers, in the municipality of Vega Alta. Approved December 9, 1915.

An ordinance granting to Emilio Y. Carbonell authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Cabo Rojo. Approved December 22, 1915.

An ordinance granting to Trujillo & Mercado authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone of Guayanilla Bay in connection with a pier to be constructed by them at Guayanilla. Approved December 22, 1915.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Cidra authority to take water from the Monte Llano Creek. Approved December 22, 1915.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "A franchise granting to Antonio Roig, his heirs, successors, and assigns, the right to construct and operate a steam railway between the city of Humacao and the playa thereof, with spur to sugar central of said Antonio Roig, for the conveyance of passengers and freight between the above-mentioned points." Approved December 30, 1915.

An ordinance supplementing and amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to the Ponce & Guayama Railroad Co. the right to construct and operate certain branch tracks from points on its main line between Ponce and Guayama." Approved December 30, 1915.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Juan Bautista Delgado Marrero to take and use for industrial purposes 10 liters of water per second from the Unibon River, Morovis. Approved February 9, 1916.

An ordinance granting to Gabino Balasquide authority to extend, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Añasco. Approved February 9, 1916.

An ordinance granting to José S. Alegría authority to use the water of the Cialitos River for generating electric energy, and to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Ciales. Approved February 9, 1916.

An ordinance granting to Compañía Azucarera Central Machete authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone of Arroyo Harbor in connection with a pier already constructed by it at Arroyo. Approved February 9, 1916.

An ordinance granting to Ramón Gandía Córdova authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric distributing system in Juana Díaz. Approved March 4, 1916.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Thomas D. Mott, jr., authority to construct, maintain, and operate a system for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas." Approved March 25, 1916.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Barranquitas authority to take water from the brook El Salto. Approved May 11, 1916.

An ordinance granting to the Fajardo Development Co. authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone of Fajardo Harbor in connection with a pier to be reconstructed by it. Approved June 19, 1916.

EXHIBIT E.

STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING CIVIL-SERVICE OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1915-16.

TABLE A.—Results of examinations.

Examinations.	Applicants.	Applications canceled.	Failed to report.	Pending.	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Appointments.
Apprentice architectural draftsman ¹	2				2	2		P. ct. 100	1
Architect ¹									1
Assessor and internal-revenue agent ¹	19	4			15	8	7	53.33	8
Assistant civil engineer ¹	12	1	1	10					
Assistant superintendent, insular telegraph ¹	4				4	3	1	75	1
Assistant teacher of masonry.....	2	2							
Assistant teacher of sanitary plumbing.....	2	2							
Athletic instructor.....	2	1			1	1		100	1
Baker.....	1			1					
Bandmaster.....	1	1							
Barber.....	25	3			22	22		100	
Bookkeeper ¹	8		2		6	2	4	33.33	
Chauffeur.....	9	1			8	7	1	87.50	1
Chief clerk and visiting inspector of charitable institutions ¹	13				13	3	10	23.07	1
Chief lineman.....									1
Clerk, first grade ¹	105	5	9		91	33	58	36.26	2
Clerk, first grade ^{1 2}	3				3	1	2	33.33	1
Clerk, second grade ¹	292	19	26		247	133	114	53.84	9
Clerk, second grade ^{1 2}	2				2	2		100	2
Clerk, third grade ¹	153	5	10		138	93	45	67.39	7
Clerk, registry of property ¹	7	1	1		5	2	3	40	1
Compositor.....	1			1					
Computer ¹	1				1	1		100	
Corral boss.....	1				1	1		100	1
Drawn work teacher ²	1				1	1		100	1
Engine driver.....	21				21	21		100	1
Examiner of accounts ¹	5	1			4	2	2	50	
Inspector of building construction ¹	9		1		8	4	4	50	3
Inspector of monitors and shop accountant ¹	4		1		3	1	2	33.33	1
Inspector of public works ¹	7	1	1		5	4	1	80	
Inspector of weights and measures ¹	15	1	3		11	5	6	45.45	1
Internal-revenue agent, expert in tobacco ¹	21	3	3		15	5	10	33.33	
Janitor.....	3				3	2	1	66.66	1
Junior architectural draftsman ¹	3	1			2	1	1	50	
Junior topographical draftsman ¹	3				3	1	2	33.33	
Labor investigator ¹	1			1					
Laboratory assistant ¹	13		2		11	4	7	36.36	2
Leveller ¹	4	1			3	1	2	33.33	
Lineman.....	12	3		9					
Master carpenter.....	16			4	12	12		100	2
Master plumber.....	6	2			4	4		100	1
Master tailor.....	24	6			18	18		100	1
Matron.....	1			1					
Monitor.....									1
Nurse ²	1				1	1		100	1
Overseer.....	8				8	4	4	50	
Police capataz.....	65	24			41	29	12	70.73	
Practicante.....	17	4			13	13		100	
Prison guard ¹	137	34	12		91	46	45	50.54	9
Road foreman.....	74	16			58	36	22	62.06	3
Rodman ¹	6		2		4	4		100	
Sanitary inspector ¹	13	1	1		11	8	3	72.72	2
Shoemaker ¹	1			1					
Stenographer ¹	43		4	3	36	17	19	47.22	6
Stenographer ^{1 2}	2				2	2		100	2
Superintendent of kitchen.....	3			1	2	2		100	
Surveyor ¹	6				6		6		
Teacher, graded, charitable institutions ¹	29	1	3		25	12	13	48	1
Teacher of masonry.....	5				5	5		100	1
Telegrapher.....	56	13			43	18	25	41.86	11
Telephone operator.....	9	2		7					
Topographical draftsman ¹	2		1		1	1		100	1
Transitman ¹	1	1							
Translator ¹	5	1			4	1	3	25	
Translator, legal ¹	4				4	1	3	25	
Typewriter ¹	105	5	6		94	18	76	19.14	4
Total.....	1,426	166	89	39	1,132	618	514	54.59	98

¹ Written examination.

² Noncompetitive examination for promotion.

TABLE A-1.—*Examinations held for the United States civil service.*

FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT IN PORTO RICO.

Examination.	Exam- ined.	Passed.	Failed.	Per cent passed.
Educational:				
Typewriter (field service).....	3	(1)		
First-grade English, customs service.....	44	13	31	29.55
Post-office clerk-carrier, English.....	41	28	13	68.29
Post-office clerk-carrier, Spanish.....	118	98	20	83.05
Subclerical, Spanish.....	25	18	7	72
Total.....	231	157	71	67.97

FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT TO POSITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.²

	Com- peti- tors.		Com- peti- tors.
Agricultural inspector, Philippine service.....	1	Stenographer and typewriter.....	3
Aid, qualified in engineering.....	1	Subclerical, departmental.....	2
Apprentice electrical engineer.....	1	Veterinarian.....	2
Clerk, commercial attaché.....	9	Wireless-telegraph operator.....	1
Clerk, Panama Canal.....	2		
Commercial attaché.....	1	Total.....	34
Illuminating engineer.....	1		
Junior civil engineer.....	2	Total examined:	
Junior civil engineer, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1	For original appointment in Porto Rico..	231
Local inspector of hulls.....	1	For original appointment in the United States.....	34
Midshipman, naval department.....	2		
Physician.....	2	In all.....	265
Statistical clerk.....	2		

TABLE B.—*Changes in the Porto Rican civil service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.*

[C=classified, U=unclassified.]

Character of change.	Governor.		Police.		Secretary.		Justice.		Treasurer.		Auditor.		Interior.	
	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.
Probational and original ap- pointments.....			76	2	1	2	29	10	1	12			67	40
Transfer from United States civil service.....														1
Reinstatements.....						1		2		3		1		16
Transfers.....	1			1		3		3				1	1	4
Promotions.....			27			4	2	10		61		9	3	36
Reductions.....										4		1		20
Separations.....	1		89			2	21	8	4	23	1	4	76	62
Temporary employment:														
Appointments.....	1						42	16	10	15			47	100
Separations.....						1	40	10		8				1
Total.....	3		192	3	1	13	134	59	15	126	1	16	194	280

¹ Papers not yet rated.² The results of these examinations are not communicated to this commission.

TABLE B.—*Changes in the Porto Rican civil service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Character of change.	Educa- tion.		Labor, charities, and cor- rection.		Civil service.		Sanita- tion.		Execu- tive Coun- cil.	Uni- ver- sity.	Insu- lar libra- ry.	Total.		
	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	U.	U.	U.	C.	Both.
Probational and origi- nal appointments.....	292	3	57	8	3	1	20	7	.....	20	1	567	85	652
Transfer from United States civil service.....													1	1
Reinstatements.....	282	2	1	7			3	16	1			287	48	335
Transfers.....				2									2	14
Promotions.....	154	12	6	12		1	4	39		11		207	184	391
Reductions.....	93		1	3				5		1			95	33
Separations.....	521	5	60	27	1		26	15		10	1	811	146	957
Temporary employment:														
Appointments.....		2		16		2	5	27	3	1		109	178	287
Separations.....		1		1		1	1	15		1		42	38	80
Total.....	1,342	25	125	76	4	5	59	124	4	44	2	2,120	727	2,847

NOTE.—Reductions do not include decreases in salary due to legislative action.

[illegible]

900	1	2	4	2	1	1	40	1	1	22	105	40
890											7	
880										2	9	1
855												5
810										13	1	22
800										2	1	5
780											12	
765												25
760												77
750												14
720												1
700												50
675												1
660												62
630												1
600												835
580												1
510												4
500												135
480												2
460												569
455												1
450												5
420												1
408												38
400												77
380												1
300												1,608
264												101
255												70
250												1
240												1
225												1
216												178
180												1
168												71
150												41
141												1
130												3
120												28
108												35
100												12
96												1
84												23
60												1
												57
Total	4	10	39	45	6	16	2	5	10	84	1,017	4,047

TABLE D.—*Distribution of positions and salaries in classified and unclassified service based on appropriations, fiscal year 1916-17.*

Branch of the service.	Classified service.			Unclassified service.			Total.		
	Total salaries.	Positions.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Positions.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Positions.	Average salary.
Executive council.....				\$24,900	14	\$1,779	\$24,900	14	\$1,779
House of delegates.....				24,560	45	546	24,560	45	546
Governor.....	\$860	2	\$430	13,900	4	3,475	14,760	6	2,460
Police.....	6,460	7	923	364,744	701	520	371,204	708	524
Secretary.....	61,000	49	1,245	7,000	2	3,500	68,000	51	1,333
Justice.....	80,480	98	821	273,590	186	1,471	354,070	284	1,247
Treasury.....	169,820	175	970	13,500	5	2,700	183,320	180	1,018
Auditor.....	45,900	36	1,275	8,600	3	2,867	54,500	39	1,397
Interior, departmental.....	230,540	289	798	70,020	319	219	300,560	608	494
Interior, irrigation service.....				51,760	46	1,125	51,760	46	1,125
Education.....	75,160	68	1,105	1,204,120	2,664	452	1,279,280	2,732	468
University.....				104,994	96	1,094	104,994	96	1,094
Insular library.....				5,220	6	870	5,220	6	870
Labor, charities, and correction.....	149,316	240	622	26,528	117	227	175,844	357	493
Civil-service commission.....	2,860	4	715	3,300	3	1,100	6,160	7	880
Sanitation service.....	128,860	133	968	14,498	30	483	143,358	163	879
San Juan Harbor board.....				9,440	7	1,349	9,440	7	1,349
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....				18,160	15	1,211	18,160	15	1,211
Institute of Tropical Medicine.....				9,940	7	1,420	9,940	7	1,420
Antituberculosis league.....				4,280	16	268	4,280	16	268
Total.....	951,256	1,101	864	2,253,054	4,286	526	3,204,310	5,387	595

TABLE E.—*Table showing number of positions and total salaries of native and nonnative officers and employees.*

Branch of the service.	Natives.			Nonnatives.		
	Total salaries.	Em-ployed.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Em-ployed.	Average salary.
Executive council.....	\$17,100	10	\$1,710	\$7,800	4	\$1,950
House of delegates.....	24,560	45	546			
Governor.....	2,860	3	953	11,900	3	3,967
Police.....	368,204	707	521	3,000	1	3,000
Secretary.....	53,080	43	1,234	14,920	8	1,865
Justice.....	318,520	271	1,175	35,550	13	2,735
Treasury.....	137,320	153	898	46,000	27	1,704
Auditor.....	34,700	30	1,156	19,800	9	2,200
Interior, departmental.....	280,760	597	470	19,800	11	1,800
Interior, irrigation service.....	30,660	40	767	21,100	6	3,517
Education.....	1,128,075	2,554	442	151,205	178	849
University.....	49,754	57	873	55,240	39	1,416
Insular library.....	5,220	6	870			
Labor, charities, and correction.....	170,624	352	485	5,220	5	1,044
Civil-service commission.....	3,460	6	577	2,700	1	2,700
Sanitation service.....	131,418	157	837	11,940	6	1,990
San Juan Harbor board.....	3,240	5	648	6,200	2	3,100
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....	4,100	5	820	14,060	10	1,406
Institute of Tropical Medicine.....	9,940	7	1,420			
Antituberculosis league.....	4,280	16	268			
Total.....	2,777,875	5,064	549	426,435	323	1,320



EXHIBIT F.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SANITATION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
San Juan, P. R., July 31, 1916.

The honorable the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:

PUBLIC HEALTH IS PURCHASABLE—WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS EVERY COMMUNITY CAN DETERMINE ITS OWN DEATH RATE.

Attention was invited in the previous years' reports to this, which has come to be considered axiomatic and the truth of which has been clearly demonstrated in the past fiscal year by the occurrence of two epidemics in the town of San Juan and the island, by the increased prevalence of malaria in the island in general, and by the increased mortality rate.

The epidemics referred to are that of dengue, occurring in San Juan during the months of October and November, and that of smallpox, which began during the latter part of April. These two epidemics will be treated at length under the heading of "Transmissible diseases."

The beginning of the past fiscal year was marked by the reduction of over 30 per cent in the appropriations for work outside of the central offices, which necessitated a complete reorganization of the force of inspectors. In this organization it was determined to reduce the number of medical officers to a point where there would be but one medical inspector for each district, increasing the number and diminishing the size of the districts so that each could be handled by one man. In making this division it was necessary to take into consideration the roads, the facilities for communication, and the distances that would have to be traveled as well as the possibility of covering the expenses of travel and per diems with the exceedingly reduced appropriation for traveling expenses. It was found to be impossible to accept either the political or judicial districts, and it was finally decided to divide the island into eight medical inspection districts, of which a list and map are hereto attached. This division has remained unchanged, with one exception, since its original preparation and will be left in force for the succeeding year.

The duties of the medical inspectors as laid down in Circular No. 35 from this office, published under date of June 30, 1915, are as follows:

"I. The district medical inspectors will be the immediate representatives of the director of sanitation in their respective districts, having all the powers of the latter except those inalienable rights granted him by the sanitary law or those specified from time to time by the central office.

"II. The health officers and official agents of the service will perform their duties in the districts to which they have been appointed and will be under the immediate orders of the district medical inspector in all matters concerning the service of sanitation except when the director of sanitation shall determine to the contrary.

"III. The district medical inspectors will make at least two visits a month to the towns in their respective districts and as many more as may be necessary and are authorized by the director of sanitation.

"IV. All correspondence in the district will be directed to the district medical inspector, who will decide all matters except those which require the personal action of the director and those related to the expenditure of funds.

"V. All plans of constructions will be sent to the medical inspector, who is authorized to approve those in which the building is not to have more than 50 square meters of floor space; he being authorized to permit the assistant inspector to approve said plans. Plans of buildings larger than this shall be sent to the office of the director, with any observations the inspector may consider necessary.

"VI. The medical inspectors will watch, investigate, and report on the way in which the municipal physicians perform the duties assigned to them by the director

of sanitation according to law, and will report as to the conditions existing in the municipal hospital, dispensary, and municipal drug stores.

"VII. The medical inspectors will make the required examination of school children in towns where there is no health officer, in order to determine the existence of trachoma and other transmissible diseases in all the accessible schools existing in their respective districts and all other examinations of school children that it is possible to make.

"VIII. Until determined to the contrary by the director, the medical inspector will have his office with the local health officer, and the employees of the latter will perform his office work.

"IX. All the inspectors of food and drugs, veterinary inspectors, plumbing inspectors, and all other agents or inspectors of the service of sanitation not mentioned in Paragraph II, will be under the immediate orders of the medical inspector in whose district they reside, and all their correspondence will be directed or received through his office.

"The duties of the health officers will be those designated by the law and will be performed as heretofore, except that they will not be required to issue health certificates. Health officers will examine the school children in their respective towns as explained in Paragraph VII of these orders."

In the most important towns of the island, such as San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Humacao, and Bayamon, a physician was retained, and in other of the points of importance the highest salary allowed by the law, \$300 a year, was assigned to one of the municipal physicians, who was charged with the work of anemia and of the most urgent work of sanitation in his municipality. Under this heading are included the towns of Manati, San German, Yauco, Cayey, Lares, and Trujillo Alto.

Recognizing the inadequacy of the amount appropriated to pay a fit salary to the physician, but at the same time, because of the obligation placed by the law upon the director of sanitation to pay a salary to the city physician, the amount remaining was equally divided between the towns of the island, giving a salary of \$50 per year for each physician. The following duties were assigned to them:

1. The inspection of the meat and cattle intended for public consumption.
2. The supervision of the sanitary treatment of patients of communicable diseases and disinfections.
3. To issue permits for transportation of corpses.
4. To issue permits for holding funerals in accordance with regulation No. 11 as amended by No. 17.
5. To take the necessary measures in accordance with the sanitary laws and regulations if a public nuisance requiring immediate attention occurs in his municipality.

A number of the physicians declined to receive this salary.

To each medical inspector was assigned a sanitary inspector, working under his immediate orders.

The small amount of the appropriation for traveling required us to limit the visits of the medical inspectors to one a fortnight in the most important towns and to one a month in the smaller; and of the sanitary inspector to weekly visits in the most important towns and biweekly in the smaller ones, leaving all emergencies to be attended to by the municipal physician.

This organization has given very marked results in so far as relates to improvements of a permanent nature within the towns and along the line of highways; that is, so far as relates to the work that can be attended to, or directly supervised, by the officers of this service.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

During the year the following sanitary regulations have been duly promulgated:

No. 32. Regulation to amend sanitary regulation No. 2 governing tenement houses.

No. 33. Regulations to amend sanitary rules and regulations No. 14, "To govern the keeping of houses, edifices, and outhouses in sanitary condition, and to regulate construction in cities, towns, and villages."

No. 34. Regulation to amend paragraph 7, article 8, of sanitary regulations No. 20, "Governing transmissible diseases of animals."

No. 35. Regulation to amend sanitary regulations No. 11, "Governing the removal of corpses; cemeteries, burials, disinterments, and cremations."

No. 36. Regulation to amend sanitary rules and regulations No. 17, "Amendment of section 11 of sanitary rules and regulations No. 11, governing removal of corpses; cemeteries, burials, disinterments, and cremations."

No. 37. Regulation to amend section 37 of sanitary rules and regulations No. 7, governing plumbing and sewerage in Porto Rico.

No. 38. Regulation relative to health certificates.

No. 39. Regulation to amend article 17 of sanitary regulations No. 30, governing bakeries, baking processes, and the sale of bread.

No. 40. Regulation to amend sanitary rules and regulations No. 29, governing dairies, milk depots, and the sale of milk.

No. 41. Regulation to amend sanitary regulation No. 26, governing the construction and management of slaughterhouses, and the supply of fresh meat in the island of Porto Rico.

No. 42. Rules and regulations governing railways, street cars, public coaches, ferry-boats or other vessels, and other means of public transport.

No. 43. Regulations for the avoidance of transmissible diseases and their propagation in the island of Porto Rico.

No. 44. Regulations governing hotels, cafés, restaurants, lodging houses, boarding houses, and other establishments of like character.

No. 45. Regulation governing the registration of patent medicines.

Of these the following were amendments to previous existing regulations which required alteration owing to the changes in the organization of the service necessitated by the reduced appropriations: No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41.

The act reorganizing the service of sanitation provides that in case the board of health fails to perform its duty in the preparation of necessary regulations, such necessary regulations shall be prepared by the executive council and promulgated by the governor. Unfortunately no way is provided by which regulations can be prepared if the executive council fails to act.

The following sanitary regulations duly prepared by the board of health are now pending in the executive council:

1. "Regulation of the health of operatives and the conditions which should prevail in the buildings or places devoted to the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, cut-tobacco, snuff, plug tobacco, and other manufactured forms of tobacco leaf."

2. "Regulation as to water supply and the sale of bottled water and of the construction and operation of sewers and sewage purification works."

3. "Regulation governing the making, rectifying, and bottling of wines and liquors."

HOMESTEAD LAW.

With the desire to improve the living conditions of the poor, the legislature approved in the session of 1915 the act "Providing for the sale to laborers of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico and for other purposes," which authorizes the commissioner of the interior, with the consent of the Executive Council, to set aside such land as he may see fit to be disposed of to laborers on certain specified terms. The commission appointed to take charge of the enforcement of this law was formed by the commissioner of the interior, Mr. M. V. Domenech, ex officio; the director of sanitation, Dr. W. F. Lippitt; and the Hon. Felix Córdova Dávila, judge of the district court of San Juan.

This commission held one session at which the commissioner of the interior recommended setting aside lands in Guanica and in San Juan. No sufficient funds were appropriated for the purpose of putting these lands in condition and it was necessary for the commissioner to utilize other funds which he had at his disposal.

Of the land set aside at Guanica not a single lot has been utilized. The land recommended in San Juan, which is the only land available, can not be utilized without the expenditure of some funds for grading and draining. From the sale of the lots unquestionably all such expenditures would be amply repaid if there were provided any funds for that purpose, but no such funds are available, and the law is practically a dead letter.

RURAL INSPECTION.

Of the inhabitants of Porto Rico approximately 1,000,000 live in rural districts. Until the past year no provision had been made for reaching these people and instructing them in the principles of sanitation other than that force provided by the anemia stations, and this did not furnish any system of inspection of houses, stores, or other establishments. But during the past year, taking advantage of savings made in other bureaus, the services of two inspectors were secured and they were assigned to this rural work.

The instructions given them were as follows:

"The rural inspectors will have charge of the sanitation of the country districts of the island of Porto Rico; for this purpose they will have the same authority and rank as the other sanitary inspectors and shall reside in the territory or district assigned to them.

"They will constantly look after the sanitary condition of the rural districts and try to prevent by advice or legal proceedings, if necessary, any infractions of the sanitary regulations.

"They will see that—

"1. The drains from the houses, commercial establishments, etc., do not contaminate the waters of the rivers, creeks, etc.

"2. Garbage or filthy matter is not piled up in the houses, yards, etc., unless it is to be burned immediately.

"3. All deposits of water that may breed mosquitoes are destroyed or made mosquito proof.

"4. Animals suffering or suspected of suffering from some transmissible disease are put in quarantine and the medical inspector of the district is notified so that he may send for the veterinary inspector.

"5. Rural houses, when possible, are provided with latrines made according to plans prepared by this service.

"6. They will visit the schools in each barrio, reporting the sanitary condition of the buildings in which they are located and the health of the children, especially as to trachoma.

"7. They will superintend new constructions, having these chiefly provided with permanent ventilation and made rat proof.

"8. They will require a strict compliance with regulation No. 29 about dairies and regulation No. 30 about bakeries and will visit all the establishments where food is sold, requiring the greatest possible cleanliness and a strict compliance with regulation No. 31 about the protection of food supplies from contamination.

"9. Each inspector will report to his immediate superior any case of transmissible disease of humans as soon as possible after knowing of it and shall carry out the instructions given in regulation No. 43.

"10. Each inspector will keep a complete note of all work done each day and report to his immediate superior once a week on the day most convenient, stating what he has accomplished during the week."

One of these inspectors was assigned for duty at Arecibo, from which point he covered the districts lying south of that town, reaching to Utuado and including the municipal jurisdiction of Hatillo. The other was assigned to Mayaguez, devoting the principal part of his work to the municipalities of Mayaguez and San German.

The period that they were occupied with this duty was so short that it is impossible to see any special results therefrom; but to show the amount of work that can be done by one active man and the results that have been attained so far I submit the following report of work done by rural inspector at Mayaguez between the 24th of March and the 30th of June.

Rural inspections have only been made in the barrios of Mayaguez and San German since this work was started March 24, 1916. During this short period of about three months 50 barrios have been visited and 7,437 inspections made—2,717 in Mayaguez and 4,700 in San German—of which 2,711 were private houses, 46 schools, and 174 stores. There were 426 orders given to construct latrines, as most of the houses have none, and 191 orders were given to make existing latrines fly proof.

In the 46 rural schools inspected a great many deficiencies were found; in addition to this 324 children were found suffering from trachoma.

As there were cases of chickenpox reported in the barrio of Cain bajo, San German, the rural inspector vaccinated 1,252 persons in the neighborhood, including those attending the nearest school.

Of the 15 dairies inspected, it was found that most of them had been abandoned and that the milking was done in the fields. Some of the dairies were used to store hay or tobacco.

An inspection of the springs, creeks, and rivers showed them almost all to be subject to contamination from human and animal wastes and from the dirty water used to wash the coffee. The watershed of the Mayaguez supply is no exception to this.

Of the 251 water tanks inspected, only 14 were found all right and orders were issued to make the others mosquito proof.

From the nature of the work done by this inspector it is easy to see the extreme importance of this work and its influence upon the health of those living in the cities.

The epidemic of smallpox and the necessity for vaccination of the inhabitants of the rural districts has compelled the employing of these rural inspectors in the work of vaccination at the same time as their regular work of inspection.

For the coming year funds have been secured to enable the appointment of three rural inspectors and five vaccinators to whom will be assigned practically the same work (one in each medical district), combination of rural inspection and vaccination, which it is believed can be done without interfering one with the other.

It is hoped that the work of this year will show some practical results for future reports.

MOSQUITO ERADICATION.

Owing to lack of funds the work relating to the extermination of mosquitoes ceased on October 15, 1914. At that time San Juan and its barrios were practically free from this pest. As a natural sequence of the cessation of the work in this division, mosquitoes again became abundant.

On December 1, 1915, with special authority from your office, work was resumed. At the present writing the majority of the people in San Juan, Puerta de Tierra, Santurce, and the Condado are sleeping without mosquito bars, and only in isolated instances are mosquito foci reported to the division.

In the budget for the fiscal year 1916-17 an appropriation was included for mosquito work, not only in San Juan, but also to take care of any malaria or other epidemic caused by the bite of mosquitoes in other points on the island.

During the time that no work was done toward the eradication of mosquitoes on the island there was a great increase in the number of cases of malaria reported throughout the island, and it is to be regretted that sufficient funds can not be obtained to combat this disease as efficiently as formerly. For example, in the year 1912-13 the morbidity of malaria was cut down 50 per cent, due to work done by officials of the service of sanitation throughout the island. However, even with the funds allowed in this budget, some considerable results may be obtained, at least in the larger towns.

The following is a tabulated report of the work done in San Juan since December 1, 1915:

MOSQUITO REPORT FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER-JUNE.

Inspections made.....	21,326	Breeding places oiled.....	24,646
Houses.....	18,249	Notifications made.....	2,321
Lots.....	2,424	Notifications complied with.....	2,250
Farms.....	653	Notifications not complied with.....	71
Breeding places found.....	10,148	New ditches made.....	716
Culex.....	6,805	Old ditches cleaned.....	187
Stegomyia.....	3,152	Ditches oiled.....	5,381
Anopheles.....	191	Latrines oiled.....	15,764
Breeding places oiled.....	9,166	Sewers oiled.....	1,416
Culex.....	5,510	Other places oiled.....	11,783
Stegomyia.....	3,033	Number of gallons of oil used in this work.....	22,980
Anopheles.....	623	Number of barrels made mosquito proof.....	153
Breeding places emptied.....	16,984	Number of cisterns made mosquito proof.....	12
Breeding places destroyed.....	10,449		

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICT No. 1.

Dr. W. R. Watson, medical inspector. Lorenzo Mascaró, subinspector of the district.

The street cleaning has been efficient and satisfactory in all the towns except as follows: In Toa Baja the drainage is such that after every rain pools of water, which breed mosquitos, stagnate in the ditches and streets. The municipality has under consideration the construction of a sewer system which they intend to start as soon as funds are available. In Vega Alta the streets are usually overgrown with weeds and are not kept clean. This is due to the fact that the streets are not properly drained and that there are only three employees engaged on this work. In Cataño there has been a great deal of neglect in the cleaning of streets.

The slaughterhouses in Corozal, Dorado, Guaynabo, Naranjito, and Vega Alta are in good condition. The one at Comerio is small for the town and will have to be removed as the urban zone is rapidly expanding in that direction. The Toa Alta slaughterhouse is so deficient that it should be closed and a new one erected on some more appropriate site. The Cataño and Toa Baja slaughterhouses have been closed because of deficiencies and these towns receive their meat from Bayamon and Dorado, respectively.

The municipalities having meat shops in good condition are Comerio, Corozal, Naranjito, and Toa Baja; Toa Alta has one that needs extensive repairs. The following towns have private meat shops: Cataño, two in good condition; Guaynabo one recently completed; Dorado and Vega Alta one each in bad condition. None of these meat shops is kept as clean as it should be.

Outside of San Juan the only municipal hospital in the district that has a good hospital is Bayamon. Of the others, two of the towns do not even provide dispensaries where the poor may receive medical attention.

Comerio, Corozal, and Naranjito have good water supplies. The two latter are small and can not afford to construct sewers, but the former plans to put in sewers in the more

important streets. There was talk of constructing sewers at Comerio even before an abundant supply of water was at hand and now that there is plenty of water good drains are indispensable. The municipality has requested a loan of \$10,000 for this purpose.

The bakeries in the district have been very much improved though still deficient in some respects. They have all been required to come up to the standard set by this service.

The dairies in the district are almost all well taken care of. The milk stores are, with two exceptions, in accordance with the requirements. The one at Naranjito will have to be closed because it has been selling milk from a dairy that was not licensed and the one at Comerio has already been closed because of the neglect of the owner to correct deficiencies.

Decided improvement has been made in the hotels, restaurants, urban and rural stores, barber shops, drug stores, and warehouses. This was only brought about after a number of the various establishments had been closed for deficiencies, and some of the places remained closed because they could not be properly repaired.

Out of a total of 269 cases of transmissible diseases reported, 164 were malaria and 58 tuberculosis. Special attention is called to the fact that Comerio alone reported 137 cases of malaria.

In Bayamon most of the streets are well paved and drained. The work of removing garbage and cleaning streets is efficiently done. The yards are well kept and free from weeds but inadequately fenced. One thing that needs immediate attention is the present lack of potable water in most of the town. Most of the water used, excepting rain water, is obtained from a source that is liable to contamination, as it receives the drainage from a large part of the town. The municipal hospital is new and well managed. A market building is nearing completion. The slaughterhouse has been repaired lately and will be added to in the near future. There are 10 meat shops, all sanitary. There are 17 dairies in rural Bayamon and a number of milk stores in town, almost all in good condition. The schools, though fairly good structurally, might be improved.

The hotels, restaurants, and commercial establishments are well taken care of. All but two of the bakeries are in excellent condition and those are fair.

There have been a number of cases of tuberculosis in Bayamon, particularly among people in the tobacco factories, but very few cases of other transmissible diseases have been reported. Some cases of smallpox occurred but the disease was not allowed to spread; about 16,000 persons were vaccinated in the neighborhood, most of them with positive results the first time.

SAN JUAN.

Dr. Luis P. Orcasitas, health officer. Dr. Jose I. de Guzman Soto, assistant health officer.

The general sanitary condition of San Juan is satisfactory as, although there have been outbreaks of transmissible diseases, the number of cases of transmissible diseases has been comparatively small. In addition to this, the epidemic of smallpox that followed one of chickenpox has been practically stamped out.

If it were possible to separate from this municipality the barrio or ward, known as Puerta de Tierra, included between the San Antonio channel and San Juan proper, south of the railroad tracks, the sanitary condition of the city could be classed as excellent. In this zone the bubonic plague, the first and large majority of all cases of smallpox and chickenpox originated and spread from there to other points on the island. It is there that the tuberculosis takes its largest toll and is each year becoming more prevalent and virulent.

The drainage is very poor, not only because the soil was largely made by dumping garbage but because of the slight elevation it has above high water. It is crossed by numbers of crooked ditches that can not perform the functions for which they were intended, as they are generally full of sea water and are also used as public latrines. In the rainy season many pools and small ponds of filthy water are formed and do not disappear until a number of days of dry weather have passed.

On this unclean soil hundreds of houses have been built in clusters, very much like gypsy settlements, and families live there huddled together. The houses are made of the most heterogeneous materials, most of them very much deteriorated, and are placed helter skelter according to the whims of their respective owners, often so close together than only one person at a time can pass between them. To think of sanitary plumbing is out of the question, as the value of one water-closet is more than the house would be worth. If it were possible to show any better how poor the condition of this barrio is, it could be done by describing the numerous stables that have been built there since they were removed from the Marina.

The sanitary condition of the private houses and tenements has improved notably. Only a few are poorly lighted and ventilated, and those are because they are of an old type of construction that it is almost impossible to modify. Almost all are provided with plumbing fixtures that are in good working order. Some deficiencies are still to be found in the tenements, owing to the desire of the owners to spend as little as possible on repairs and improvements and to economize all they can on the use of water.

The municipal slaughterhouse is badly located, hard to get at, and too small, but is well taken care of. It would be much better, if possible, to build a larger, more modern abattoir in some other location, but there are other things of much greater comparative importance to be done in San Juan, so that this service has not thought it right to insist on such a change at present.

The asylum for the aged and the building in which the municipal jail and charitable orphan asylum are located are very much in need of a general reconstruction. At the side of the latter is the station house of the fire department. This place has no sanitary plumbing, and the only toilet is a latrine of the worst imaginable type.

The hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses are, almost without exception, located in buildings that were not erected expressly for those purposes. The sanitary condition of these establishments leaves much to be desired. The smaller restaurants, refreshment stands, and "friquities" have caused special trouble because of their deficiencies. Most of them are in cramped quarters that are hard to alter, but have, nevertheless, made notable improvements.

The meat shops are all in good condition structurally, but the personnel is still inefficient. The same may be said of the milk stores and dairies.

The bakeries and confectionery shops are up to the standard, though the management is very deficient in some cases. The stores are well taken care of and the only important deficiencies are ones that can not be corrected without extensive alterations.

The schools are all excellently housed. It would be well if the school children could receive regular medical attention.

Plans are maturing for the construction of a complete system of sewers. The present system only covers a small part of the urban zone, and some of the outfalls are defective, causing a nuisance at certain times of the year.

The present water supply has proved entirely too small for the demand, as well as being subject to contamination. An adequate supply is to be obtained by the construction of a new, up-to-date plant having a new source. Work is being delayed somewhat by the difficulty in obtaining materials.

The sanitation of the public carriers, across the bay as well as on land, leaves much to be desired.

In the routine work of the office 53,959 inspections of all kinds were made; 5,941 deficiencies were corrected; 475 licenses were issued to different commercial establishments; 9,087 head of cattle were examined for slaughter; 194 cases were recommended for prosecution, of which 106 were condemned, 50 were acquitted, and 38 were suspended because the deficiencies had been corrected. Large quantities of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

There were 1,146 new cases of transmissible diseases reported, of which 383 were of tuberculosis, 164 of smallpox, 70 of malaria, 56 of chicken pox, 39 of infantile tetanus, 32 of diphtheria, 31 of filaria, and 29 of typhoid, in addition to which there were a few cases of other diseases.

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICT No. 2.

Dr. R. A. Torres, medical inspector. Augusto Nazario, subinspector of the district.

The street cleaning is generally satisfactory, the municipalities ranking as follows: Utuado, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, Ciales, Morovis, and Barceloneta. In Manati and Vega Baja this work is neglected, with the result that the streets are very dirty, particularly in the outskirts.

The municipalities of Barceloneta and Camuy have recently completed hospitals. The Manati hospital is in fair condition, but needs some minor repairs. The hospitals of Ciales, Morovis, and Utuado are all in such a state of abandon that they should be closed and the buildings in which they are located torn down. Hatillo and Quebradillas have no hospitals.

The following municipalities have slaughterhouses in fair condition: Barceloneta, Camuy, Hatillo, Quebradillas, Utuado, and Vega Baja. The latter place also has two privately-owned slaughterhouses in fair shape. The slaughterhouses at Ciales, Morovis, and Manati are in bad shape, the first being so deficient that it is beyond

repair. It is very difficult to compel the owners of the different slaughterhouses to take care of them even when new.

Outside of Arecibo most of the meat shops are in fairly good condition structurally, but the same trouble is found in all of them to compel the owners to keep the places clean and look after the minor repairs. The meat shop at Morovis is new, but too small, and the administration of it particularly deficient.

In all the towns of the district the commercial establishments, warehouses, and stores are well taken care of. Only a few have failed to put in concrete floors, raise their provisions on benches above the level of the floor, and protect the food from flies and dust. The small fruit stores are equally well cared for, considering the difference in commercial importance.

All the bakeries, urban and rural, without exception are provided with mechanical mixers of a size proportionate to the needs of the establishments. All have received notifications from this service requiring cleanliness, fly proofing, proper handling of the bread, and the use of compressed yeast. The employees of the bakeries still cause a great deal of trouble because of their lack of personal cleanliness. The few confectionery shops have complied as far as possible with all the requirements for bakeries except the installation of mixing machinery.

There are 97 dairies and 22 milk stores in the district. All are provided with licenses issued after having been inspected and found sanitary. In spite of the fact that special efforts have been made by this service to see that the milk is handled properly in transit from the producer to the consumer, much still remains to be desired. Some improvement has been made, thanks to the assistance given by the police and because of the fines imposed for infractions of the regulations.

Constructions, reconstructions, additions, repairs to houses and plumbing installations have been made according to the requirements of the regulations. These have all been done after obtaining the necessary permit from the engineer's office or the district office, according to the nature of the work.

During the year it has been necessary to destroy about 26,700 pounds of foodstuffs outside of Arecibo as follows: Barceloneta, 12,000; Camuy, 1,200; Ciales, 3,800; Manati, 5,400; Morovis, 2,800; Quebradillas, 400; Utuado, 900 and Vega Baja, 200.

The data obtainable of the deaths due to transmissible diseases is still very inaccurate, due to the lamentable negligence of some of the doctors to report cases attended by them or that have come to their knowledge. Of a total of 172 deaths reported 36 were from tuberculosis, 33 from malaria, and 20 from typhoid fever. Cases of varioloid and chicken pox have been reported from nearly all the towns. A case of smallpox was investigated in Vega Baja and found to have come from San Juan. The work of vaccinating in the district was started on May 22 and carried forward with all possible speed.

The total number of inspections of all kinds made in the district is 21,105. There were 205 licenses issued to different establishments; 298 notifications of deficiencies were sent out; 111 permits were given for constructions, reconstructions, additions, or repairs, and 31 permits were issued for plumbing installations.

ARECIBO.

Dr. O. Jordan, health officer.

The streets are almost all paved with concrete and provided with hydrants. They are sprinkled regularly and cleaned efficiently. The catch basins of the sewers have also been altered so that they are no longer a nuisance in dry weather.

The present slaughterhouse is old and, though it has been improved from time to time, is not up to date nor properly located. Plans for the construction of a new slaughterhouse have been approved and the work will be started at an early date.

The only good meat shop is one that has recently been completed; the others, owned by individuals, are tolerable. The municipal meat shop is very deficient.

The hotels and restaurants are generally kept in good condition. All the bakeries that are working have been remodeled according to the new requirements but it is a continual struggle to see that the places are kept at all clean. The stores and warehouses are all rat proof and well taken care of.

The municipal hospital is in good condition and is well taken care of.

Excepting the five cases of smallpox proceeding from San Juan, Arecibo has been unusually free from contagious diseases. The total number of cases reported is 58 of which 20 were malaria, 24 chicken pox, and 5 tuberculosis.

In the routine work of the office 6,937 inspections of all kinds have been made; about 14,000 pounds of foodstuffs destroyed; permits issued for 17 constructions, 108 small repairs, and 70 plumbing installations; 513 notifications of deficiencies sent out;

109 cases taken to the courts; and 4,101 animals examined for slaughter, of which 57 were rejected.

Much has been done to improve the condition of the municipality but much still remains to be done. A place where working men may build has recently been opened. This was much needed as, heretofore, no such place had been properly urbanized. The municipal authorities have upheld us in the work of this service and very pleasant relations have existed with them.

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICT No. 3.

Dr. Felix Tió, medical inspector. Magin Moyes, subinspector of the district.

The towns of this district have been so poor during the past fiscal year that they have not been able to do the work required by the service of sanitation and have had to leave out many necessary appropriations in making the budgets for the ensuing year. Añasco, for example, where the requirements have been very reasonable, only appropriated \$25 for the care of the municipal hall, hospital, slaughterhouse, and meat shop. This sum is not sufficient to keep the buildings clean, if devoted entirely to that.

Every town in the district, outside of Mayaguez, has been visited at least once a week by the subinspector of the district and twice a month by the medical inspector. Of the 946 matters brought up for special investigation during the year only 29 remain pending. It was necessary to take 107 cases to the municipal courts and one to the district court. Of these 105 have been held, 101 resulting convicted, 4 acquitted, and 3 pending.

The street cleaning has been well done in San German and in the little towns of Hormigueros, Lajas, Las Marias and Maricao. In the others, particularly Añasco, Mayaguez and Sabana Grande it has been very much neglected.

All the municipal halls are in fairly good condition except the one at Sabana Grande. This building is beyond repair and should be destroyed and replaced by a new structure.

Although all the jails are deficient the only ones that are very bad are those at Añasco, Las Marias, and Sabana Grande. These should be rebuilt.

Cabo Rojo has a good meat shop and market combined; Maricao and San German also have their meat shops in the markets, but they are much neglected. The meat shop at Las Marias is very good and the ones at Añasco, Hormigueros, and Lajas are very deficient; the one at Sabana Grande is acceptable.

The slaughterhouse at Añasco, though new, is much neglected and very dirty; the one at Sabana Grande is too small, and the one at San German is so bad that it ought to be replaced by a modern building. The one at Las Marias is in good condition, but very dirty because of neglect. The others are all fairly well taken care of.

The Añasco Hospital is so ruinous that it should be destroyed; the ones at Las Marias and Maricao are in equally bad condition; there is none at Sabana Grande. The ones at Cabo Rojo and Lajas are not well taken care of. The municipality of San German has some arrangement with the sisters of the Roman Catholic Church, who have a good hospital there.

There have been 53 lots of food destroyed; 21 samples sent to the laboratory for analysis; 18 establishments closed; and the district office supervised the construction and addition to 131 houses and issued permits for 43 minor repairs.

Reports have been received of 146 deaths from transmissible diseases. Most of these (76) were from tuberculosis, 24 tetanus of new-born infants, 14 uncinariasis, 7 typhoid fever, 6 malaria, 2 whooping cough, and 1 puerperal fever.

MAYAGUEZ.

Dr. A. Blanes, health officer.

The sanitary condition of the city of Mayaguez and its suburbs is far from satisfactory. The city is surrounded by many ditches, swamps, and dirty creeks, which are breeding places for mosquitoes and foci of infection, as they receive the wastes from the adjoining houses.

The work of cleaning the streets and plazas and the removal of garbage has been very inefficiently done during the entire year, apparently because of insufficient municipal funds. The streets have generally been dirty, and the truck used in collecting the garbage has only gone along the main streets, some of them only once a week. From time to time dead animals have been found on the street and it has been difficult to have them removed.

The private houses are rapidly being brought up to the required standard, as the owners are ordered to make all necessary repairs when they start to make any. The yards are kept clean and the plumbing in good order.

The tenements have received special attention. Out of 540 tenement houses in Mayaguez, only 2 per cent are in good condition and 18 per cent fair. All the others are very deficient.

There are 36 restaurants of different sizes, only 2 of which are in excellent condition, though the others are acceptable. The 127 stores and 24 warehouses have almost all of them been brought up to the required standard. Improvement has been noted in the other commercial establishments.

The municipal hall needs general repairs. The asylum for the poor and insane needs a general overhauling and more efficient administration. The hospital needs minor repairs and more equipment. The market is very poorly managed, and the part where meals are sold is so deficient that it ought to be closed. The slaughterhouse needs many small repairs and is not kept clean enough.

In the routine work of the office over 20,000 inspections have been made; 255 samples were sent to the laboratories for analysis; about 8,000 pounds of foodstuffs were denatured; 6 buildings closed; 2,796 examinations made for health certificates, of which 115 were refused; 25 animals suspected of having glanders were killed; 10,135 animals were examined for slaughter, 924 of which were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Of the 228 cases of transmissible diseases reported, 99 were tuberculosis and 62 were chicken pox. There was one case of smallpox.

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICT NO. 4.

Dr. M. O. de La Rosa, medical inspector. Américo Mendez, subinspector of the district.

The general sanitary condition of the towns of this district is good. Aguadilla and Lares have just taken great steps forward in the construction of water supplies and sewer systems. San Sebastian has completed a fine new market and slaughterhouse, and Lares has reconstructed the market, putting in many improvements.

One problem that is in need of immediate attention is the lack of potable water in Aguada, Moca, Rincon, and San Sebastian. The people of Aguada and Rincon get their water from springs that are so situated that they are very liable to contamination and there is no way to protect them. Moca has a well which is liable to contamination and which, in the very dry season, does not give sufficient water. The people at San Sebastian get most of their water from the Culebrinas River and some from cisterns. The former is very much exposed to contamination, and as a result there have been several epidemics of typhoid in the town. It is of utmost importance that these towns be provided with potable water.

The surface drainage in Aguadilla, always deficient, has been made worse by the construction work of the sewer and water supply. The surface waters from the hill just above and parallel to the city go through it in three large ditches. These ditches are stopped up from time to time by the sand thrown up by the waves, and the surface water, unable to get to the ocean, stagnates and serves, as a breeding place for mosquitoes. It is almost impossible to keep these ditches open and clean, even with the gangs of prisoners, and there are no funds available for oil. The result is that there is a great deal of malaria in the zones traversed by the ditches.

The slaughterhouses in the district are all in fair condition, except at Aguadilla and Rincon. The former does not come up to the required standard, and is very badly located, as it is surrounded on three sides by houses.

All of the meat shops except the one at Aguadilla are fairly sanitary, some of them needing minor repairs. The Aguadilla meat shop has been so neglected that it will be necessary to reconstruct it to make it fit for use.

The Aguadilla cemetery should be enlarged, the wall around it should be reconstructed, and the post-mortem room provided with a table for the autopsies and with sanitary plumbing. The cemeteries in the other towns only need small repairs.

The municipal halls of the various towns may be rated as follows: Aguada and Moca, good; Isabela, fair; Aguadilla and Lares, poor; and Rincon and San Sebastian, very poor.

The urban school buildings in all the towns are well taken care of; those in Aguadilla and Lares should be provided with sanitary plumbing fixtures now that the sewers in these two towns have been completed. Some of the rural schools are not so well looked after and need repainting and new latrines.

The work of removing the garbage and cleaning the streets is done efficiently in Aguada, Rincon, and Isabela; in the first two of these it is of interest to note that the

work is done by contract. In Lares it is efficient where the streets drain properly; in Moca and San Sebastian it is deficient; and in Aguadilla it is very deficient. In the last-mentioned town there are only four employees to clean about 14 kilometers of streets. It has been necessary to keep a gang of prisoners at work all the time, under the supervision of an inspector of this service, in order to keep the streets clean. There is no doubt that the places where this work is deficient should all of them provide more men.

The drainage of some of the streets in Lares and San Sebastian is deficient. It is particularly desirable that this should be corrected, as the stagnant water is a breeding place for the mosquitoes that transmit malaria.

The commercial establishments, except in Aguadilla and San Sebastian, are well taken care of. In Aguadilla they have been improved very much, but the buildings are so old that they can not be repaired easily. In San Sebastian there has not been any noticeable improvement, due mainly to the indifference of the owners.

The bakeries and milk stores in San Sebastian are very much neglected. There is only one milk store that is properly taken care of in the whole town.

San Sebastian is the only town in the district where there has been an epidemic. A small outbreak of typhoid occurred in February in "Hoya Mala" ward of that municipality. All the sick were examined by the medical inspector and the necessary precautions taken, with the result that no new cases have been reported there. Tuberculosis is general throughout the district.

Isabela, Moca, and Rincon have no hospitals. The one at San Sebastian has been allowed to get into very poor condition. The hospital at Lares is so bad that it ought to be abandoned and a new building put up in a suitable place. The hospitals in the other towns are fairly well taken care of, though none of them is free from defects.

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICT No. 5.

Dr. Pedro Malaret, medical inspector. Manuel Rodriguez, subinspector of the district.

In the reorganization of the service this district was left with nine towns, of which Ponce and Yauco were the only ones having officers, and the other seven were without any representative of this service, being visited once a week by an inspector. The work of this employee is supervised by the medical inspector twice a month, as a rule, it being impossible to do this oftener because of the small sum available for travel.

The fact that there is no regular inspector stationed in these towns makes the work very difficult, notwithstanding the fact that it is done as efficiently as possible, particularly in the inspection of stores, hotels, bakeries, and other public establishments, as well as the routine inspection of houses, yards, etc. There is another class of work that it has been impossible to do, except at intervals, with the assistance of the inspector of food and drugs, and that is the inspection of meat, milk, and other similar products. This work has been and will be handicapped as long as there is no permanent inspector located in the different towns.

The general condition of the towns is good, though the work of cleaning streets, plazas, etc., is not done so well as when under the charge of this service. The most deficient in this respect were Ponce and Yauco, whose street-cleaning departments were very poor and left much to be desired. This is no doubt due in part to the size of the town, as the other smaller ones have all been kept quite clean. There has not been an epidemic of any sort, except an outbreak of chicken pox of a very mild form in Guanica, and a few isolated cases of whooping cough, typhoid, and diphtheria, which did not spread. Nothing has occurred which required the special intervention of this service, as, notwithstanding the continual travel between San Juan and Ponce and the epidemic of smallpox in the former city, not a single case of the disease has developed.

The employees of this service have vaccinated 17,681 in Ponce; 4,055 in Yauco; about 5,000 in Guanica and Ensenada, and about 150 to 200 points per week are sent to the other towns for the use of the municipal physicians until the regular vaccinators can be sent there. In the middle of the year a general vaccination was made in Adjuntas and Jayuya.

We can not say as much for the general condition of the district with respect to malaria and tuberculosis, as these two diseases are very prevalent, particularly in Ponce and Yauco. If the service had not been obliged to discontinue the fighting of mosquitoes during the last two years it is certain that we would not have had to report such a large proportion of malaria, as cases of the disease had come to be quite rare. Tuberculosis has continued to gain ground. In Ponce there have been 339 deaths, or an average of nearly one a day, and Yauco has a great many.

The poor financial condition of the country has continued this year, with the result that the only municipal improvement of a sanitary nature made in the district has been the slaughterhouse at Guayanilla. The only towns in the district not having water supplies are Adjuntas and Juana Diaz, and they, notwithstanding their efforts to do so, have not been able to raise the money for the work. Yauco has tried hard to get the money for a sewer system, but could not. Ponce has planned to improve the streets, the market, the slaughterhouse, and the other municipal buildings, and there is still a chance of success.

Although it has not been possible to carry on a campaign to improve the conditions under which the milk is handled in most of the towns, this is not true of Ponce. There the people who handle the milk are watched carefully and the milk stores are inspected daily. It is unfortunate that the work can not be carried out into the country, as it is reported that the owners of the dairies consider that the sanitary stables for milking are luxuries. The recently appointed rural inspectors ought to do much to improve the way in which the milk is handled at the dairies.

Our efforts to improve the quality of the milk have been rendered useless by certain unprincipled dairymen. These men, knowing that they will only have to pay a small fine if caught, take advantage of the fact that the law allows the milk to be sent direct from the dairy to the consumer. They are able to laugh at this service as they know there are not enough inspectors to watch them all the time and compel them to comply with the standards required by law.

During the year the orders have been issued as usual for putting in sanitary installations. Ponce has made 466, Guanica and Ensenada 99, Yauco 98, Jayuya 72, Coamo 70, Peñuelas 66, Guayanilla 35, and Adjuntas 14, in spite of the fact that it has no water supply.

All the bakeries in the district that are working have been equipped with the mechanical mixers required by law. It is possible that these machines may also be regarded as luxuries by their owners, but the rural inspectors will attend to that.

The anemia work has continued as before in Ponce and Yauco; 632 cases have been attended in the former place and 962 in the latter. These stations should be continued during the coming year.

PONCE.

Dr. M. A. de Zavala, health officer.

One of the most important problems in Ponce is the sanitation of the tenement houses, and, though much improvement has been made, there is much left to be done. There are more than 100 tenements, all more or less crowded with people. The living conditions are very poor, as they eat, sleep, cook, and work in crowded quarters. This congestion makes it difficult to avoid the spread of transmissible diseases, particularly tuberculosis, and this service has been compelled to close tenements that were very deficient because their owners would not repair them.

Better private houses are being built on all sides. There are still places where ruins are to be found at the side of fine, new houses, but it is to be hoped that the former will soon be done away with.

The hotels and restaurants are numerous and good. Two of the hotels are unexcelled by any on the island.

The number of stores has increased very much and nearly all have been brought up to the required standard. Special attention has been paid during the year to the source, quality, and handling of the food sold. The bakeries and confectionery shops are equally well taken care of.

The number of milk stores has increased from 46 in 1912-13 to 55 for the past fiscal year. These are all in excellent condition and all possible precautions are taken to see that the milk is protected. There are 25 dairies in rural Ponce and it is probable that the number will increase.

The Quintana baths have been remodeled and opened to the public. A public bath has also been opened by the Progressive League, and it would be well if others were opened.

All cisterns and water tanks in the city have been made mosquito-proof. There are two good ice plants in the city. The three factories for bottling potable waters are well taken care of. The other factories and work shops, of which there are a number, are in satisfactory condition.

The schools are among the best on the island. It would help very much if it were possible to appoint a physician who could give his entire time to taking care of the health of the school children.

The theaters and moving-picture establishments are all in good condition, except for minor defects. The railroad station is fair but inadequate for a city like Ponce.

The stables in the city are kept as clean as possible and deficiencies are corrected when found. The policy has been to go very slow about giving permits to build stables in the urban zone because they are undesirable when too near dwellings.

There are two cemeteries in the city and one in the Playa, all well taken care of. There are two others, one in each place, that have been closed for deficiencies.

There are 49 kilometers of streets, most of which have never been properly graded and therefore are not well drained. The work of cleaning the streets and removing garbage has been so poorly done that it may be necessary for this service to take charge of it again.

No adequate improvement has been made in the market or slaughterhouse during the year. The former is particularly deficient and needs a general reconstruction.

The hospitals and the asylums for the blind and poor are all fairly well taken care of. The lunatic asylum is very deficient and should be destroyed as it is beyond repair.

If there has been a diminution in the occurrence of transmissible diseases it has not been in tuberculosis. There were 109 cases of this disease in the first half of the year and 134 in the second. Radical steps should be taken to fight this plague in Ponce.

YAUCO.

Dr. P. S. Malaret Tilo, health officer.

The general sanitary condition of Yauco is good and decided improvements have been made in commercial establishments and private houses. The things most in need of attention, excepting the construction of the sewer, are the slaughterhouse, jail, and market. The first two should be thoroughly overhauled and the latter is not worthy of the name, as it has neither walls nor roof.

In the routine work of the office 2,445 inspections of all kinds were made; 55 plumbing installations and 70 constructions supervised; 312½ quarts of milk, 267 loaves of bread, and 1 pig destroyed; 962 cases of anemia treated and 3,340 persons vaccinated,

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICT No. 6.

Dr. A. G. Mehrhof, medical inspector. Ceferino Vazquez, subinspector of the district.

One of the most important works started during the year is the reconstruction of the Guayama water supply. When completed it will furnish plenty of water of good quality, where before it was almost impossible to get water at all during a large part of the day, and that from a source that was very liable to contamination. Guayama is also rebuilding the municipal hall and has a new jail that is nearing completion. A new hotel, owned by private parties, has been opened on the plaza.

In Cayey the municipality has made arrangements with a private company to have the town lighted by electricity, and the plant has recently been put in operation. The same company is making ice.

Barranquitas has just completed a water supply, and connections are being made little by little. A number of people have taken advantage of the new supply and had sanitary plumbing put in their houses.

Maunabo has a new water supply nearing completion. This would probably have been in operation now but for the delay in getting materials. A new meat shop was finished about a year ago.

In Aibonito plans are under way for the construction of a new hospital and slaughterhouse and an addition to the water supply. The first two are absolutely necessary, as the present buildings are only fit to be torn down. The addition to the water supply is also imperative. For some time the water has been so scarce that it was turned off from the town all but two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. An intermittent supply is bad enough in any town, but particularly so here, as the place is a summer resort where people go for their health. A number of fine residences have been built, and these require a large quantity of water. Another problem that is confronting the municipality is the construction of a sewer system. The soil is so impervious that it is unable to take care of the water going into the leaching cesspools.

The Arroyo water supply has proven to be a very expensive one for the town to maintain because of the increased cost of gasoline for the pump and because the wells do not give sufficient water. It is proposed to take water from the irrigation canal near the town. An abundant supply of fairly safe water can be obtained in this way when the necessary money is available.

The work of cleaning the streets and removing garbage has been very deficient in Aibonito, Barranquitas, Cayey, Maunabo, and Santa Isabel. The work in the other towns has been satisfactory.

The slaughterhouses of the different towns are in good condition and well taken care of except Aibonito—to be rebuilt—Maunabo, and Patillas. The one at Patillas is so bad that it will have to be torn down and a good building put up somewhere else.

Most of the meat shops are well taken care of. The ones at Aibonito and Guayama are neglected and dirty and the one at Patillas is so deficient that it will have to be torn down.

The jails at Aibonito, Arroyo, Barranquitas, Cayey, Maunabo, and Patillas are all in bad condition. They are as a rule small, dirty, and very poorly ventilated.

Most of the hospitals in the district are in fairly good condition, though some of these are not kept clean. The Barros, Cayey, and Maunabo hospitals are in very bad condition and should be fixed. Barranquitas has no hospital.

The town of Salinas deserves special mention, as it comes nearer to perfection than most towns of its size. It has a good water supply, new municipal hall, a good hospital, slaughterhouse, and meat shop. The cleaning of the streets and removal of garbage is efficiently done, and the bakeries and stores are well taken care of.

The bakeries in the district have been brought up to the standard required by this service or closed. The stores have almost all been fixed according to instructions, and those that are still deficient have been notified to make the necessary changes.

In the routine work of the office it was necessary to take 111 cases to court, of which 88 were found guilty and 23 acquitted; 11,500 inspections of all kinds were made; 84 samples were sent to the laboratories for analysis; 1,175 head of cattle were examined, of which 6 were rejected as unfit for human consumption; 955 health certificates issued; 4,000 persons vaccinated against smallpox, and 3 houses closed.

During the year there were 426 cases of transmissible diseases reported, or 323 more than for the year previous. Of these, 349 were malaria, 30 smallpox, 12 typhoid fever, and 10 tuberculosis. This shows an increase of 293 cases of malaria, 28 of smallpox, 10 of typhoid, and a decrease of 13 cases of tuberculosis. Particular attention is called to the great increase in malaria, which is undoubtedly due to the need of sufficient funds to fight the mosquitoes.

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICT NO. 7.

Dr. L. G. de Quevedo, medical inspector. Manuel L. Martinez, subinspector of the district.

This district includes the towns of Caguas, Humacao, Yabucoa, Juncos, San Lorenzo, Gurabo, Cidra, and Las Piedras, and Naguabo has been recently added on. The medical inspector visited the towns of Yabucoa, Humacao, Las Piedras, Juncos, and Gurabo twice a month and Aguas Buenas, Cidra, and San Lorenzo twice a month. The subinspector of the district visited all of these towns except Humacao, Yabucoa, and Naguabo four times a month. Caguas is the head of the district, and Humacao, Yabucoa, and Naguabo are inspected by the health officer located at Humacao.

On these visits inspections were made of the public and municipal buildings, constructions, commercial establishments, streets, and yards and similar places, and all reports of contagious diseases were investigated. A general improvement has been noted in the sanitary condition of the towns, the stores, pushcarts, and particularly in the dairies, bakeries, and confectionery shops.

The street cleaning has been fairly well done except in Aguas Buenas, Caguas, Juncos, Naguabo, and San Lorenzo. There has been some excuse for this in Caguas, as the streets have been torn up a great deal in the construction of the sewer system.

Two very important works in the district are the sewer at Caguas and the water supply at Gurabo. The former has not quite been completed, but ought to be in use in a very short time. The latter has been in use for a few months and connections are being made to it gradually.

All the municipal jails in the district are very deficient except the ones at Gurabo and Caguas and these are in need of repair. The most common defects in the jails are the lack of ventilation and light and the filthy condition of the toilets.

Most of the municipal halls are well taken care of except the part where the jails are located. The one at Juncos needs general repairs, the one at Cidra has a wing that is in ruins and should be torn down, and the one at Aguas Buenas is almost beyond repair.

The conditions in the hospitals of the different towns are very poor. Cidra and Las Piedras have none; the ones at Aguas Buenas and Gurabo ought to be closed; the one at Naguabo is deplorable; the one at Juncos is very dirty and has no plumbing; the ones at Humacao and San Lorenzo are in good buildings but very much neglected.

The slaughterhouses at Naguabo, Gurabo, and Las Piedras are so far gone that immediate steps should be taken by the respective municipalities to replace them. The one at Cidra is in bad condition and the one at Juncos poor. The rest are acceptable, but it is a continual struggle to have them kept clean.

The meat shops at Las Piedras and Juncos are in need of general repairs. Gurabo has no municipal meat shop. All the meat shops in the district, municipal or private, are neglected by their owners, who do not seem to care whether or not they are kept clean and fly-proof.

The cemeteries in Juncos, Las Piedras, Gurabo, and San Lorenzo are not provided with mortuaries.

In general the transmissible diseases have diminished, and the doctors have sent in their reports with more regularity. There have been very few cases of typhoid fever in the district, with the exception of a slight outbreak in Naguano. Tuberculosis has increased some in Caguas, probably due to the immigration of workmen in the tobacco factories from other towns and the poor condition in which the working classes live. Their living quarters will be much improved after the sewer in Caguas is done. There have been a number of cases of chickenpox in the district, particularly in Gurabo. Caguas, and Aguas Buenas but, fortunately, there have been only a few cases of smallpox, one in Yabucoa and some in the Humacao jail, that did not spread. All persons in the district are being vaccinated. So far 8,408 persons have been vaccinated in the towns of Caguas, Gurabo, Humacao, and Yabucoa in addition to those vaccinated in the rural districts of Cidra and San Lorenzo by a vaccinator of this service and those vaccinated by the municipal doctors at Cidra, Aguas Buenas, San Lorenzo, Gurabo, and Las Piedras.

HUMACAO.

Dr. M. B. Caballero, health officer.

Of the 9 bakeries in the town, 1 was in good condition, 5 have been remodeled according to the requirements, and 3 have been closed. There are 9 milk stores, all of which have been put in fine shape. Twelve dairies have been built according to approved plans. There are 30 stores, most of which have been well taken care of. Six restaurants have complied with the requirements and 5 have been closed for failure to do so. Three of the four hotels made the necessary changes and the other was closed.

It was necessary to take 157 cases to court, of which 146 were condemned and 11 acquitted. There were 1,168 examinations made for health certificates, of which 12 were refused. There were 249 notifications of deficiencies sent out to different people.

In the routine work of the office 3,182 inspections of all kinds were made; 55 samples were sent to the laboratories for examination; 1,507 head of cattle were inspected for slaughter, of which 51 were rejected and 2 cows were destroyed because unfit for public consumption; 3 horses were killed because suspected of having glanders; about 17,000 pounds of foodstuffs and 1,000 quarts of milk were denatured.

During the year there have been 206 cases of transmissible diseases reported, of which 64 were whooping cough, 41 chickenpox, 37 tuberculosis, and 26 malaria.

SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICT NO. 8.

Dr. Jose A. Diaz, medical inspector. Américo Mendez, subinspector of the district.

Decided improvement has been made in this district in spite of the reduced number of employees. Trujillo Alto is the only town that is poorly situated, and it is on a bend of the river which isolates the town each time there is a flood. The flies and mosquitoes have decreased appreciably in Fajardo since the sewer was finished and most of the latrines done away with, showing how much these pests are due to the latter. The drainage of all the towns is fairly good, so that there are not many places in the ditches where mosquitoes could breed. The houses are being slowly improved and some fine residences have been built.

Rio Piedras, Carolina, Rio Grande, Loiza, Fajardo, and Vieques have good parks or plazas where the public can get the benefit of the fresh air. The other towns should also provide such places as they are very necessary to the health of the people.

Loiza, Rio Piedras, Rio Grande, Ceiba, and Vieques own their municipal halls and take fairly good care of them. The one at Rio Piedras needs an entirely new installation of plumbing. The other towns rent the buildings in which their offices are located.

None of the towns in the district has a market and all produce from the country is sold in the open. A plan has been approved for the construction of a market building in Rio Piedras.

The only up-to-date slaughterhouse is the one that has recently been completed in Fajardo. The others are fairly well taken care of except at Rio Grande, Luquillo, and Loiza and these are quite deficient.

A new jail has been built at Fajardo, utilizing the old meat shop and putting up a second story with good plumbing on both floors; a small place was also built to take

care of the insane. The other municipalities have their jails in rooms that were not built for the purpose and are very inadequate. It is probable that a number of jails will be built during the ensuing year so that the prisoners may not be confined in such insanitary places.

All the school buildings are in good condition and well ventilated. The ones at Luquillo are the only ones in rented buildings.

The only towns in the district having buildings that can even be called hospitals are Rio Piedras, Vieques, and Fajardo. The Rio Piedras hospital was completed October 15, 1915; the one at Vieques is fairly new and well managed and the one at Fajardo is so deficient that it is useless to try to repair it. A new hospital is to be built at Fajardo, leaving the old one for emergency use. The other towns have dispensaries in which patients are sometimes kept for treatment.

The meat shops are all well taken care of except in Carolina, Rio Grande, and Trujillo Alto. The milk stores and dairies have improved notably and it is now possible to get better milk than ever before. The hotels, stores, and restaurants are much more sanitary and the public is beginning to see the advantage in keeping these places clean. A great many plumbing installations have been made in the urban and rural stores, making it more possible to keep these establishments in good condition.

The theaters in Fajardo and Rio Piedras and the moving-picture establishments in the other towns are all fairly well taken care of. A new theater is being built in Fajardo.

A complete description of the Fajardo water supply is given in the report of the work done by the division of sanitary engineering. Rio Piedras gets water from the San Juan supply and will get it from the new source when completed. The other towns get their supplies from cisterns and from streams near the respective towns. The cisterns are very objectionable because of the difficulty in keeping them mosquito-proof and the streams near the towns are always liable to be contaminated.

The cemeteries of Fajardo, Luquillo, Rio Grande, and Trujillo Alto are full and should be closed. No proper record is kept of the burials and from time to time bones are dug up in making new graves.

Fajardo, Rio Grande, Loiza, Rio Piedras, Luquillo, Ceiba, and Trujillo Alto have not yet provided garbage dumps as required by law. At present these municipalities burn the garbage.

The bakeries have improved in every way. There are some new ones that are excellent and the old ones are very acceptable. The bread is handled and mixed properly and protected from the flies. The use of better yeast has also helped to improve the quality of the bread.

In the routine work of the office over 33,000 inspections of all kinds were made; 237 samples were sent to the laboratories for analysis; 2,053 head of cattle were examined for slaughter, of which 18 were rejected; 6,954 persons were vaccinated against small-pox; and the other regular duties of the district were performed.

THE BOARD OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS.

This board is composed of the sanitary engineer, the inspector of plumbing at San Juan, and a master plumber in active practice in the island. Examinations are held for master and journeymen plumbers and also for gas fitters. A gas plant has been constructed in Ponce during the year in addition to the one already built in San Juan but it is hardly to be expected that other plants will be added in the future.

There are very few really expert plumbers on the island and for this reason it is very difficult for an apprentice to thoroughly learn the trade. Schools for the purpose have been maintained at the boys' charity school and at the normal school at Rio Piedras.

Examinations were held during the year at Ponce and at San Juan. The following statement gives the general details of these examinations:

Details.	Master plumbers.	Journey-men plumbers.
Number examined	20	32
Number passed	3	8
Per cent passed	15	25
Passed in practical work	2	2
Passed in written examinations	3	14
Per cent passed in practical work	10	6.2
Per cent passed in written work	15	43.8
Average marks in practical work	54.6	53.9
Average mark in written examination	41.8	62.2
Average final mark	50.9	56.9

A mark of 70 is required to pass. One engineer was examined and passed the plumbing examinations. Forty-eight men were granted certificates as apprentice plumbers and there are now 111 of this grade in the island. The total number of master plumbers is now 63 and of journeymen plumbers, 117. Many of them, however, are no longer actively engaged in the business.

DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

F. W. Dalrymple, sanitary engineer. W. P. C. Lippitt, assistant engineer. A. V. Malaret, assistant engineer.

The duties of this division include the approval of all building and plumbing plans and also of plans for waterworks, sewers, and sewage disposal. All buildings in course of construction are inspected and a final inspection is made on completion to see that the requirements of the plans, specifications, and sanitary regulations have been complied with. All of this work is done by the personnel of this division in so far as it is possible with the limited force allowed, but with the reduced number of men employed during the past year it has been necessary to have the district inspectors do a considerable part of it.

HOUSING.

The proper housing of the people is an extremely important part of the successful prevention of disease in any country, and whereas in the Tropics the matter of ventilation is somewhat simplified because of the absence of the necessity for heating in the winter season, there are other problems in connection with the exclusion of rats and vermin and the disposal of excrement which require the most careful attention. Good housing is largely a question of money, but even the simplest house, with proper planning, can be provided with those things most essential to the end in view. For these reasons a great deal of attention is devoted by this division to advice as to building plans, and many plans are completely revised and rearranged before approval is given. This is particularly the case with tenement and apartment houses, which are multiplying rapidly. The reconstruction of all bakeries throughout the island has been practically completed during the year, and all of this work has been done under the direction of this division. In many cases the walls and floors were reconstructed in concrete and in all of them the ovens were rearranged so that the smoke and dust from the fuel could not enter the bread-mixing room, proper toilet facilities and baths are provided and also a room for the clothing of the employees and another for the storing of flour. All bakeries now employ mechanical mixing machinery, and the cleanliness and quality of the bread is undoubtedly much improved.

PLUMBING.

Formerly three plumbing inspectors were attached to the division. They were located at San Juan, Ponce, and Arecibo, but this year it has been necessary to drop the inspector at Arecibo. As the amount of plumbing is on the increase each year, it is difficult and, indeed, impossible to make inspections of this work promptly in all cases. The situation is certain to grow worse as the municipalities build more waterworks and sewers. It is generally possible to get satisfactory results from the examination of buildings by the local inspectors, but this is not found to be the case with plumbing installations.

The number of plumbing installations has steadily increased each year in spite of the fact that building operations have been much depressed during the last two years; this certainly makes for better sanitation, since every additional water-closet and sink means a decrease in the danger from flies, and every new bath assists in the effort for cleanliness. In towns which have a water supply, building plans are not approved unless the proper sanitary installations are included; the advantages of such installations have become so evident to the people in general, that few plans are now rejected on this account.

WATERWORKS.

The rainfall during the year has been very small for this latitude, and this is especially true of the south side of the island, where many towns suffered greatly for want of water and, in some cases, for days there was scarcely enough for drinking purposes. The necessity for additional storage facilities or other sources of supply is evident. In several towns bad breaks have occurred in the main water conduit, and in one case the town was without water for 48 hours; this was due to the fact that the municipal

authorities had not provided the necessary tools nor materials nor competent employees to make the necessary repairs quickly. An inquiry has been made of every municipality of the island to determine the measure of preparedness for such an emergency.

SEWERS.

Owing to the fact that the soil throughout almost the entire island, except on the sea coast, consists of an extremely impervious clay, sewers are an absolute necessity in the towns provided with a water supply, otherwise water accumulates in all depressions with the resulting breeding of mosquitoes and the inevitable malaria. Three municipalities have constructed sewers during the year which was an increase of 75 per cent over previous constructions, and the interest now taken in this class of work throughout the island indicates a great improvement in the future.

SUGAR CENTRALS.

A very considerable nuisance has been caused in many localities by the discharge of the waste waters from sugar centrals. Data in regard to the matter have been collected from all of the centrals and active measures will be taken to remedy the difficulty during the coming year. Where the waste waters are discharged into a stream it is impossible to use it thereafter for domestic purposes and sometimes even cattle can not drink the water, frequently all of the fish in the stream are killed, and this in turn causes a nuisance. When the central is located near the coast the waste waters are easily disposed of in the ocean but in case of interior locations the matter becomes serious and the volume of water from the central is so large that proper disposal and treatment is difficult and expensive.

A considerable correspondence with other cane sugar producing countries including most of the West Indian Islands and Louisiana has failed to discover an easy remedy, especially with an impervious soil. All of the places to which inquiry was directed recognized the trouble and in some cases the water is filtered through sandy soil and in at least one place in Cuba the water is used to irrigate land. The difficulty is also encountered in the manufacture of beet sugar and remedies have been applied in Germany, Michigan, and California, but in this case the trouble is with the disposal of the beet pulp and not with the waste waters.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The danger of infection from public swimming pools has been investigated in a number of recent reports from State health boards and whereas no serious epidemics appear to have resulted from this source the danger is evident. The pool at the Y. M. C. A. in San Juan has been examined a number of times during the year, treatment with hypochlorite of lime was first suggested and afterwards the association was able to install a complete rapid filtering plant which results in considerable economy in the use of water (it is pumped and refiltered several times) and also adds much to the safety and sanitation of the swimming pool.

SURVEY OF WATER SHEDS.

Continuing the work begun last year sanitary surveys have been made of the watersheds of Fajardo, Humacao, Cayey, and Arecibo. This work necessarily had to be prosecuted at odd times which in many cases could not well be spared from the regular routine duties. The watersheds of Arecibo and Fajardo are very large, and the difficulties of travel were many since the territory was not covered by roads and paths were steep and difficult. In the case of Arecibo, it was necessary to camp out and be cut off from all communication for several days. The chief source of contamination in all of these water sheds is washing in the streams and the tethering of pigs therein. Scarcely any of the houses are provided with any sort of latrine and the people are so poor that they can scarcely provide shelter for themselves. Under these circumstances the most available remedy would seem to be the building of latrines by the municipality in cases where it is necessary to protect the water supply, although this division has prepared plans of a modified camp latrine which may be used to advantage. The only other alternative and in fact the only safe and sure way is the filtration and sterilization of the entire water supply, but in many cases this is beyond the means of the municipality and entails the necessity of expert supervision of such works.

PLANS AND BLUE PRINTS.

It frequently happens that plans for septic tanks, stables, and other structures are presented for approval, which have been copied directly from the standard plans of this service; for this reason it is perhaps well to again mention the fact that such plans can be obtained from this division on application and further that any assistance or advice in sanitary matters will be given gladly. Plans have been made of a number of the municipalities for the use of the service and the list of such plans is now complete, with the exception of three towns. Plans have been made and modifications suggested for the sewerage and disposal of the same at Aibonito, also for the new Presbyterian Hospital, for the extension of sewers into San Juan Bay at San Juan, and for a number of other smaller installations. The total number of maps and plans made during the year is 54; in addition many blue prints of standard plans have been supplied to the public.

BUILDING AND OTHER PLANS.

Since the building operations are a good indication of the general prosperity of the island, the following comparative table is given of the number of building permits issued by the division of sanitary engineering for the past four years.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Year ending June 30—	New build-ings.	Repairs and alterations.	Total.
1913.....	1,470	333	1,803
1914.....	837	531	1,368
1915.....	722	443	1,165
1916.....	723	479	1,202

Although there is some increase over last year, it is found almost entirely in the number of repairs and additions rather than in new buildings; this is largely owing to the very great increase in the cost of building materials, especially in the price of lumber, although an increasingly large proportion of the new buildings are constructed of concrete. In Spanish times the better class of buildings were of what is known as "mampostería" (which consists of broken bricks and stones laid in a weak lime mortar; in some cases the mortar consisted of clay with a very little lime); this was generally faced with very soft-burned bricks and, in order to protect the bricks, the outside was plastered. In many cases this was such a poorly constructed wall that rats readily made holes through it, and there were frequently large hollow places in the walls which afforded an excellent harboring place for rats; cases have been known when rats have gnawed holes through the soft bricks. Such construction is no longer permitted, and indeed, is not economical, because these old walls had to be made very thick, and the much thinner and more solid concrete walls are now less costly. A number of years ago many buildings were constructed of concrete blocks, but they were found to be less satisfactory and more expensive than solid concrete walls reinforced with steel rods. A considerable number of the Porto Rico workmen have become expert in the decoration of concrete work, and unfortunately some of the newer buildings exhibit a regular riot of architectural adornment. This phase of building must necessarily be only a passing fancy, for the many examples of old Spanish buildings of dignified and solid construction will surely exert a restraining influence. The many and disastrous fires in the island during recent years have also discouraged the construction of wooden buildings, and the sanitary regulations require the use of concrete in many cases for the purpose of rat-proofing and cleanliness. These changes in construction have materially improved the sanitary condition of buildings throughout the island. The total number of plans approved by this division for the year is shown in the following tabulated statement, in which the details are given for the 10 municipalities having the largest number of plans approved.

**BUILDING AND OTHER PLANS APPROVED BY THE DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.**

Municipality.	Buildings.			Plumb- ing plans.	Total plans.
	New.	Repairs and alter- ations.	Total building plans.		
San Juan.....	213	163	376	425	801
Río Piedras.....	65	49	114	153	267
Mayaguez.....	43	41	84	58	142
Naguabo.....	33	10	43	20	63
Ponce.....	25	6	31	96	127
Cataño.....	17	30	47	17	64
Fajardo.....	16	5	21	58	79
Carolina.....	16	4	20	6	26
Arecibo.....	16	2	18	44	62
Caguas.....	15	24	39	34	73
Other municipalities.....	459	334	793	911	1,704
Total.....	264	145	409	859	1,268
Urbanizations.....	723	479	1,202	1,770	2,972
Waterworks.....					7
Sewers.....					2
Other plans.....					4
Total.....					74
Total.....					3,059

Rio Piedras and Cataño are practically suburbs of San Juan and, taken together, 41 per cent of all new buildings and 50 per cent of all buildings repaired is credited to these towns. The small town of Naguabo did considerable building because of the extensive fire there last year, which practically wiped out the town. Carolina, Cataño, and Naguabo have no public water supply, and for that reason they have few plumbing installations; all of the other towns are supplied with water.

PLUMBING PLANS.

The number of plumbing plans approved was increased about 13 per cent over last year; this was due almost entirely to the fact that several municipalities installed new waterworks and sewer systems; in the other towns there was generally a decrease in the number of plumbing plans approved. The number of plumbing fixtures included in the plans approved, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:

NUMBER OF PLUMBING FIXTURES.

Fixtures.	1914-15	1915-16
Water-closets.....	1,458	1,645
Baths.....	549	499
Sinks and basins.....	2,123	2,440
Other fixtures.....	1,154	1,108
Total.....	5,284	5,692

WATERWORKS.

New waterworks systems have been completed during the year at Aguadilla, Comerío, Gurabo, and Lares, and new works are in progress at Maunabo and Barranquitas; at Guayama the works are in course of reconstruction. There are now 34 towns in the island which have a public water supply, but at the following-named places the works are in bad condition or the supply is insufficient or of poor quality:

- Aibonite.....Not enough water.
- Arecibo.....Pressure poor, main pipe too small.
- Cayey.....Not enough water.
- Caguas.....Main pipe line too small.
- Juan Diaz.....Not enough water nor pressure.
- Mayaguez.....Not enough head, pipe lines deficient.
- Patillas.....Not enough head, pipes too small.
- Ponce.....Not enough head, pipe lines deficient.
- San Juan.....New works projected.

The last legislature passed a bill which is expected to enable San Juan to borrow money to be used in part for new waterworks. This project is also intended to provide water for Bayamon and Cataño.

Several municipalities have had bad breaks in the main water lines during the year with the result that the towns were absolutely without water for a period varying from a few hours to several days. This is a calamity which affects both the health and safety of the inhabitants to a very large extent, and whereas the breaks are perhaps in most cases unavoidable there is no reason why they should not be repaired in a comparatively short time provided sufficient and proper materials, tools, and workmen are kept on hand for such an emergency. Such a measure of preparedness is not an expensive undertaking in any case, and yet an inquiry in regard to the matter discloses the fact that only 15 municipalities (or about one-half the total) have on hand sufficient pipe of the proper size to repair such breaks. Eighteen municipalities had not proper and sufficient tools, lead, or workmen to make repairs. In 14 out of 31 municipalities breaks had occurred in the main pipe lines. In eight towns there was not sufficient water during the extremely dry season of this year. Plans have been approved for waterworks in Cidra and for the extension of the works in Arroyo.

SEWERS.

The number of sewer systems in the island has been increased by 75 per cent during the past year; this was accomplished by the completion of the works at Aguadilla and Lares and the practical completion of the sewers in Caguas. The other towns possessing sewers are San Juan, Arecibo, Cayey, and Fajardo. The extension of the sewers in San Juan is badly needed, and plans for this purpose are now being prepared by the municipality. Ponce and Mayaguez are also much in need of sewers, but no active steps are now being taken to this effect, although plans were prepared for both of these places several years ago. Plans have been approved for sewers in Ensenada (Guanica Central) and Loiza.

SUGAR CENTRALS.

The sugar industry is by far the largest of any in the island, and the centrals are largest employers of men, some of them using several thousand people during the busy season which lasts from January to July; for the remainder of the year most of these men find work in the coffee districts which are located in the mountains, while most of the sugar cane is grown on the flat lands near the sea coast; some of the centrals, however, are located in the interior of the island.

The principal sanitary difficulties are caused by the discharge of polluted water from the manufacture of sugar, the disposal of refuse sludge from the filter press, and the occasional discharge of molasses into the streams. The temporary housing of large numbers of men can not be accomplished without danger to the community unless proper facilities are provided in the way of latrines, baths, and good water.

When the "central" is located near the sea the disposal of waste materials is easily managed by discharge into the ocean, but if the location is somewhat inland, and especially if on the banks of a stream which is afterwards used for water supply, serious trouble is almost certain to arise.

POLLUTED WATER.

In the manufacture of sugar large quantities of water are used for cooling purposes and a very considerable amount is condensed from steam. This is, of course, harmless and in some cases where water is scarce it is pumped over and over again. But the various vats and pans must necessarily receive periodic cleanings, usually once or twice a week, and this is generally done by means of water and caustic soda or lime or else with an acid; in addition very considerable cleaning is done daily, and this water is always very foul and generally contains more or less molasses. In most cases the dirty water is discharged separately from the other, and a few of the centrals have attempted to treat it by means of tanks or by filtration, but without any great success. The amount of acid or alkali discharged with the dirty water from a large central, at times of cleaning, is sufficient to render any stream in the island unfit for domestic purposes, and, indeed, the water can not be used for cattle.

REFUSE SLUDGE.

The sludge is obtained from the filter press in extracting the juice of the cane; it is said to be an excellent fertilizer and is largely used for this purpose, but a considerable quantity of it frequently finds its way into the streams either by accident or other-

wise. The result is disastrous to the water for drinking purposes, as the material contains a great quantity of mud and a large amount of organic material which ferments.

MOLASSES.

Perhaps the greatest nuisance of all is caused by the discharge of molasses into the streams. Although molasses is a more or less valuable material and is shipped north in large quantities, nevertheless some of the centrals in the interior have not found it profitable, owing to the lack of transportation facilities, to ship molasses to the coast or to manufacture it into rum or alcohol.

In such cases the material is generally stored in open pits in the ground where it ferments and it is discharged at times of floods in the stream, with the result that fish are killed and the water is unfit for drinking purposes. A number of cases have been taken into court and the offenders have been heavily fined. Occasionally the molasses escapes into the streams by accident, but this is sure to be the result of the method employed for disposing of it.

HOUSING OF LABORERS.

Many of the larger centrals have provided excellent barracks for the workmen and some of them have separate houses which will care for half a dozen or more each, and in some cases shower baths and water-closets are provided, but in other cases the houses are crowded and poorly lighted and ventilated while all sanitary facilities are absent or in poor condition, and water is scarce and not good.

THE REMEDY.

All polluted waters from centrals located on streams which are afterwards used for drinking purposes should be treated so as to neutralize any acid or alkali which has been used, and should then be passed through settling tanks and filters so as to remove all suspended matter. In cases where porous material is at hand the water can be filtered through the soil. Laboratory experiments have demonstrated the feasibility of this method, and as every central employs a chemist, there should be no difficulty in obtaining proper oversight of the process.

The sludge from the filter press and also the molasses should be kept entirely out of the streams. The former can be used as fertilizer to advantage and the latter should be utilized, but if this is considered impossible, the molasses can be mixed with the "bagazo" and burned; it can also be used as a food for cattle.

All of these matters and also the housing and care of laborers was made the subject of a general inquiry addressed to every central in the island some months since, but sufficient replies have not been received to give a general idea of the result. There are 71 sugar centrals in Porto Rico, but many of them are very small; they may be classified as follows, according to the amount of sugar produced per year:

5,000 tons and over.....	27	From 500 to 1,000 tons.....	6
From 2,000 to 5,000 tons.....	11	Less than 500 tons.....	25
From 1,000 to 2,000 tons.....	2		

Fortunately many of these factories are on the seacoast and only a comparatively few large plants are located on streams which are afterwards used as a water supply. It is expected to make a detailed inspection of all centrals during the coming year and to correct defects where possible. In these inspections score cards will be used in a similar manner to those commonly employed in dairy inspection.

SANITARY SURVEYS OF WATERSHEDS.

During the fiscal year 1914-15 detailed sanitary surveys were made of the watersheds which are the source of supply for Caguas, Guayama, Ponce, and Mayaguez. This work was continued during the past year by the examination of the work and watersheds of Arecibo, Cayey, Fajardo, and Humacao.

In each case the condition of the works is examined and all sources of supply are inspected with the view of discovering and preventing possible contamination by the inhabitants of the territory which supplies the water. Without systematic examinations of this kind the watershed is certain to become foul beyond description, and as none of the municipalities have a filtered supply such inspection is the only means of protection.

CAYEY WATER SUPPLY.

Cayey is located south of the central portion of the island at an elevation of about 1,300 feet and is in the tobacco and sugar district. It is the site of a United States Army post. The town increased about 20 per cent between 1899 and 1910. The population at present is about 5,000. They have a good system of sewers built in 1913-14. The sewage passes through a septic tank and is discharged into a small stream.

PRESENT WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

The waterworks system was completed in 1909 after plans of F. Marxuach; they were calculated for an estimated population of 5,000 people with the use of 30 gallons per capita per day. The population to-day, after only 7 years, has reached the figures estimated and, as anticipated by the designer, there is frequently insufficient water during the dry season. The water is taken from a small stream which rises in the mountains; it is diverted by means of a masonry dam into a 4-inch cast-iron pipe line, and is delivered by gravity to a covered masonry reservoir divided into two compartments. The town is supplied from the reservoir by means of a 10-inch cast-iron pipe.

The watershed above the dam has an area of about 8 square kilometers (3 square miles). It is traversed from north to south by the Cayey-Guayama road while numerous paths lead to the various habitations and are traveled by horses and individuals daily. The wash from these roads and paths is a continual source of contamination to the water supply. The territory is cut up with numerous ravines whose sides are so steep that it is only possible to climb them by holding on to the vegetation with both hands or by following one of the paths which often take the form of rough steps cut into the earth. The soil is an impermeable red clay and a considerable portion is rocky, so that the run-off is extremely rapid and very little storage is obtained in the watershed although a considerable portion of it is well wooded. There are about 50 houses on the watershed, some of them large, and the population is estimated at 300 or 37 per square kilometer. Each house can be credited with one or more pigs which are usually tied in or near the stream and in addition, there are a considerable number of cattle and some horses.

The larger houses generally have some sort of a latrine, but the greater number have no pretense at anything of the kind; this constitutes the gravest danger of infection and as these houses are mere huts built of palm leaves and a few poles it is not to be expected that the owners can do much to remedy matters. The common custom of washing clothes in the streams is another source of danger and equally difficult to handle owing to the extreme poverty of the people. The streams are also used for bathing both persons and domestic animals.

The intake dam is a low masonry wall serving to divert the water into the pipe line; it is located about 2 kilometers from and 57 meters above the town.

The reservoir is of brick covered with steel I beams and arches; each of the two compartments is 10.5 meters long, 5.5 meters wide, and with a depth of water of 4 meters. The capacity of each is 230 cubic meters; it is in good condition but has not sufficient capacity. It is located on a hill about 40 meters above the town and distant 770 meters.

Owing to the scarcity of water at almost all seasons, one of the compartments of the reservoir is kept filled at all times and is held in reserve to be used in case of fire; the water accumulated during the night is generally exhausted before the day is over and it rarely happens that the overflow is reached except in the wet season. In this exceptionally dry year the town has been short of water for most of the time.

DEFECTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The most pressing need is for more water; not only is this necessary for the larger population of the future, but even with the present population the supply is so scant that it was necessary to refuse further permits for sewer connections, because of the increased use of water with the installations of plumbing fixtures. Studies have been made of two different sources of additional supply; that from Maton Creek is estimated to cost \$13,000, but the water is of such an inferior quality as to be considered unsafe. Another location was investigated but it is at such a distance that the cost would be \$30,000, which is beyond the means of the municipality.

The contamination of the water through lack of latrines, washing of clothes and by pigs and other animals should be prevented as much as possible. Additional reservoir capacity should be provided and it is possible that sufficient storage could be procured to materially increase the supply during the dry season. There is a considerable

waste of water as is inevitably the case when meters are not used. The general practice in the island is to sell water at a monthly rate varying with the size of pipe connection used; this is, of course, illogical under actual conditions and tends to the use of very small pipes which rapidly become choked with rust. There are more than 550 separate house connections of which only 20 are metered. Some attempt is made by the municipal authorities to reduce waste by means of inspection, but what is needed is to shut off the water and put on a meter whenever the excessive use of water is discovered.

FAJARDO WATER SUPPLY.

Fajardo is located at the northeastern corner of the island. It is the site of one of the largest sugar centrals. The population increased 71 per cent between the census of 1899 and 1910 and is now probably more than 8,000, including the playa. The main part of the town is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast, but water is supplied to the port or playa. The town has a good sewer system of recent construction.

Present works.—The waterworks system of Fajardo was built in 1914 under the direction of the interior department. It has an ample supply from the Fajardo River delivered by gravity to a reservoir near the town through a 10-inch cast-iron pipe; from the reservoir the water flows to the town in a 12-inch pipe. There is an excellent distribution system, a sufficient number of fire hydrants, and the water pressure is ample for fire service.

The source of supply.—The Fajardo River has its source of supply in the Luquillo Mountains, and as this is the region of maximum rainfall, there is no danger of a shortage. The annual rainfall in this district is more than 90 inches, and at one weather station it sometimes reaches over 300 inches. Unfortunately, a severe flood has resulted in the river forming a new course, which runs completely around the dam and at a considerable distance from it. Part of the water, however, still follows the old course, and there is a stream from the southeast which is not affected. This change in the course of the river seriously endangers the quality of the water, for the reason that the branch of the stream above mentioned is the most densely settled portion of the watershed.

The watershed.—The entire watershed has an area of about 22 square kilometers ($8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles). Near the dam the lands are devoted to sugar cane, to the south of the cane fields vegetables are cultivated and also fruits. There is an orange grove of about 30 acres. The largest part of the water comes from the national forest reserve in the Luquillo Mountains, which are very sparsely inhabited. The small stream from the south which enters the river just above the dam drains about one-tenth of the watershed and contains about four-tenths of the population, and at the present time, owing to the diversion of the river, is furnishing a large part of the water. There are 180 houses on the watershed, 75 per cent of them being located on the south side of the main river. The total population is about 1,100, or an average of 50 per square kilometer. Very few of the houses have latrines of any kind, and all washing is done in the streams.

The dam.—The dam is 29.4 meters long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters high. It is built of concrete and is designed merely to divert the water into the 10-inch cast-iron pipe leading to the reservoir. It is located about $6\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers southwest of the town and 40 meters above it.

The reservoir.—The reservoir is located 900 meters from the town on a hill which gives a head of about 35 meters; it is excavated in the ground with the sloping sides and bottom lined with concrete. There is a division wall through the center. The surface dimensions are 15 by 40 meters; the depth of water is 4 meters, and the capacity of both compartments 1,250 cubic meters. The water is conveyed to the town by means of a 12-inch cast-iron pipe.

The distribution system.—Is mostly of cast-iron pipe and the fire service is good. Meters are not in general use. Water is sold at rates, depending on the size of the house connection.

The diversion of the river above the dam is a most serious matter, because it not only affects the purity of the supply, but there is constant danger that practically the entire river may follow this new course in the future. Steps should be taken at once to prevent further diversion of the water; this can probably be done quite inexpensively by means of a dike of brush and stones.

HUMACAO WATER SUPPLY.

Humacao is at the eastern end of the island a few miles back from the coast; the surrounding country is generally given up to the cultivation of sugar cane. There are no sewers in the town, and the soil is an impervious red clay, so that the question of drainage is a very serious matter. The population is 5,500.

Present works.—The waterworks were built under the direction of the interior department in 1913 at a cost of \$58,777; the supply is by gravity from the Humacao River and is more than sufficient for the needs of the town.

The watershed is made up of low rounded hills with some abrupt peaks and ravines. A large part of the land, particularly near the dam, is given up to the cultivation of sugar cane, while the more inaccessible parts are used for raising fruits and vegetables or for pasture.

The area of the watershed is about 15 square kilometers (5.7 square miles). It contains 450 houses with a population of about 2,700, or 180 per square kilometer. Notwithstanding this large population, both the chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water indicate it is of fair quality, but the potential danger of pollution is evidently great; this danger has been recently considerably increased on account of a railroad which has been built from Humacao to Las Piedras; it extends through the watershed for a distance of two kilometers and is primarily intended for the transportation of sugar cane. There will undoubtedly be a large increase in the production of sugar cane on the watershed in the near future on account of the advent of this railroad and this means an increase of the pollution and consequent contamination.

On parts of the watershed distant from the railroad the conditions are similar to those at Cayey. Latrines are rare, the people bathe and wash their clothes and animals in the stream, but the amount of water is several times larger than at Cayey, and the stream has more time to purify itself. The watershed receives the drainage of one kilometer of the road from Humacao to Las Piedras, but this source of pollution is small in comparison to the others mentioned. The conditions on this watershed make it particularly urgent that frequent inspections should be made with a view of discovering cases of sickness which may be transmitted through the water supply, so that proper precautions can be taken at once to sterilize the water if necessary.

The intake dam is of concrete and is located about $4\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers north of the town. The water is conducted through a 10-inch cast-iron pipe to an uncovered concrete-lined reservoir situated on a hill one-half kilometer from the town; the pipe from the reservoir is 12 inches in diameter. The fire service is good, the static head of water is 23 meters, and the distribution pipes are ample.

Recommendations.—The danger of contamination by the germs of water-borne diseases from cases occurring on the watershed is evidently very considerable, and this danger is sure to increase owing to the opening of the railroad. A regular system of monthly inspection should be established in order to discover the existence of any dangerous cases of disease and to prevent nuisances. In case of necessity the water can be sterilized by the use of hypochlorite of lime or by boiling—indeed if the “safety-first” principle is to be followed, such precautions should be taken at all times.

ARECIBO WATER SUPPLY.

Arecibo is one of the older towns of the island, having been founded in 1616, but, notwithstanding its age, is one of the most progressive towns on the island, having many streets paved with concrete, a sewer system, an electric-light plant and a water works system, all owned by the municipality. The population is about 10,500.

The present works were completed in 1903; they consist of a dam which furnishes water power to a turbine wheel for operating pumps which elevate the water of the river to a covered masonry reservoir, from which the town is supplied through an 8-inch cast-iron pipe. The same water power runs the electric-light plant. There is always sufficient water, but the reservoir is not high enough to supply proper fire protection, and the power for electric lights is inadequate.

The source of supply is the Tanama River, which has its source in the mountains near the center of the island. The upper portion of this stream flows through a hilly country in which the soil is a heavy red clay, while the lower part of the course passes through a rocky limestone district with numerous caverns. Four times the stream disappears beneath the hills and runs under ground for several hundred meters; the last point where this occurs in only a few kilometers above the dam. At one time a large part of the river was found to be escaping through an underground opening; there seemed to be considerable danger that the entire stream would be diverted, and the subterranean outlet was stopped only after considerable difficulty. The chances for contamination by the germs of water-borne diseases are perhaps no greater here than in most of the other watersheds of the island, except that the river is longer. The city has had considerable typhoid fever from time to time, and a year ago the source was traced to some cases back in the hills which were unknown to the health officer.

The watershed is 29 kilometers long and of varying width; it contains about 75 square kilometers (29 square miles). In the upper portion most of the land near the stream

is devoted to cattle raising, while the land on the steeper hillsides is used for coffee; along the lower portion of the river there is little level land and few cattle.

The watershed contains about 200 houses, 5 stores, 2 schoolhouses, and 1 church, with a population of close to 1,100 people, or 14 per square kilometer. As usual, clothes are washed at numerous points along the stream. In the preparation of coffee the hulls are soaked in water until they ferment; they are afterwards frequently used as a manure, but sometimes they are discharged into the river along with the water in which they have been soaked.

The houses are no here grouped together, but are widely scattered over the country, and generally have a small plot for the cultivation of vegetables. The larger houses are occupied by the owners of the farms, while the laborers have mere huts, generally with only one room.

The dam is a masonry structure 12 meters high. It serves to turn the water into an open flume 800 meters long lined with concrete, which conducts it to the turbine water wheel, which runs the electric-light plant at night and elevates water about 35 meters to the covered masonry reservoir during the day.

The reservoir is located about 12 kilometers from the town. It is divided into two compartments and has a capacity of 1,100 cubic meters. The main pipe line is of cast iron, 8 inches in diameter. It is frequently necessary to pump directly to the town during portions of the day because the reservoir is empty. All of the power is required for running the electric light at night, and no light or power can be furnished in the daytime.

The distribution system of pipes contains many of small diameter, and as a large part of the town is at considerable elevation the pressure and fire service are poor. The main pipe line from the reservoir to the town is also too small.

Recommendations.—The most serious difficulty is the danger of contamination of the water by the germs of typhoid fever. This can be overcome by filtration and by sterilization by means of chlorine gas. But the elevation of the present reservoir is insufficient and the main pipe line is too small; there is also not sufficient power for the electric plant. The only remedy appears to be complete reconstruction.

The city engineer has made an approximate estimate of the cost of building a new reservoir to be located at a sufficient height and receiving water by gravity from a source considerably farther up the stream, a 16-inch main pipe line from the reservoir to the town, and necessary changes in the distribution system. The total amount is \$90,000, but no detailed plans have yet been made, and these figures may be considerably altered. With a gravity system of waterworks the entire water power would be available for 24 hours each day, and it would be possible to furnish electric power as well as light. This would considerably increase the income of the plant. Whatever changes are made in the system, it will be necessary to provide for adequate purification of the water.

ANALYSES OF WATER.

The chemical laboratory made about 19 examinations of the waters from the supplies above discussed, and the average results are given in the following table:

Average chemical analyses of the water supplies of Cayey, Fajardo, Humacao, and Arecibo.

Item.	Arecibo.	Cayey.	Fajardo.	Humacao.	Average of all water supplies.
Hardness.....	143.2	164.7	65.4	70.5	106
Total solids.....	141	177	84.9	85.4	131
Loss on ignit.....	6.5	6.5	5.1	6.4	8.1
Oxygen consumed.....	1.05	1.14	1.07	1.16	1.85
Chlorine.....	12.4	15.8	15.3	15.4	13.7
Albuminous ammonia.....	.080	.082	.085	.069	.108
Free ammonia.....	.052	.062	.063	.066	.060
Nitrites.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	.0005
Nitrates.....	.045	.037	.023	.021	.039
Number of samples.....	18	19	19	19	.....

A summary of the results of the bacteriological examinations is given below:

Bacteriological examinations of water supplies at Cayey, Fajardo, Humacao, and Arecibo.

	Cayey.	Fajardo.	Humacao.	Arecibo.
Number of samples.....	14	3	20	14
Average number of bacteria per cubic centimeter.....	919	2,473	312	5,022
Lowest number of bacteria per cubic centimeter.....	15	625	26	85
Highest number of bacteria per cubic centimeter.....	8,100	5,660	780	30,890
Less than 100 per cubic centimeter.....	157		130	114
More than 1,000 per cubic centimeter.....	121	167		143
Fermentation on lactose broth.....	193	1100	195	1100
Colonies on Endo plates.....	129	133	15	164

1 Per cent.

The results of the chemical and bacteriological analyses confirm the indications found by the sanitary survey of the watersheds—that is to say, all of these water supplies were subject at times to dangerous contaminations. The remedy of filtration by means of mechanical filters would undoubtedly be the best under the circumstances but for the fact that it is extremely difficult to obtain expert supervision of such plants. The alternative is suggested of using liquid chlorine, which can be easily applied, is harmless, and certain in the results, as well as being quite inexpensive.

CONCLUSION.

This division has been considerably handicapped during the year on account of the reduction in the force necessitated by the reduced appropriation of the service. With the increasing number of towns having water supply and sewers, it is impossible for two plumbing inspectors to properly cover the requirements of all the municipalities in the island. Even with the force of three plumbing inspectors which was formerly allowed, it was sometimes difficult to make plumbing inspections promptly. Only two assistant engineers have been allowed, in place of three as formerly.

It is suggested that much better work could be done by this division if an additional assistant engineer was appointed who could also act as a plumbing inspector in the towns which were visited by him. He could be stationed at any part of the island where work was urgent, and there is no doubt that the result would give much more satisfaction to the public at large and would much increase the efficiency of the service.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Dr. R. del Valle Sárraga, director.
Angel M. Pesquera, chemist.
Luis G. Hernández, assistant chemist.

Juan Mateu, pharmacist.
Aníbal Rodríguez, food and drug inspector.
Fermín Brau González, food and drug inspector.

Chemical examinations have been made of 2,368 samples of materials of all kinds—such as cow's milk, condensed and evaporated milk, the sediment from cow's milk sold in the market (to ascertain the presence of dirt), cheese, edible oils and fats, essential oils, cereals and their products, grains, Italian pastes, cacao and its products, saccharine products, raw fruits, soft drinks, flavoring extracts, alcohol and alcoholic preparations, agents for denaturing alcohol, vinegars, canned meat and vegetables, raw and preserved meat, water, patent medicines, reagents, drugs and medico-legal specimens. Of these samples, 177 were excellent, 511 good, 102 fair, 58 inferior, 36 suspicious, 159 adulterated, and 251 bad. Under special tests 53 positive and 62 negative results were obtained and 959 samples were not classified. Most of the latter were samples of water examined for the water commission that could not be classified for that reason, samples examined for the Treasury Department, and the preparation of chemical reagents.

Out of 536 samples of cow's milk, 176 were of excellent quality, 71 good, 101 fair, 40 inferior, 34 suspicious, 107 adulterated with water, 5 bad, and 2 not classified. Towns sending more than 15 rank as follows: San Juan, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Ponce, Humacao, Aguadilla, San Sebastian, and Bayamon. The only sample of milk sent in from the sixth district was secured in Guayama. The quality of milk from the cities sending 35 or more samples was as follows:

Arecibo, 35 samples, 94.5 per cent fair or better, 3.6 per cent adulterated; San Juan, 168 samples, 72.6 per cent fair or better; 15.5 per cent adulterated; Mayaguez,

59 samples, 52.5 per cent fair or better, 33.9 per cent adulterated; and Ponce, 35 samples, 28.6 per cent fair or better and 37 per cent adulterated. The percentage of adulteration for the island has remained practically the same as last year, having dropped from 21.2 per cent to 19.96 per cent.

Certain of the places where large quantities of rice are stored before delivery were found to be infected with worms and weevils which got into the rice and caused a great deal of trouble. The damage was so serious that it was necessary to destroy 33,914 pounds of the rice during the year and to denature 116,907 pounds. It is hoped that this loss may be prevented in the future by the proper disinfection of the goods in the warehouses.

The quality of the bread has improved materially this year. Good bread has been made, even from inferior flour. The improvement has been due mainly to the use of pure yeast and to the greater observance of cleanliness and sanitation. The old method of transplanting yeast and keeping old dough day after day, even after it became contaminated and sour, has been eliminated. A careful use of pure salt would improve the bread, especially its taste, as very little salt is now used.

At the request of various fruit growers investigations of the native citrus fruits were made to show the chemical changes taking place in the fruits and the practicability of the official standards fixed for green and mature fruits. Satisfactory results were obtained.

Due to the fact that the fruit growers of the United States were accustomed to mature their citrus fruits artificially by physical means (heat and moisture), turning them to a more yellowish color and making them appear as if naturally colored, the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture made an investigation of the chemical composition of such fruits under both conditions—natural and artificial—in order to fix a provisional standard which would allow a ready differentiation. The standard specified that any fruit should be considered green if the juice did not contain 8 parts or more of soluble solids for every part of total acid, calculated as citric. Later on the same standard was changed to 7 to 1, except for the Florida fruits, which remained the same as before. The Bureau of Chemistry established this standard provisionally and intended to introduce changes if justified by future investigations.

The following gives a résumé of the results of the chemical analyses of eight oranges and eight grapefruit. The investigation of both fruits was made to show the individual differences in the juice.

The comparison of these figures with the similar analyses made of fruit in the United States shows that the Porto Rican citrus fruit is superior to that from Florida as well as from California both in the proportion of juice to weight of fruit and in the relative proportion of sugar to acid.

Each fruit was weighed, peeled, and then strained through muslin and the juice measured in cubic centimeters. The filtration was never done with the idea of obtaining transparent juice because it was impossible to do so rapidly enough. As usual 25 cubic centimeters of the cloudy juice were evaporated to constant weight. For the total acidity 10 cubic centimeters of the juice were taken, diluted up to 250 cubic centimeters with distilled water, boiled for a short time, and then titrated while hot with one-tenth normal caustic soda. The factor 0.0064 was used to calculate it as citric acid.

	Weight.	Cubic centimeters of juice.	Soluble solids in the juice.	Total acids as citric.
	Grams.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Orange No.—				
1.....			7.78	0.63
2.....	156	150	7.81	.78
3.....	116	65	8.67	.60
4.....	139	65	9.98	.64
5.....	160	62	8.43	.79
6.....	110	58	9.00	1.05
7.....	190	95	7.79	.87
8.....	158	75	9.45	1.23
Grapefruit No.—				
1.....	497	300	7.13	1.11
2.....	530	250	7.01	1.00
3.....	512	300	7.20	1.01
5.....	429	200	7.07	1.10
6.....	430	220	7.75	1.18
7.....	320	200	6.52	1.05
9.....	519	200	7.59	1.06
11.....	359	200	6.70	1.12

Saccharine and saponine were found in some bottled lemonades.

A large number of samples of alcohol and alcoholic preparations, including patent medicines and secret remedies, were examined for the Treasury Department to determine the proportion of ethyl or methyl alcohol present, if any. These results were to be used as a basis for taxation. Many samples of denaturing agents were also examined.

The work done for the treasury department consumes about one-fourth of the time of the assistants in the chemical laboratory, not only because of the number of samples sent in, but also because of the quality of the work. Frequently one sample takes as much time for its complete examination as 25 ordinary samples. For example, a mineral examination of water requires the time of one man for 15 days, though he could analyze 150 samples of cow's milk in the same time. The money spent in the examination of these samples is used from the reduced appropriation available for the purchase of laboratory materials.

Of the 692 samples of water examined, 630 were collected for the water commission from the water supplies of Arecibo, Humacao, Fajardo, and Cayey. Most of these (554) were examined for turbidity only, and were collected daily; 63 were found apparently safe, and 13 contaminated. Mineral analyses were made of the water from Coamo Springs, Coamo; Virella Springs, Arroyo; and Quintana Springs, Ponce. Results of the analyses were sent to the representative of the New York Academy of Science.

Medico-legal examinations were made of human viscera, domestic utensils (such as spoons, bottles, and glasses), roast pork, cheese, and water at the request of the district attorneys. Expert evidence was given in the district courts of Humacao, Guayama, and Ponce, each case requiring the presence of the chemist for two or three days. In compliance with the Harrison law, many samples were examined to see if they contained narcotics. Examinations were made to detect the presence of poisons, and the following class of articles were examined to show the presence of blood, hair, or spermatozoon: Trousers, stones, sticks, shirts, underwear, daggers, axes, hatchets, scrapings from human nails, etc. The work was long and tedious. The identification of human blood requires the previous preparation of antihuman precipitin serum by intraperitoneal injections of human blood serum into experimental animals every three days for a period of four weeks: this should be done before any further work is attempted. The laboratory has made original investigations of great medico-legal importance in this line. A report of the work will be published in a medical journal when all observations have been gathered and compiled in proper shape.

The case of *The People of Porto Rico v. Luis Rivera Feliciano and Jose Maria Rivera, of Fajardo*, for murder in the first degree, was very important, because morphine was found in the body of the victim. The burden of the proof rested on the district attorney of Humacao, who spent some time with us in the preparation of the case, and when it was tried in the district court of Humacao the government experts were kept busy for three days. The defendant was a member of a wealthy family, and brought the best medical expert that he could find on the island. The work of the experts of the service of sanitation was given to the department of justice at very little cost to that department other than the small amount of \$2.50 per diem that is supposed to cover the hotel expenses. The presence of morphine was proved in this case in spite of all efforts made by the expert for the defense to show the contrary. Due to legal technicalities, the evidence on other lines was not very satisfactory, and the jury failed to render a verdict. The case was tried again in the district court of Guayama, consuming five days more. One of the accused was found guilty and condemned to life imprisonment, while the other was acquitted.

The case of *The People of Porto Rico v. Ramon Matos and Domingo Matos*, for murder in the first degree, was of peculiar importance to the court, because before these two men were accused the district attorney of Ponce had three other men—Demetrio Quiñones, Almodovar and Felipe Quiñones—under arrest, as they were apparently the offenders. A further investigation made by the district attorney proved that the last-named accused were not responsible, and they were released immediately. These incidents were used by the defense as a weapon against the district attorney during the trial of the case, but, unfortunately for the defense, our chief chemist proved, without the slightest shadow of a doubt, that the stone that was found by Matos in the field where the crime was committed was stained with blood; he further proved that the blood was human, and that a few hairs that were found in the middle of the stain were also human and identical in appearance to the hairs obtained from the victim by a competent physician at the exhumation of the cadaver three months after the crime. He was also able to prove that certain stains that appeared on the stick found in the possession of Demetrio Quiñones, Almodovar, and Felipe Quiñones were natural stains in the wood, resinous in character, and that a few fibers on the surface

of the stick, very similar to human hairs, were vegetable fibers. In this case both of the accused were found guilty by the jury, and are awaiting execution.

Cases similar to this are common, and they prove in an emphatic manner the quality and extent of the services rendered by the chemical laboratory of the service of sanitation to other branches of the insular government, although the members of the scientific staff and the appropriations are intended for sanitary work only.

It is unfortunate that such investigations are expensive, and the money that has been appropriated for sanitary work on foods is used up to a great extent for criminal cases and not for sanitary matters.

I would respectfully suggest that a proper recommendation be made to the legislature that funds be provided for our experts when they go out to work for other branches of the insular government, especially criminal cases. It frequently happens that our experts have to pay out money from their own pockets that is never refunded to them. They should be paid for every expense which they incur when rendering these services. To-day they are paid less than a regular witness, as the latter is paid according to the distance he has to travel, whereas they are paid on a basis fixed by the accounting officer of the attorney general's office, which sometimes is not sufficient to cover one-half of the expenses. It seems perfectly justifiable that if our chief chemist leaves his quarters to render such services to other branches of the government he should take the route most convenient to him, even if the most expensive one, and that all reasonable hotel expenses should be paid. He should not be compelled to go to a poor hotel at \$2.50 per day, or pay \$1.50 extra in order to stay in the hotel he would patronize if he were traveling on private business.

Very important work has not been finished because of lack of money for the purchase of materials. This is due to the reduced appropriations assigned to the chemical laboratory of this service. This appropriation, notwithstanding the care that is taken to make it do all that is possible, is not sufficient for the routine work of the laboratory. For example, it is impossible to avoid the breakage of a certain percentage of common glass utensils, and these must be replaced frequently. The appropriation for this work should be increased from \$2,000 to at least \$2,500.

Very important research and routine work should be published in pamphlet form for general distribution among the merchants and the public. In this way they could be taught things that would not only be of interest, but would be of actual value to them.

A complete investigation was made of the wines bottled in the island. It disclosed the fact that many California wines were sold as Spanish; others were found to contain saccharine as a preserving agent, a sweetening agent, or both; still others were found to contain cane sugar to increase the density of the sweet wines, as well as being diluted with water and fortified with alcohol, and some were found to be colored with artificial colors of coal-tar origin.

The quality of the gasoline sold on the island varies a great deal though the price is fairly uniform. There is strong evidence to show that many unscrupulous dealers are using refined petroleum oil as a diluent as well as other cheaper substances.

The water of the San Juan supply was examined to determine the exact amount of alum or ferrous sulphate required to bring about complete clarification. Very muddy water—at times 1,000 parts per million and over—was clarified within a few minutes.

The total number of units of food destroyed by the employees of this service is as follows: 575,560 pounds, 15,004 units, 150 bottles, 2,846 quarts, 7 barrels, 19,787 loaves, 7 crates, 38,544 cans. Most of the larger units were composed of condensed milk, rice, beans, bread, herring, codfish, or potatoes.

For further information see the following tables:

Table No. 1. Work performed in the chemical laboratory during the fiscal year 1915-16.¹

Table No. 2. Source of the samples.¹

Table No. 3. Source and classification of the samples of cow's milk.¹

Table No. 4. Amount of food destroyed.

Table No. 5. Amount of food denatured.

Table No. 6. Samples of water analyzed during the special water investigation.

Table No. 7. Classification of cases recommended, etc.

DIVISION OF VETERINARY INSPECTION.

Dr. Juan Varas Catala, veterinary inspector. Dr. Jaime Bague, veterinary inspector.

During the past fiscal year it has been necessary to kill 66 horses and mules suffering from glanders and 4 horses suffering from mycotic lymphangitis. Although the number killed because of glanders exceeds that of the preceding year by 4, it is believed

¹ Tables omitted, copy on file.

that the disease is being eradicated. The complement fixation test is used in making the diagnosis. All animals brought from outside are carefully examined before being landed; 335 such examinations were made at the ports of entry, San Juan, Mayaguez, and Ponce.

The dairies and cows inspected were generally found in good condition. The most common sickness found among cows was inflammation of the udder (mammitis) and, where found, the necessary treatment was ordered. No tubercular cows were found. A number of calves were found suffering from white scours. As this disease is the cause of green diarrhea in children who accidentally get the infected milk, it is recommended that all calves be vaccinated against the disease as soon as born.

There were outbreaks of blackleg in Ciales, Dorado, and Naguabo, but the necessary precautions were taken and the disease did not spread; 450 calves, from 2 months to 3 years old, were vaccinated. Anthrax was reported in Naguabo but it was found that the diagnosis was wrong.

This division inspected 1,346 stables and 10,175 horses and mules. It is very difficult to compel the owners of the stables to keep them sanitary. In addition to these inspections the veterinary inspectors prescribe for all horses and mules owned by the insular police, the irrigation service, and the service of sanitation.

An investigation of the causes of death of some recently imported half-blood Holstein cows from the northern part of the United States showed that they were taken to pastures that were infested with Texas fever ticks. As the cows were not immune all (17) of them died in less than two weeks.

An outbreak of verminous bronchitis occurred at Dorado where 16 calves died of the disease. The healthy calves were removed from the infested pastures and the deaths stopped.

About 30 oxen were taken sick with keratitis infecciosa at Central San Vicente, Vega Baja, the preventive measures and disinfection were made and the epidemic disappeared. The disease also occurred among swine at the agricultural college in Mayaguez. An epidemic of contagious pneumonia in a dairy in Bayamon resulted in the death of 12 calves before it could be stopped.

Special attention is called to avian diphtheria, a disease that is spreading on the island in spite of the efforts of the veterinary inspectors to avoid it. Human diphtheria can be contracted from fowls having the disease and epidemics among people have been traced back to fowls. All chickens having the disease and offered for sale are killed. Of 200 examined in San Juan in June, 8 were found infected and were destroyed.

The veterinary inspectors were able to prevent the introduction of the foot-and-mouth disease into the island and now it is not to be feared as the epidemic has been stamped out in the United States.

This division has charge of the examination of all animals slaughtered for public consumption and the inspection of meat shops as well as the instruction of the local inspectors doing this work. During the year the veterinary inspectors made 207 examinations of animals to be slaughtered and inspected 211 meat shops, destroying all meat that was unfit for use. The total number of animals slaughtered for human consumption, excepting the municipality of Las Piedras, which did not report, is 91,820, as follows: 16,310 bulls; 12,138 cows; 6,123 oxen; 19,516 young cattle; 32,395 hogs; 4,885 goats, and 453 sheep.

DIVISION OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Dr. Jose Gomez Brioso, chief of division. Dr. Francisco J. Hernandez, laboratory director.
Rafael Bernabé, bacteriologist.

The figures indicating the mortality in the fiscal year just ended show that we have not made any gain over that of the preceding year and still less over the year before that. Whereas in 1913-14 we reached a mortality of 18.6 per thousand for the entire island, we had the misfortune to see this increased to 19.7 in 1914-15 and to 21.9 in 1915-16.

Although there have been epidemics of dengue and of smallpox in the island during the year, the mortality therefrom was not sufficient to affect in any way the general mortality rate, and the reason for this increase must be sought, first, in the reduced appropriations for the service of sanitation; second, in the increased prevalence and increased mortality from malaria and tuberculosis, which increased mortality was directly due to the fact that no appropriation had been made in this service for a proper campaign against either malaria or tuberculosis; and third, to the lack of proper nourishment which is reported to have existed in certain sections of the island and which has shown itself by a disproportionate increase in deaths in the very young and the very old.

At the same time we see the number of births reduced; it is smaller than the preceding year by 1,357. It is noted that the number of marriages has increased by 628 and the number of stillborn has decreased by 123 for the same periods.

The number of deaths of children less than 1 year old has increased 307 and that of children between 1 and 2 has increased 414.

It must be remembered that we are accustomed to attribute a considerable part of the high mortality rate of Porto Rico to the deaths among children in the belief that in our country this problem is worse than in other parts of the world. Although as a matter of fact the proportion of 15 per cent of the death rate is relatively quite high, at the same time this is not sufficiently startling nor sufficiently extraordinary to justify us in attributing thereto the high mortality rate.

In studying the various statistics of this year we find that in 1914-15 the percentage rate of infantile mortality as compared with the general rate was 28.07, which was this year reduced to 26.02, which shows an apparent gain, as also the birth rate, which was 14.2 per cent in 1914-15 and 15.2 per cent in 1915-16.

The rate per thousand inhabitants for deaths of those less than 1 year of age was 5.7 in 1915-16 while in the previous year 1914-15 it was 5.6. If we turn to the prevailing diseases, to find in them the causes for this increase, we see that malarial infection alone is responsible for an increase of 571. tuberculosis for 350, and enteritis, in those less than 2 years of age, for 123. In order to appreciate this difference it must be remembered that the deaths have increased by 2,908, but at the same time that the population—taking into account the proportionate increase—is calculated this year at 1,211,984, as compared with 1,118,012, as given by the last census.

SMALLPOX.

It is painful to be compelled to report an epidemic of smallpox, because this disease is so easily preventable, and for the last 15 years has been practically unknown on the island. The occurrence of the epidemic is without question directly due to the failure to vaccinate, and this failure was due first to lack of funds, second to lack of sufficient personnel, and third to lack of interest on the part of the public.

Recognizing the danger, in October last authority was secured from the governor for the appointment of two vaccinators and expenditure of the necessary money from the emergency fund for the salaries and the purchase of vaccine. Under this authority some 4,000 school children were vaccinated in San Juan, and to this vaccination of the school children was unquestionably due the fact that no case appeared in any of the schools in San Juan.

This disease was reported as epidemic in the beginning of May. At the end of July the infection had entirely disappeared, owing to the active compulsory vaccination, to the immediate isolation of all infected in the quarantine hospital of this service, with a proper disinfection of the infected houses.

The disease obtained epidemic proportions in San Juan and the adjoining towns and in Trujillo Alto, in which points the board of health declared the existence of an epidemic in accordance with section 5 of "An act to reorganize the service of sanitation," approved March 14, 1912. Isolated cases appeared in other points, but were immediately gotten under control by the vaccination of all exposed persons.

In a matter of so great importance to the public I believe that I am justified in inviting special attention to the excellent results obtained by the trained personnel of this service and especially to the fact that the quarantine hospital under the charge of a trained nurse as superintendent, Miss Margarita Rivera, was extended within a period of less than two weeks from a total capacity of 10 and a natural number of 3 sick in hospital to considerably over 100, at the same time that modifications were being made in the building to accommodate this largely increased number. There was no complaint whatever at any time of any lack of care of the sick. In spite of this sudden increase and consequent strain upon those in charge but 2 deaths occurred in the hospital. This goes to show the absolute necessity of the maintenance of a quarantine hospital and of the trained disciplined service of sanitation entirely free from political influences.

The attendance upon the sick in hospital at San Juan was under direct charge of Dr. J. Gomez Brioso, chief of the bureau of transmissible diseases of this service, and he reports:

The epidemic of smallpox which began during the fiscal year ending June 30 last was terminated before the 31st of July, and for that reason, in order to complete the report of this epidemic, we include the latter up to the 31st day of July.

Up to this date we have registered in this office, directly through the official notification cards or by the reports from the physicians, 529 cases of smallpox distributed

in various points of the island. In this connection it must be remembered that during the period of nearly 15 years in which smallpox has been practically unknown on the island even the best of the physicians have become rusty in the knowledge of this disease and many of the cases reported as smallpox upon investigation prove to be either chicken pox or some entirely unrelated eruption. Recognizing this danger the effort was made to have each case visited and inspected by the director in person or by some one of the experienced physicians in the service who had had recent practice in the diagnosis of the disease. In this way considerable modifications were found necessary. For instance, 2 cases reported as smallpox in Ciales, 11 cases in Gurabo, 4 cases in Jayuya, 8 cases in Ponce, 11 cases in Rincon, and 2 in San Lorenzo were all varicella. On the other hand in the district jail of Humacao there occurred about 23 cases of an eruptive disease which were diagnosed, with the exception of one case, as varicella. There is no reasonable doubt that a number of these cases were of a mild type of smallpox. This confusion in diagnosis makes an exact determination of the number of cases which have occurred extremely difficult. The cases reported were as follows: Arecibo, 1; Aguas Buenas, 5; Arroyo, 3; Bayamon, 10; Cataño, 2; Guayama, 3; Gurabo, 11; Humacao, 1; Jayuya, 4; Loiza, 31; Mayaguez, 1; Naranjito, 4; Patillas, 8; Rio Piedras, 11; San Juan, 296; San Lorenzo, 2; Toa Alta, 12; Trujillo, 119; Yabucoa, 1.

It will be noted that the greater number of cases occurred in San Juan, with 296 cases; Trujillo Alto, with 119; and Loiza, with 31. In the following towns the infection was traced directly to San Juan and in each case the isolation of the sick and the immediate vaccination of all in the neighborhood prevented the spread of the disease beyond those already infected: Aguas Buenas, Guayama, Toa Alta, and Yabucoa. The disease appeared in San Juan in the Barrio de Puerta de Tierra in the first half of the month of April, when the difference began to be noted in the cases of what had been diagnosed as varicella, among the people of that barrio for some time past. The slight severity of this disease, which was found principally among the children, caused their families to attribute very slight importance to this erupted fever and to neglect altogether reporting them to their physicians, thereby permitting the disease to develop, its violence to increase, severe symptoms to appear, and finally compelled recourse to the physicians in search of appropriate treatment.

In the report for the year 1914-15 we called attention to the presence in the island of cases of varicella to the number of 191, distributed almost equally in the 12 months of the fiscal year, with a notable increase in the city of San Juan. During this same period of time the existence of 40 cases of varioloid were reported, distributed in different parts of the island but especially in the town of San Juan. Certain cases of this disease were reported from the government charity schools, and the epidemic attained sufficient importance to justify the transferring of the sick to the quarantine hospital, where, after a consultation held by the officers of this service, the cases were declared to be varicella and so treated. But during the month of April certain of the cases began to present symptoms of greater severity and the number increased so largely as to call attention thereto. At the beginning of the month of May a number of cases in various stages of the disease were admitted to the quarantine hospital, and upon examination by a number of physicians in private practice as well as the officers of this service, certain of these cases admitted from Puerta de Tierra were declared to be smallpox. The measures depended upon to combat the epidemic were: (1) The forced vaccination of all the inhabitants of San Juan and the neighboring towns wherever the infection was found to exist, (2) the disinfection of the houses after the removal of the sick, and (3) the isolation of the sick until after the period of infection was passed. This isolation was carried out in practically every instance in San Juan in the quarantine hospital. The complete disappearance of the disease within a period of three months is evidence of the sufficiency of the measures adopted and of the efficiency with which they were carried out.

It is perhaps to be regretted that, in the effort to overcome the disease, the necessity for having statistics in order to prepare a complete and pretty report was lost sight of and many of the data which should be at hand are not to be found.

Reported as having been treated in the hospital in San Juan are 305 cases, which includes cases brought from Rio Piedras, Cataño, Pueblo Viejo, and Bayamon.

In Puerta de Tierra the epidemic was spread from two principal points; one in San Andres Street, No. 43, the other in San Agustin Street, No. 62. It is worthy of note that in these points of greatest infection (tenement houses) in the same family were found cases of varicella and others equally well marked of typical smallpox. Of the 305 cases of smallpox treated in the hospital in San Juan, only two deaths oc-

curred, one in the period of suppuration with confluent eruption in advance stage, the death being produced by congestion and asphyxia in a child of 3 years; the other during the period of desiccation in a robust woman of 27 years, produced by intestinal perforation which developed in less than 11 hours, the previous condition of the patient having been quite satisfactory.

The general character of the epidemic has been quite benign in spite of the lack of care of the sick during the early stages of the disease, while partly cared for in their homes, as they were admitted to the hospital when the eruption was already well developed and showed unquestionable signs of the disease.

The types of the disease have been benign, with the prevalence of a distinct eruption, slight fever, and rapid defervescence, brief secondary fevers and rapid desiccation. The convalescent forms have been notable for the variety of the eruption which, after its appearance, employed a shorter time in passing through the different stages and with a very short period of convalescence. In some cases almost immediately after the drying up of the pustule we have found the patient with the skin so finely healed that in 10 or 12 days it has been possible to release them from the hospital entirely free from the infection. The duration of the disease has varied from 35 to 45 days, all patients having been retained under observation until the skin has completely returned to normal. Very few cases of the hemorrhagic type occurred, and these few were easily healed, being differentiated from the others only by the decoloration of the skin and the distinctive form of the pustule and of the vesicle. In reference to complications we have not had to contend with functional lesions of the kidneys, nor with the disturbance of the lungs or intestines, except in a very small number of cases. Only 6 cases of nephritis of any importance occurred and these were relieved without difficulty. Of more importance were the serious alterations in the vitality of the skin following the modifications of the eruption, as a considerable number of the cases, especially among the children, have suffered from impetiginous ulcers very rebellious to any treatment.

It was found necessary to establish in Trujillo a hospital for the isolation and treatment of the cases of this disease, and the excellent results obtained are shown by the small number of deaths which occurred among the patients in the hospital, while there were a number which occurred among sick who were not taken to the hospital.

The report of this hospital is given by Dr. Federico Trilla, city physician and representative of this service at that point.

In April he was called to see an individual who was suffering from a suspicious eruption and the general symptoms of smallpox, but after consultation with the director the case was diagnosed as varicella. In the same week another very similar case occurred and an investigation showed that it had been introduced to the barrio Las Cuevas from Santurce. As the number of cases continued to increase in this barrio and in the town at an alarming rate, some of them were of so severe a character that another consultation was held with the director and Dr. Gomez Brioso, and it was decided that the disease was smallpox.

As there were more than 40 cases in the town and as many more in the country, it was imperative that a hospital should be provided where the cases could be isolated. A building was furnished by the municipality and Srta. C. Barina Ocasio was put in charge as superintendent for the service of sanitation.

As soon as the sick were isolated in the hospital he proceeded to vaccinate everybody in the town, with the result that the number of new cases in the urban zone began to decrease in a very few days. In the country the disease still continued to spread. The vaccination in the rural districts was done by J. I. Otero, vaccinator, who was sent first to the points of greatest infection. About 5,000 persons, the approximate population of the jurisdiction, were vaccinated at this time.

The total number of cases reported up to July 1 was 119. It is believed that a great many more cases occurred and were never reported.

The number of cases cared for in the quarantine hospital at Trujillo were 38 men, of whom 1 died, and 24 women, of whom 1 died. There were 6 deaths from smallpox outside of the hospital before the latter was opened. The maintenance of the hospital cost \$377.10, an average of 18 cents per patient per day.

The expense of this epidemic to the government up to the 31st day of July has been \$21,139.14.

EMERGENCY FUND.

Digest of expenditures to include July 31, 1916, paid and payments pending.

Paid:		Payments pending:	
Salaries.....	\$2,176.17	Traveling expenses, estimated.....	\$165.00
Traveling expenses.....	326.53	Freight and cartage.....	11.17
Clothing and bedding ¹	1,079.20	Labor, in hospitals.....	67.36
Freight and cartage.....	32.02	Medical supplies.....	133.38
Furniture and fixtures ¹	194.96	Subsistence.....	330.24
Remodeling buildings as hospitals.....	\$276.00	Vaccine.....	720.00
Labor (attendants, etc., in hospitals).....	1,486.47	Incidentals.....	61.73
	1,762.47	Building materials ¹	44.10
Medical supplies.....	449.68	Lights and water.....	20.00
Miscellaneous hospital supplies.....	155.13	Total pending.....	1,552.98
Subsistence.....	964.35	Total cost.....	21,139.14
Vaccine.....	11,115.22		
Incidentals.....	511.06		
Building materials, remodeling build- ings ¹	792.77		
Light and water.....	26.60		
Total paid.....	19,586.16		

¹ Permanent investment.

Of this a considerable part (approximately \$2,066.93) was expended in the preparation of buildings and in the purchase of beds, bedding, and other furniture of a permanent nature which are on hand and available for use in future epidemics. The remainder was expended in the vaccination of the public.

It will be noted that the amount expended in the purchase of vaccine (\$11,115.22) was several times greater than the entire amount, \$3,500, appropriated for the use of this service in the purchase of all classes of vaccines, that is, antityphoid, antidiphtherian, antitetanus, etc., since the original organization of the service.

The most difficult problem in the vaccination of the island is that of the rural districts, which comprise three-fourths of the total number of inhabitants of the island. It is considered necessary that vaccination should be repeated about once in five years in order to insure immunity.

This implies the vaccination of about 250,000 people on the island yearly, which at present rates for the purchase of vaccine requires the expenditure of \$16,000 annually. It will be vastly more economical to the insular government to appropriate sufficient funds for the creation and maintenance of a vaccine station.

DENGUE.

During the month of October and November, 1915, there appeared in San Juan a number of cases of fever with a slight eruption of short duration and extremely mild, which were diagnosed by the military surgeon of the military post of San Juan as yellow fever. An investigation of these cases by officers of the United States Public Health Service, by officers of the service of sanitation, and by a number of physicians in private practice who had long years of experience in the treatment of yellow fever showed that the diagnosis was incorrect. As this military surgeon, however, persisted in his diagnosis, the matter was called to the attention of the public and because of the threatened quarantine against this port an investigation was requested of the Surgeon General of the Army and of the United States Public Health Service. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, Dr. H. R. Carter, of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. Mariano Lebredo, of the department of health of Cuba, visited San Juan and investigated the cases declaring that there was no reason to suppose that they were yellow fever, but merely "dengue," or the fever of five or seven days found with some frequency in the Tropics. The disease disappeared very shortly without causing any mortality.

MALARIA.

Malarial diseases have occupied the attention of the physicians and of the officers of the service of sanitation throughout the year. There have been reported a total of 443 cases, the greater number of which occurred in Yauco 143, Barceloneta 86, San Juan 44, Aguadilla 36, Guayama 32, and in lesser numbers in almost every town of the island. This, after tuberculosis, is the prevailing disease over the island. This very frequency prevents our knowing even approximately the number of cases

that occur, partly because the sick do not always apply for treatment and also because the physicians are not careful about reporting the disease as is required by the law. Of the blood samples sent to the biological laboratory for examination 404 cases were reported as negative and 245 as positive, of which a number were of a malignant type, especially in San Juan and Arecibo.

Comparing these figures with the number of deaths reported it will be seen that our statistics with reference to this disease are as uncertain as heretofore.

TYPHOID FEVER.

It is of interest to compare the statistics of this disease during the past year with those of the year 1911-12, the first year after the organization of this service. In that year 950 cases were reported with 131 deaths, whereas in the past 12 months there were 145 cases and 94 deaths. Of these cases reported 30 occurred in San Juan, 22 in Naguabo, 13 in Utuado, and 11 in Yauco. Two hundred and thirty-two Widal tests were made in the laboratory, of which 185 gave negative results and 47 positive, but it should be remembered that these numbers do not show an error of diagnosis but simply a failure on the part of the test to confirm the diagnosis already made.

I am glad to say that the public is beginning to understand the necessity for sanitary care with these sick and frequently report the occurrence of the disease to the health officer when the physician has neglected to do so.

DIPHTHERIA.

In the year 1914-15, 99 cases of diphtheria were reported, with 43 deaths; in 1915-16, 41 cases, with 26 deaths. These data are approximately correct, as the physicians take pains to report at once the disease and the family hasten themselves to report to the service of sanitation, seeking protection for the well and health for the sick. During the year 338 specimens of pharyngeal exudate were examined with the necessary cultures, 68 thereof resulting positive and 270 negative.

In this number are included the observations made in certain schools in the search for the source of infection and in certain persons suspected of being carriers. From a number of cases which occurred in San Juan it was proven that the disease was being transmitted in a certain house in Puerta de Tierra by an adult who carried the bacillus in his throat, although he himself was apparently in first-class health. After properly treating the case the disease was stamped out in that house and in the neighborhood where cases had been appearing with excessive frequency. A man taken to the quarantine hospital as a carrier gave positive result and remained so through a period of four months, completely rebellious to all treatment. All measures adopted to cure his disease were useless, although so energetic as to produce an atrophy of the tonsils to such an extent that there was no necessity for removing them. The tests of the nasal and pharyngeal mucus became gradually weaker, and finally reached the point which justified his being given liberty upon the condition that he continue the treatment and return weekly for examination.

UNCINARIASIS.

For reasons stated hereafter the number of stations has been reduced to 12, among which are 2 traveling dispensaries in those parts of the interior of the island where the infection is greatest. The total of sick attended during the year was 14,662, with 37.4 per cent of cured; 17.9 per cent abandoned the treatment in different periods.

The number of deaths credited to this disease is not found in the report of the dispensaries, but is taken from the general statistics, which are believed to be entirely inaccurate.

The cases observed showed 19.8 per cent of benignant, 53.8 per cent of medium, 23.8 per cent intense, and 2.8 per cent of very intense infection.

The increased cost of thymol and the fact that there was none to be purchased in the market compelled the use of beta-naphthol, and unfortunately the increased demand exhausted the supply of this drug, which to-day can not be purchased at any price. The reduction in the appropriation and the increased cost of the drugs compelled the reduction of the number of dispensaries in the interior of the island from three to two, and the impossibility of securing medicines at present has compelled the practical abandonment of the treatment of this disease in the towns, limiting our action to the dispensaries, which are vastly more efficient not only because located in the midst of the districts worst infected but also because the employees are appointed and paid directly from the funds of this service and therefore attend properly to the work of which they are in charge.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the year 1914-15 were 1,924. There was an increase of 350, or a total of 2,274.

In the consideration of tuberculosis, attention is invited to previous recommendations. The control of this disease is as easy as that of smallpox, plague, typhoid, or any other transmissible disease. The steps necessary to be taken are as plain and as well recognized as in any other disease, but nothing can be done without the necessary funds for the purpose. The prevalence of all transmissible diseases except malaria and tuberculosis has been decreased enormously. These two have continued to increase. Funds have been appropriated for a campaign against malaria in the coming year. Not one cent has been given for the campaign against tuberculosis. It is to be expected, therefore, that while the deaths from malaria will show a reduction, the deaths from tuberculosis will continue to increase.

This service has shown its ability to reduce the prevalence of transmissible diseases and to successfully combat epidemics of bubonic plague and of smallpox. If funds are granted for the campaign against tuberculosis there may be a positive certainty that this disease can be diminished or completely eliminated from the island in accordance with the greater or lesser appropriation for that purpose.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Diarrheas and enteritis in children under 2 years of age are unquestionably the cause of an increased rate of mortality. Thus we see that there died in this year 3,454, as compared with 3,377 in the last year.

Following this disease in intensity comes congenital debility, which shows 1,138 deaths in this year, as compared with 876 in the previous year. From acute bronchitis there died in the past year 807, as compared to 1,001 in the previous year. From infantile tetanus 726 deaths, as compared with 688 in the previous year. Finally we have lost 9,948 less than 2 years of age, as compared with 9,227 in the previous year, as also 6,915 less than 1 year, as compared with 6,644 in the previous year.

The deaths in the fiscal year 1915-16 with reference to the general mortality have been 26.02 per cent, as compared with 28.07 per cent in the previous year.

Referring these rates to the entire population the infantile mortality in the past year has shown to be 5.71, as compared with 5.51 in the previous year. The rate per thousand of births has risen to 15.17, as compared with 14.15 for the previous year.

For more detailed data see Table No. 9.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The bacteriological laboratory has accomplished a work much greater than was to be expected from the means at its disposal to attend to the clinical necessities and to the needs of the bureau of transmissible diseases.

In closing the report of this division I wish to invite attention to the extreme difficulty of securing proper reports from the private physicians. This difficulty is not by any means limited to the island of Porto Rico but the complaint is universal from all departments of public health in every State of the Union. Laws exist of more than sufficient strength to compel the physicians to comply, but the evidence necessary to convict a physician in the court is exceedingly difficult to secure.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

During the past year the work of medical inspection in schools was started, two hours being set aside each morning for the purpose, with the result that some 500 children were examined. The work was started very late in the school year and it was necessary to suspend it at the outbreak of smallpox in April. The observations made during this short period demonstrate the importance of these examinations.

In this connection it is of interest to note the excellent work done by a private charitable association in the town of San German in the inspection and treatment of the teeth of school children. This enterprise, the only one of its nature so far as known on the island, is worthy of every encomium and of imitation by others. It is known as the *Asociación Benéfica de Higiene bucal de San German, P. R.*, and the mouths of all the children, rich and poor, are examined; the poor being treated free of charge and the others receiving a note showing the result of the examination so that they may take it to their own dentist. These examinations showed that 93 per cent of the school children of San German were suffering from buccal trouble. The doctors doing

this work free of charge are Dr. J. D. Ramirez Dominguez, Dr. Nestor Rivera, and Dr. Ulises Lopez Diaz, assisted by the inspector of schools of that district, Mr. Hamor, and by the following school teachers: Antonia Quiñones, Elizabeth Reinecher, and Rosario Acosta.

SCORE CARDS.

For the last three or four years this office has had under consideration the adoption of a system of score cards by which to show the relative standing of the different municipalities, hotels, public establishments, etc.

These score cards are liable to considerable error because of the personal equation under which each officer will give different marking to towns which present similar conditions. The score cards were prepared for each municipality by the medical inspector for the district, and in order to make the comparison more exact the director of sanitation in person has revised the markings from his personal knowledge of existing conditions and in the effort to eliminate, as far as possible, inequalities due to the personal equation of the inspectors.

The municipalities have been divided into the three classes established by law—first, second, and third—and in each class the town receiving the best score has been taken as the standard and given a percentage of 100, and the scores of the other towns have been calculated upon that basis. No town received a perfect score, the highest one being San Juan, which is unquestionably in better sanitary condition than any other municipality of the island; the lowest one was Las Piedras. A copy of the classification card is attached.

The relative standing of each town in its appropriate class is as follows:

First class towns (figuring the highest score, 82 per cent, as 100): San Juan, 100; Arecibo, 83; Ponce, 64.6; and Mayaguez, 64.

Second-class towns (figuring the highest score, 78.25 per cent, as 100): Fajardo, 100; Salinas, 96; Yabucoa, 95.2; Rio Piedras, 94.8; Vieques, 91.4; Yauco, 90.8; Juncos, 85; Vega Baja, 84.4; Caguas, 82; Coamo, 81.2; Guayama, 80; Carolina, 79.2; Lares, 78.6; Rio Grande, 78; San Sebastian, 75.4; Cayey, 74.8; Humacao, 73.5; Cabo Rojo, 73.5; Bayamon, 73; Manati, 71.6; Juana Diaz, 71.5; Utuado, 69; Aguadilla, 67; San German, 65; Adjuntas, 60.4; Naguabo, 60; Patillas, 58.8; Comerio, 56.5; Añasco, 55; and Aibonito, 53.

Third-class towns (figuring the highest score, 65 per cent, as 100): Hatillo, 100; Quebradillas, 100; San Lorenzo, 94.2; Guayanilla, 97.7; Guanica, 87.7; Ciales, 86.2; Maricao, 86.2; Camuy, 86.2; Santa Isabel, 85.4; Gurabo, 84.8; Arroyo, 84.8; Vega Alta, 84.8; Corozal, 83; Aguada, 83; Trujillo Alto, 83; Ceiba, 80; Toa Baja, 78.5; Barranquitas, 77.7; Isabela, 77.7; Loiza, 77.7; Lajas, 77.7; Barceloneta, 77; Cidra, 77; Barros, 74.8; Moca, 71.5; Naranjito, 70.8; Dorado, 70.8; Toa Alta, 60.3; Peñuelas, 67.7; Jayuya, 67.7; Luquillo, 67.7; Sabana Grande, 67.7; Aguas Buenas, 67.3; Las Marias, 63; Rincon, 62.3; Maunabo, 61.5; Guaynabo, 61.5; Hormigueros, 61.5; Cataño, 60; Morovis, 60; and Las Piedras, 56.5.

The grouping of these towns according to their district shows a relative standing as follows: District of Fajardo, 83.5 per cent; Arecibo, 81.7; Humacao, 77.6; Ponce, 75.5; Guayama, 74.7; Aguadilla, 73.6; San Juan, 73.4; Mayaguez, 68.2.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

[F. D. McCowan, chief of division.]

Statement of the financial operations of the service has been transmitted to the auditor of Porto Rico to be included in the consolidated statement of expenditures to be published by that office.

CONCLUSION.

The difficulties of this service are very largely increased by the failure of the courts to impose punishments in any way adequate or proportionate to the gravity of the offense committed. For instance, we have seen a sample of food that was so decayed as to be actually poisonous and dangerous to the life of the consumer, sold by a merchant in one of the towns of the island. This sample of food was slightly under weight. Upon the trial of the vendor for selling damaged food supplies the judge imposed a fine of \$1 for the sale of the poison. On the complaint presented by the police that this damaged food was a few ounces under weight the fine imposed was \$50. The contrast is so marked as immediately to call attention to the incapacity or lack of interest of this municipal judge.

With our present organization it is impossible to visit any given locality more than once a week. On one of these trips to Yabucoa specimens of milk were taken, sent to the laboratory, analyzed, and the case brought to trial at the Humacao District Court. This necessitated the presence in the court of the inspector who had taken the samples, the policemen who were with him at that time, and the chemist who made the analysis in the laboratory. The sentence imposed was one day's confinement in jail.

Such sentences are actual inducements to fraud because for the rest of the week the adulteration can be continued with absolute impunity and there is no question that this adulteration is continued. In the same court on a jury trial a man who had deliberately borrowed a revolver for the express purpose of attacking the sanitary inspector, and who laid in wait for him and coming up behind him as he passed in the carriage—accompanied by his wife and daughter—opened fire on him, succeeding in wounding the wife of the inspector, was declared not guilty.

Such decisions as this and the inadequate sentences imposed not only encourage the violators of the law but discourage the officers of this service.

The attorney general's office and the department of justice as a whole have done everything possible to assist this service in the enforcement of the law, and it is not intended to complain of any lack of cooperation on their part.

With our present limited personnel we are compelled more than ever to depend upon the police department for assistance and this assistance has always been most cheerfully rendered by each and every member of the force. Without this cheerful assistance and cooperation the work of this service would be an impossibility.

In previous years there has been a reproach of the service that we could secure action for the correction of the unsanitary conditions in all property except that belonging to the insular government. During the present year, however, even with the reduced appropriation, the interior department has immediately corrected all unsanitary conditions, existing on government property, which were called to the attention of the head of the department who has also been of frequent assistance to the officers of this service when called upon therefor.

Respectfully,

W. S. LIPPITT,
Director of Sanitation.

Table No. 1. Work performed in the chemical laboratory of the service of sanitation during the fiscal year 1915-16. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 2. Source of samples analyzed in the chemical laboratory, 1915-16. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 3. Source and classification of samples of cow's milk, 1915-16. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 4. Foods condemned and destroyed during the fiscal year 1915-16.

Table No. 5. Condemned foods to be used for industrial purposes.

Table No. 6. Special water investigations.

Table No. 7. Classification of cases recommended for prosecution.

Table No. 8. Showing the total number of new cases attended at the anemia station, classified by color, sex, age, clinical form and result obtained during the fiscal year 1915-16.

Table No. 9. Report of infantile mortality and causes of death corresponding to the year 1915-16, compared with that of 1914-15.

Table No. 10. Vital statistics.

Table No. 11. Mortality caused by transmissible diseases for the fiscal year 1915-16.

Table No. 12. Morbidity for transmissible diseases for the fiscal year 1915-16.

Table No. 13. Showing the total number and kind of analyses made in the biological laboratory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 14. Classification of rats examined in the biological laboratory during the fiscal year 1915-16.

GOBIERNO DE PUERTO RICO, SERVICIO DE SANIDAD.

TARJETA CALIFICADORA PARA MUNICIPALIDADES.

Detalle de construcción.	Clasificación.		Detalles del equipo y métodos.	Clasificación.	
	Por pie.	Bonificación.		Por pie.	Bonificación.
Situación.....	2		Remoción de basuras:		
Plaza, Parques.....	1		Zafacnes.....	2	
Edificios:			Carros.....	1	
Municipal.....	1		Disposición de las mismas.....	3	
Plaza mercado.....	2		Equipo de:		
Mataderos.....	2		Edificio municipal.....	1	
Cárcel.....	1		Hospitales o cuartos de so-	2	
Escuelas.....	2		corro.....	3	
Hospitales o cuartos de socorro.....	2		Cárceles.....	2	
Puestos de carne.....	2		Plaza mercado.....	3	
Puestos de leche.....	2		Libre de:		
Pulperías o colmados.....	2		Moscas.....	4	
Hoteles o restaurantes.....	2		Mosquitos.....	4	
Teatros.....	1		Limpieza:		
Casas privadas.....	2		Calles.....	4	
Suministro de agua:			Plazas.....	3	
Abundante.....	2		Edificios municipales.....	2	
Pura.....	2		Plaza mercado.....	3	
Acueducto.....	3		Matadero.....	3	
Otras fuentes.....	1		Hospital.....	3	
Aguas de albañal:			Escuelas.....	3	
Cloacas.....	4		Otros edificios públicos.....	2	
Drenaje.....	2		Puestos de leche.....	3	
Letrinas o pozos.....	1		Pulperías o colmados.....	3	
Calles:			Hoteles, restaurantes.....	3	
Afirmadas.....	3		Estado de reparación:		
Sin afirmar.....	1		Edificios públicos.....	2	
			Calles.....	3	
	40			60	

Nombre de la municipalidad.....

Fecha.....

Inspector.

TABLE NO. 4.—Foods condemned and destroyed during the fiscal year 1915-16.

	Pounds.	Units.	Bot-tles.	Quarts.	Bar-rels.	Loaves.	Crates.	Cans.
Milk and milk products:								
Cow's milk.....				2,845				
Condensed milk.....								32,857
Evaporated milk.....								2,882
Cheese.....	5,545	46						
Butter.....	21							
Ice cream.....	20							
Edible oils and fats:								
Lard.....	246							
Oleomargarine.....	10							
Cereals and their products:								
Rice.....	33,913							
Beans.....	50,178							
Wheat flour.....	4,756							
Bread.....	168					19,787		
Dough.....	263							
Crackers.....	956	6,356			6			599
Corn flour.....	5,778							
Corn pudding.....	8	6						
Native corn pudding (majarete).....								
Corn.....	318							32
Oats.....	559							
Mallorca bread.....		190						
Toasts.....		831						
Grains:								
Peanut.....	1,000							
Spanish peas.....	667							
Petit-pois.....								29
French beans.....	333							
Beneseed.....	11							
Italian pastes, vermicelli.....	1,319							
Cacao and its products:								
Cocoa.....	12							1,986
Chocolate.....	321							
Saccharine products, sugar	100							

TABLE NO. 4.—*Foods condemned and destroyed during the fiscal year 1915-16—Continued.*

	Pounds.	Units.	Bottles.	Quarts.	Barrels.	Loaves.	Crates.	Cans.
Preserved fruits:								
Capers.....	55							
Prunes.....	60							
Figs.....	8							
Dates.....	300							
Canned tomatoes.....	11							
Fruits in sirup.....	81							
Sugar-coated fruits.....	7							
Raisins.....	108							
Guava jelly.....	34							
Cherries.....	7							
Refreshing beverage, mabi (native drink).....			142					
Canned meats and vegetables:								
Herring.....								6
Bologna sausage.....	5							
Assorted vegetables.....	1,378							
Assorted beef.....	405							
Assorted fish.....	292							
Mackerel.....	66							
Sardines.....	77							
Red pepper.....	640							
Tomato ketchup.....	193							
Salmon.....	45							
Cabbage.....	17							
Mixed pickles.....			8					
Mushrooms.....								2
Preserved meats:								
Herring.....	343,640							
Codfish.....	70,355							
Bacon.....	1,182							
Ham.....	757							
Bologna sausage.....	675	40						
Cataluna sausage.....	45							
Pork chops.....	3,675							
Dry beef.....								
Mackerel.....	550							21
Salmon.....	170							
Ham hash.....								36
Meat.....								2
Pollack.....	469							
Vegetables, raw:								
Potatoes.....	28,860							
Sweet potatoes.....		108						
Onions.....	833						3	
Yam.....		12						
Yautias.....		18						
Cabbage.....							2	
Miscellaneous raw meats:								
Meat.....	2,682	60						
Liver.....		457						
Lungs.....		3						
Brains.....		9						
Heart.....		11						
Tripe.....	1	169						
Fish.....	481							
Chicken.....		7						
Pork.....	8,456	1						
Eggs.....		1,480						
Artichoke.....							1	
Fruits, raw:								
Pears.....	102	144						
Nuts.....	13							
Chestnuts.....	50							
Apricots.....								6
Apples.....							1	
Grapes.....	400							
Peaches.....	110							
Strawberries.....								4
Watermelon.....					1			
Drugs, senna leaves.....	36							
Miscellaneous:								
Candies.....	554	4,944						81
Nougat.....	34							
Bonbons.....	1,109							1
Orange paste.....	13							
Pastelillos.....		26						
Native roasted pork (chicharrones).....	5							
Sweet meat.....		34						
Coconut milk.....				1				
Fried codfish.....		52						
Gumdrops.....	12							
Total.....	575,560	15,004	150	2,846	7	19,787	7	38,544

TABLE No. 5.—*Condemned foods to be used for industrial purposes.*

	Pounds.	Loaves.		Pounds.	Loaves.
Beans.....	36,700		French beans.....	25,350	
Bread.....	898	1,520	Rice.....	116,907	
Cocoa.....	16		Spanish peas.....	6,950	
Codfish.....	200		Wheat flour.....	29,947	
Corn flour.....	14,980		Total.....	232,108	1,520
Dough.....	160				

TABLE No. 6.—*Special water investigations.*

	Contami- nated.	Appar- ently safe.	Unclassi- fied.	Total.
Arecibo Aqueduct.....	7	11	166	184
Cayey Aqueduct.....		19	111	130
Fajardo Aqueduct.....	2	18	147	167
Humacao Aqueduct.....	4	15	130	149
Total.....	13	63	554	630

TABLE No. 7.—*Classification of cases recommended for prosecution.*

DISTRICT COURT OF SAN JUAN.

Number of cases reported to the court.....	42
Number of cases pending of action.....	13
Number of cases acquitted.....	5
Number of cases dismissed.....	9
Pending action (fugitive).....	1
Laboratory serial No.—	Penalty imposed.
13799.....	30 days in jail.
13985.....	Do.
14009.....	Do.
14359.....	15 days in jail.
14073.....	Do.
14176.....	30 days in jail.
14179.....	1 hour in jail.
14187.....	30 days in jail.
14338.....	29 days in jail.
14359.....	5 days in jail.
14396.....	30 days in jail.
14407.....	15 days in jail.
14431.....	30 days in jail.
14535.....	Do.
Number of cases convicted and condemned.....	14
Total.....	42

DISTRICT COURT OF PONCE.

Number of cases reported to the court.....	15
Number of cases pending action.....	5
Number of cases dismissed.....	1
Laboratory serial No.—	Penalty imposed.
13531.....	5 hours in jail and costs.
13592.....	3 days in jail and costs.
13599.....	Do.
13341.....	3 hours in jail and costs.
13842.....	6 months in jail and costs.
13972.....	3 days in jail and costs.
14304.....	30 days in jail and costs.
14320.....	5 days in jail and costs.
14321.....	3 days in jail and costs.
14322.....	Do.
14373.....	5 hours in jail and costs.
14376.....	5 days in jail and costs.
Number of cases convicted and condemned.....	12
Total.....	18

DISTRICT COURT OF MAYAGUEZ.

Number of cases reported to the court.....		25
Number of cases pending action.....		8
Number of cases acquitted.....		5
Number of cases dismissed.....		3
Laboratory serial No.—	Penalty imposed.	
13107.....	2 days in jail.	
13134.....	7 days in jail.	
13137.....	5 days in jail.	
13145.....	6 months in jail.	
14688.....	20 days in jail.	
13739.....	5 days in jail.	
13796.....	10 days in jail.	
14918.....	30 days in jail.	
15125.....	10 days in jail.	
Number of cases convicted and condemned.....		9
Total.....		25

DISTRICT COURT OF ARECIBO.

Number of cases reported to the court.....		3
Laboratory serial No.—	Penalty imposed.	
13027.....	8 days in jail.	
13258.....	Do.	
13893.....	7 days in jail.	
Number of cases convicted and condemned (total).....		3

DISTRICT COURT OF AGUADILLA.

Number of cases reported to the court.....		9
Laboratory serial No.—	Penalty imposed.	
14152.....	1 month in jail.	
14799.....	15 days in jail.	
14800.....	Do.	
14801.....	Do.	
14855.....	20 days in jail.	
15124.....	15 days in jail.	
Number of cases convicted and condemned.....		6
Number of cases pending action.....		1
Number of cases acquitted.....		1
Number of cases dismissed.....		1
Total.....		9

DISTRICT COURT OF HUMACAO.

Number of cases reported to the court.....		10
Number of cases pending action.....		2
Laboratory serial No.—	Penalty imposed.	
13698.....	10 days in jail.	
13710.....	2 persons convicted and condemned; 15 days in jail each.	
13992.....	2 persons convicted and condemned; 1 day in jail each.	
14012.....	1 day in jail.	
14014.....	Do.	
14064.....	10 days in jail.	
14356.....	1 day in jail.	
13212.....	1 day in jail and costs.	
Number of cases convicted and condemned.....		8
Total.....		10

8.—Anemia service—Showing the total number of new cases attended at the anemia station, classified by color, sex, age, clinical form, and result obtained, during the fiscal year 1915-16.

Anemia station.	Color.		Sex.		Age.					Clinical form.			Result obtained.				Total.		
	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 9 years.	From 10 to 19 years.	From 20 to 39 years.	From 40 to 59 years.	Over 60 years.	Benign.	Medium.	Intense.	Very intense.	Cured.	Under treatment.		Left treatment.	Dead.
1. Arecibo.....	860	55	676	239	.....	102	315	324	150	23	126	419	332	38	455	125	335	9	915
2. Cayey.....	599	1	402	198	.....	48	247	215	80	10	325	264	6	5	222	300	78	45	600
3. Juncos.....	836	146	678	304	.....	106	371	337	136	32	381	536	65	.....	363	127	492	8	982
4. Lares.....	1,365	265	819	811	.....	80	596	681	270	23	152	915	425	138	603	815	212	41	1,630
5. Loiza.....	345	156	225	276	.....	57	187	155	73	29	9	260	197	35	185	251	65	7	501
6. Manatí.....	317	118	232	203	.....	40	122	187	68	18	26	50	324	35	160	218	57	22	435
7. Ponce.....	350	188	183	355	.....	135	193	124	78	8	10	157	364	7	262	219	57	17	538
8. Trujillo-Alto.....	224	40	181	83	.....	62	54	92	48	32	8	103	32	.....	98	132	34	264	264
9. Yauco.....	888	93	490	491	.....	99	367	374	123	18	133	535	232	61	364	490	127	2	981
10. Bucarabones ¹	1,722	331	1,088	965	.....	397	658	721	244	33	366	1,312	364	11	759	1,026	268	.....	2,053
11. Culebritas ¹	712	64	480	296	.....	165	344	223	29	14	89	515	162	10	287	389	100	.....	776
12. Collores ²	2,079	56	1,064	1,071	.....	502	704	711	186	30	403	1,090	550	87	762	1,039	334	.....	2,135
13. Río Prieto ²	2,546	306	1,332	1,520	.....	770	1,630	—130	232	90	758	1,820	270	4	955	1,426	471	.....	2,852
Total.....	12,843	1,819	7,850	6,812	4	2,563	5,788	4,274	1,697	336	2,907	7,996	3,328	431	5,475	6,557	2,630	151	14,662

¹ Station which only did work during the first semester of the fiscal year 1915-16 (July to December).

² Station which only did work during the last semester of the fiscal year 1915-16.

NOTE.—The total number of uncinariasis patients as “new cases” in the 13 dispensarios which worked during the fiscal year 1915-16 was 14,662, and they can be classified in the following way:

	Number.	Percent- age.		Number.	Percent- age.
White.....	12,843	87.5	According to the clinical form:		
Colored.....	1,819	12.5			
Total.....	14,662	100.0			
According to sex:					
Male.....	7,850	53.5	Total.....	14,662	100.0
Female.....	6,812	46.5			
Total.....	14,662	100.0	According to the result:		
			Cured.....	5,475	37.4
According to age:			Under treatment.....	6,557	44.7
Under 1 year.....	3	2	Left treatment.....	2,630	17.9
From 1 to 9 years.....	2,564	17.5	Total.....	14,662	100.0
From 10 to 19 years.....	5,788	39.5			
From 20 to 39 years.....	4,274	29.2	Dead.....	151	.....
From 40 to 59 years.....	1,697	11.6			
Over 60 years.....	336	2.2			
Total.....	14,662	100.02			

NOTE 1.—The figures corresponding to uncinariasis mortality do not correspond to the anemia station records. They were taken from the mortality in the general statistics.

TABLE No. 10.—*Vital statistics, 1915-16, semiannually compared.*

BIRTHS.

Fiscal year 1915-16.	Race.					Legitimate.				Illegitimate.				Total.
	White.	Half-breed.	Indian.	Mulatto.	Negro.	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1915.														
July.....	2,984	174	40	750	79	1,150	1,168	323	330	318	348	200	190	4,027
August.....	2,826	122	45	792	67	1,113	1,041	324	321	363	309	180	201	3,852
September.....	2,535	168	41	647	68	1,015	973	317	266	277	270	187	154	3,459
October.....	2,731	173	35	761	53	1,122	1,010	311	311	301	298	203	197	3,753
November.....	2,774	154	22	692	62	1,112	1,056	321	271	283	313	171	167	3,704
December.....	2,626	142	20	705	65	1,064	963	300	287	290	309	183	162	3,558
Total.....	16,476	933	203	4,347	394	6,576	6,211	1,896	1,786	1,842	1,847	1,124	1,071	22,353
1916.														
January.....	2,438	149	36	653	68	975	907	302	263	277	279	172	169	3,344
February.....	2,697	144	15	717	70	1,080	968	304	283	361	288	179	180	3,643
March.....	2,092	179	32	857	80	1,150	1,128	369	359	361	363	221	199	4,150
April.....	2,739	183	13	880	91	1,059	1,059	343	314	315	306	219	191	3,806
May.....	3,091	123	31	956	86	1,216	1,117	397	378	355	373	207	214	4,287
June.....	2,934	85	13	900	75	1,186	1,135	342	327	316	297	217	187	4,007
Total.....	16,901	763	140	4,963	470	6,666	6,344	2,057	1,924	1,985	1,906	1,215	1,140	23,237
Total, 1915-16.....	33,377	1,696	343	9,310	864	13,242	12,555	3,933	3,710	3,827	3,753	2,339	2,211	45,590

MARRIAGES.

	Race.				Nativity.				Age.				Previous conjugal condition.				Total.				
	White.		Colored.		Native.		Foreign.		Under 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		Over 30 years.		Single.			Widowed.		Divorced.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
1915.																					
July.....	441	452	151	140	577	588	15	4	27	219	447	328	118	45	529	571	51	16	12	5	
August.....	440	436	131	135	563	571	8	.....	15	181	451	340	105	50	508	557	52	10	11	4
September.....	416	418	106	104	515	520	7	2	18	167	413	317	89	38	471	508	42	12	9	2	
October.....	343	332	150	141	487	489	6	4	28	191	366	263	99	39	437	471	19	9	3	3	
November.....	352	344	100	108	443	445	9	7	28	164	330	247	97	41	397	442	45	6	10	4	
December.....	319	322	99	96	605	613	13	5	39	173	447	384	132	61	562	602	48	13	8	3	
Total.....	2,511	2,524	737	724	3,190	3,226	58	22	155	1,095	2,456	1,879	637	274	2,904	3,151	285	76	59	21	
1916.																					
January.....	439	442	109	106	542	545	6	3	28	171	406	324	114	53	485	528	50	17	13	3	
February.....	385	385	101	101	477	484	9	2	12	192	369	254	105	40	425	468	43	14	18	4	
March.....	511	515	137	133	641	644	7	4	21	230	509	381	118	37	583	630	57	13	8	5	
April.....	588	597	155	146	732	739	11	4	27	261	598	430	118	52	687	730	43	12	13	1	
May.....	569	564	139	144	699	706	9	2	36	236	563	413	109	59	641	686	56	19	11	3	
June.....	575	585	150	140	715	721	10	4	40	247	562	426	123	52	658	720	48	4	19	1	
Total.....	3,067	3,088	791	770	3,806	3,839	52	19	164	1,337	3,007	2,228	687	263	3,479	3,762	297	79	82	17	
Total, 1915-16...	5,578	5,612	1,528	1,494	6,996	7,065	110	41	319	2,432	5,463	4,107	1,324	567	6,383	6,913	582	155	141	38	
14, 212																					

TABLE No. 10.— *Vital statistics, 1915-16, semiannually compared—Continued.*

DEATHS.

	Age.										Nativity.										Total.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	Over 80 years.	Unknown.	Porto Rico.	United States.	Spain.	France.	England.		Germany.	China.	West Indies.	Other countries.	Unknown.
1915.																										
July.....	646	269	172	84	48	97	108	117	168	125	93	105	79	54	.....	2,131	.....	14	.....	.....	2	.....	2	6	.....	2,155
August.....	557	269	182	110	49	105	132	116	164	118	142	85	92	48	.....	2,152	.....	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2,169
September.....	526	274	230	103	42	84	102	128	196	134	116	83	74	70	.....	2,132	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2,132
October.....	597	239	247	112	43	92	138	117	194	124	125	111	73	51	.....	2,228	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2,245
November.....	545	235	244	106	47	88	103	115	145	142	117	100	90	58	.....	2,174	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	2,195
December.....	565	268	220	109	43	80	121	130	172	139	141	92	103	69	.....	2,260	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,272
Total.....	3,436	1,624	1,295	624	272	546	704	723	969	802	734	516	513	350	.....	13,059	5	67	5	1	3	.....	5	23	.....	13,168
1916.																										
January.....	577	249	253	103	47	91	116	143	192	134	148	119	99	80	1	2,331	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2,342	
February.....	475	187	195	90	43	97	103	138	165	138	130	105	86	79	.....	2,007	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	2,031
March.....	587	245	242	97	48	88	156	134	174	134	118	106	86	75	.....	2,274	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2,290	
April.....	564	213	156	80	43	90	114	120	181	145	132	102	89	65	.....	2,081	.....	8	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2,094
May.....	622	222	175	80	36	90	124	139	181	162	140	96	86	66	4	2,214	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2,223
June.....	690	257	189	98	42	102	136	126	214	151	145	121	91	62	.....	2,417	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,424
Total.....	3,515	1,373	1,210	548	259	548	749	800	1,107	864	813	649	537	427	5	13,324	2	50	6	1	.....	.....	5	16	.....	13,404
Total, 1915-16.....	6,951	2,997	2,505	1,172	531	1,094	1,453	1,523	2,076	1,666	1,547	1,225	1,050	777	5	26,383	7	117	11	2	3	.....	10	39	.....	26,572

Race.										Civil condition.								Sex.		Total.				
White.		Half-breed.		Indians.		Mulatto.		Negro.		Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.					Unknown.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1915.																								
July.....	771	758	33	32	4	3	222	244	43	45	816	820	180	149	75	113	2	.....	.....	1,073	1,082	
August.....	768	701	38	28	5	3	266	276	48	36	875	761	181	142	68	139	1	.....	.....	1,125	1,044	
September.....	717	763	33	35	8	6	241	257	34	38	799	772	169	184	64	142	1	.....	.....	1,033	1,099	
October.....	774	759	45	57	17	5	256	250	37	45	832	830	196	163	71	122	1	.....	.....	1,116	1,129	
November.....	747	729	57	41	3	5	273	245	58	37	907	791	167	143	64	122	1	.....	.....	1,138	1,057	
December.....	806	748	30	33	5	5	290	267	47	41	896	767	201	182	81	144	.....	.....	.....	1,178	1,094
Total.....	4,533	4,458	236	226	42	27	1,543	1,539	267	242	5,155	4,741	1,094	963	423	782	4	5	1	6,676	6,692		
1916.																								
January.....	813	756	44	58	8	8	265	301	41	48	889	837	207	174	74	160	1	.....	.....	1,171	1,171	
February.....	708	641	43	39	8	7	251	241	50	43	772	685	207	174	81	110	.....	.....	.....	1,060	971
March.....	781	739	69	44	3	7	268	268	51	60	910	804	198	168	62	143	2	.....	.....	1,172	1,118	
April.....	684	685	50	48	6	6	272	245	50	48	815	720	184	155	61	156	2	.....	.....	1,062	2,290	
May.....	718	796	56	43	10	10	232	257	54	47	824	833	185	177	59	143	2	.....	.....	1,070	1,032	
June.....	904	818	66	50	2	7	239	252	47	39	976	847	208	172	72	141	2	.....	.....	1,258	1,166	
Total.....	4,608	4,435	328	282	37	45	1,527	1,564	293	285	5,186	4,726	1,189	1,020	409	853	8	8	1	4	6,793	6,611		
Total, 1915-16.....	9,191	8,893	564	508	79	72	3,075	3,103	560	527	10,341	9,467	2,283	1,983	832	1,635	12	13	1	5	13,469	13,103		
																								26,572

TABLE No. 10—Vital statistics, 1915-16, semiannually compared—Continued.
DEATHS—Continued.

	Profession or occupation.										Domicile.		Total.			
	Agriculture.		Commerce.		Industry.				Professionals in general.	Unknown.	Housework (women).	Minors without profession (both sexes).		Urban.	Rural.	
	Husbandman proprietors.	Journeyman day laborers.	Proprietor merchants.	Merchants' clerks.	Owners of factories.	Artisans and industrial laborers.	Cigar makers.	Property owners.								
1915.																
July.....	66	244	13	3	24	34	17	1	23	25	496	1,209	624	1,531	2,155	
August.....	43	244	15	3	32	46	11	.....	40	29	538	1,188	566	1,603	2,169	
September.....	63	256	4	1	25	14	7	.....	37	32	518	1,175	519	1,613	2,132	
October.....	58	279	8	3	26	49	10	.....	26	37	493	1,256	609	1,636	2,245	
November.....	60	258	8	2	23	42	11	.....	34	24	497	1,236	635	1,560	2,195	
December.....	39	357	7	.....	21	42	10	.....	24	25	545	1,202	639	1,633	2,272	
Total.....	329	1,638	55	12	151	227	66	1	184	172	3,087	7,246	3,592	9,576	13,168	
1916.																
January.....	55	293	9	4	42	44	8	.....	20	23	615	1,229	625	1,717	2,342	
February.....	69	299	8	2	18	46	11	.....	21	22	545	990	613	1,418	2,031	
March.....	65	295	5	.....	26	67	9	.....	19	17	568	1,219	672	1,618	2,230	
April.....	69	275	12	1	34	42	13	.....	33	15	544	1,056	655	1,439	2,094	
May.....	69	264	14	1	47	37	19	1	28	5	583	1,155	650	1,573	2,223	
June.....	59	339	6	3	43	59	15	1	30	22	571	1,276	843	1,581	2,424	
Total.....	386	1,765	54	11	210	295	75	2	151	104	3,423	6,925	4,058	9,346	13,404	
Total, 1915-16.....	715	3,403	109	23	361	522	141	3	335	276	6,513	14,171	7,650	18,922	26,572	

Cause of death—Classification by groups.															
	I. General diseases.	II. Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.	V. Diseases of the digestive system.	VI. Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa.	VII. The puerperal state.	VIII. Diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue.	IX. Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion.	X. Malformations.	XI. Early infancy.	XII. Old age.	XIII. External causes.	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.	Total.
1915.															
July.....	548	85	103	232	634	125	26	3	1	9	183	98	42	66	2,155
August.....	603	76	113	225	348	115	39	2	1	5	165	110	47	74	2,169
September.....	564	98	95	235	578	128	26	3	1	9	178	108	35	74	2,132
October.....	613	87	89	267	587	128	37	1	2	14	198	120	35	67	2,245
November.....	648	90	114	264	539	146	34	1	1	10	172	102	26	49	2,195
December.....	596	86	116	276	521	177	31	5	1	15	199	132	43	74	2,272
Total.....	3,632	522	630	1,499	3,407	819	193	15	6	62	1,095	670	228	390	13,168
1916.															
January.....	613	98	122	267	607	161	43	5		12	171	148	32	63	2,342
February.....	549	66	119	220	487	157	35	1		11	178	113	34	61	2,031
March.....	596	88	148	261	592	144	30	7	1	7	195	118	40	63	2,280
April.....	539	79	130	215	569	126	33	7		8	184	120	36	48	2,084
May.....	573	87	119	259	622	125	35	2		10	165	122	40	64	2,223
June.....	637	100	133	246	697	152	40	4		10	188	125	36	56	2,424
Total.....	3,507	518	771	1,468	3,574	865	216	26	1	58	1,081	746	218	355	13,404
Total 1915-16.....	7,139	1,040	1,401	2,967	6,981	1,684	409	41	7	120	2,176	1,416	446	745	26,572

TABLE No. 10.—*Vital statistics, 1915-16, semiannually compared—Continued.*

DEATHS—Continued.

Cause of death—General diseases.																					
1. Typhoid fever.	2. Typhus fever.	3. Relapsing fever.	4. Malaria.	4a. Includes ca- chectic fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria and croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	12. Asiatic cholera.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Includes epi- demic dysentery.	15. Plague.	16. Yellow fever.	17. Leprosy.	18. Erysipelas.		
1915.																					
July.....	14		76	1				16	1	3				12					1		
August.....	14		98	3				8	2	3				19							
September.....	5		99	3				6	1	3			1	5				1			
October.....	9	1	128	5				8	2	6				8					3		
November.....	9		159	3				3	2	4			159	6							
December.....	4		135	3	1			9	5	8				9							
Total.....	55	1	695	18	1			50	11	27			1	59				2		8	
1916.																					
January.....	4		120	3				10	1	8				2					1		
February.....	5		93	2				8	2	6				8							
March.....	8		86	7				24	2	2				11				1			
April.....	10		103	5				13	5	8				10							
May.....	5		89	4	3			19	4	2				13							
June.....	7		104	5	5			41	1					9							
Total.....	39		595	26	8			117	15	26				53				1		3	
Total 1915-16.....	94	1	1,290	44	9			167	26	53			1	112				3		11	

Cause of death—General diseases.

	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicæmia.	21. Glanders.	22. Anthrax.	23. Rabies.	24. Tetanus.	25. Mycosis.	26. Pellagra.	27. Beriberi.	28. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	29. Acute millary tuberculosis.	30. Tuberculous meningitis.	31. Abdominal tuberculosis.	32. Pott's disease.	33. White swelling.	34. Tuberculosis of other organs.	35. Disseminated tuberculosis.	36. Rickets.	37. Syphilis.	37a. Includes cutaneous syphilis.	38. Gonococcus infection.
1915.																					
July.....		8				9				177	1		3			2		113			
August.....		11				8				197		2	5			4	1	146			
September.....	1	12				11				160			7			2		105			
October.....		11				11	1			150		2	5			1		128			
November.....	2	14				10				160		2	8			6		112			
December.....	1	11	1			11				167		1	3	1		1		99			1
Total.....	4	68	1			60	1			1,011	1	7	31	1	1	16	1	703	27		1
1916.																					
January.....		8	1			9				193		2	4			2		108			
February.....	1	16				4				182	1	1	12			1		83	4	1	
March.....	1	16				10				189	1	3	5			3		113	8		
April.....	2	5		1		9				160	2	2	12		1	3		71	2		
May.....	1	16	1			7				199	2	2	11			3	1	86	5		
June.....	1	15				10				191	1	2	9			6		107	3		
Total.....	6	76	2	1		49				1,114	8	10	53		1	18	1	568	30	1	
Total, 1915-16.....	10	144	3	1		109	1			2,125	9	17	84	1	2	34	2	1,271	57	1	1

Cause of death—Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense.

	60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple meningitis.	61a. Cerebrospinal fever.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without specified cause.	67. General paralysis of the insane.	68. Other forms of mental alienation.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions (5 years and over).	71. Convulsions of infants (under 5 years).	72. Chorea.	73. Neuritis and neuritis.	74. Other diseases of the nervous system.	75. Diseases of the eye and its annexa.	76. Diseases of the ears.
1915.																		
July.....	1	28	.....	2	4	24	1	6	.....	4	5	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1
August.....	.....	23	1	1	1	19	.....	6	1	5	2	3	10	1	.....	2	.....	1
September.....	1	38	.....	1	3	27	2	5	1	4	5	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1
October.....	2	30	.....	.....	5	18	2	6	1	3	8	2	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
November.....	6	27	1	2	1	22	3	7	.....	4	3	.....	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
December.....	.....	31	.....	1	3	16	2	12	.....	3	9	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Total.....	10	177	2	7	17	126	10	42	3	23	32	6	46	3	1	14	.....	3
1916.																		
January.....	3	26	.....	.....	3	28	1	14	.....	4	6	2	7	1	.....	3	.....	.....
February.....	2	11	.....	3	2	20	3	6	.....	2	4	.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
March.....	3	28	.....	.....	3	24	.....	7	6	3	5	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	1
April.....	.....	23	.....	1	4	26	1	6	.....	3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
May.....	2	36	.....	.....	4	26	1	7	1	3	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
June.....	1	38	.....	2	3	19	1	10	1	9	4	1	7	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Total.....	11	167	.....	6	19	143	7	50	8	24	25	5	32	2	1	16	1	1
Total 1915-16.....	21	344	2	13	36	269	17	92	11	47	57	11	78	5	2	30	1	4

TABLE No. 10.—*Vital statistics, 1915-16, semiannually compared—Continued.*

DEATHS—Continued.

Cause of death—Diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems.																							
77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries, aneurysm, etc.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis).	85. Hemorrhage (other diseases of circulatory system).	86. Diseases of the nasal fossa.	87. Diseases of the larynx.	88. Diseases of the thyroid body.	89. Acute bronchitis.	90. Chronic bronchitis.	91. Broncho-pneumonia.	92. Pneumonia.	93. Pleurisy.	94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy.	95. Gangrene of the lung.	96. Asthma.	97. Pulmonary emphysema.	98. Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted.		
1915.																							
July.....	16	57	9	20	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	84	36	53	42	2	3	.....	.....	5	.....	4
August.....	14	54	11	23	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	75	27	66	38	3	2	.....	.....	8	.....	4
September.....	1	11	52	5	24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	77	24	78	34	6	3	.....	.....	8	.....	5
October.....	2	12	49	4	20	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	97	28	68	49	4	5	.....	.....	9	.....	4
November.....	2	9	60	8	26	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	98	20	67	57	5	6	.....	.....	5	.....	2
December.....	1	14	59	4	34	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	106	22	72	45	5	1	.....	.....	16	.....	1
Total.....	6	331	41	153	8	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	537	157	404	265	25	20	.....	.....	51	.....	19
1916.																							
January.....	1	23	56	6	31	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	93	33	64	49	5	3	.....	.....	13	.....	4
February.....	2	18	62	2	32	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	79	21	51	47	8	2	.....	.....	8	.....	1
March.....	1	19	70	9	41	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	81	34	80	45	7	1	.....	.....	9	.....	1
April.....	2	17	70	9	27	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	75	19	49	55	2	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1
May.....	22	39	5	24	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	80	23	81	59	1	3	.....	.....	6	.....	2
June.....	4	19	62	12	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	70	22	93	49	2	2	.....	.....	8	.....	1
Total.....	10	118	379	43	190	14	.....	16	.....	11	.....	478	152	418	304	24	9	.....	.....	52	.....	8
Total 1915-16.....	16	194	710	84	343	22	1	29	.....	24	.....	1,015	309	822	569	49	29	.....	.....	103	.....	13

Cause of death—Diseases of the digestive system.

	99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.	99a. Parotiditis.	100. Diseases of the pharynx.	101. Diseases of the esophagus.	102. Ulcer of the stomach.	103. Other diseases of the stomach (except cancer).	104. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	105a. Due to alcoholism.	106. Ankylostomiasis.	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Appendicitis and typhilitis.	109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.	110. Other diseases of the intestines.	111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.	113. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113a. Due to alcoholism.	114. Biliary calculi.	115. Other diseases of the liver.	116. Diseases of the spleen.	117. Simple peritonitis (non-puerperal).	118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).
1915.																							
July.....	1		1		5	4	354	143	1	37	27	4	6	16	1		18	2	1	5			1
August.....				1	2	2	300	133		27	21	4	11	10	3		13	2		7	1	7	
September.....	1		1			6	270	134	2	40	35	6	8	17	3		17	1	1	8		6	
October.....			1		5	7	273	135	1	57	37	1	8	10	3		17	1		5	1	4	
November.....			2		3	6	276	142	4	35	27	6	5	9			13	1		5	1	7	
December.....	2		1		3	5	257	156		29	21	1	5	12	1		14	1		8	1	4	1
Total.....	4		6	1	18	32	1,730	885	8	225	171	22	43	74	13		92	7	2	36	3	33	2
1916.																							
January.....		2	1		1	2	237	178	1	40	30	2	6	5	1	2	23		1	6			
February.....						4	213	169	3	29	24	1	8	8	1		17		3	5		9	
March.....	1				4	8	294	163		44	21	3	11	15		1	17		7	7		2	
April.....			2		7	4	274	147	3	42	24	1	8	23		1	21		3	3	1	3	
May.....			1		5	5	328	158		47	20	1	10	21			17	2	1	6	1	8	
June.....	1			1	8	5	319	170		52	22	2	11	34	2		28	1		5	1	5	
Total.....	2	2	4	1	20	28	1,755	985	7	254	141	9	54	106	4	4	123	3	5	32	3	32	
Total 1915-16.....	6	2	10	2	38	60	3,485	1,870	15	479	312	31	97	180	17	4	215	10	7	68	6	65	2

TABLE No. 10.—*Vital statistics, 1915-16, semiannually compared—Continued.*

DEATHS—Continued.

Cause of deaths.		Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary organs and annexa.																	The puerperal state.						
		119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Chyluria.	122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.	123. Calculi of the urinary passages.	124. Diseases of the bladder.	125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess.	126. Diseases of the prostate.	127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal).	129. Uterine tumor (non-cancerous).	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Puerperal phlegmasia, alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.	140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.	
1915.	July.....	69	48	2	3			2			1			2				5	5	8	3	1	4		
	August.....	74	28	2	4						2		3					4	8	1	20	5		1	
	September.....	86	29		8						1		1					5	5	14	2		1		
	October.....	84	34		4		1				2		2					2	4	2	19	5	2	1	
	November.....	88	47		5			2			3		1					3	7	4	10	2	3		
	December.....	113	60		2		1						1					6	2	17	2		4		
	Total.....	514	216	2	26	1	3	4	1		9		10		3			9	35	18	88	22	5	15	1
1916.	January.....	102	52				2	2			2		1					1	12	2	16	7	1	4	
	February.....	94	53		3							4						2	6	2	14	4	1	6	
	March.....	96	44		1		1											3	6	11	6			3	
	April.....	76	42		1		3		2									1	5	5	13	8		1	
	May.....	72	41		3		2	2			2		3					1	3	7	19	4		1	
	June.....	94	51			1	1				1	1	1	1	1			5	6	17	7		4		
	Total.....	534	283		8	1	9	6	2		5	5	1	10	1	5		7	34	28	90	36	2	19	
Total 1915-16.....		1,048	529	2	34	2	12	10	3		14	1	20	1	8		16	69	46	178	58	7	34	1	

Cause of death.																											
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.				Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.				Congenital malformations.		Diseases of early infancy.				Old age.		External causes.											

TABLE No. 11.—Mortality caused by transmissible diseases for the fiscal year 1915-16.

1915-16.	Typhoid fever.	Malaria.	Whooping cough.	Tuberculosis.	Uncinaria.	Cutaneous syphilis.	Leprosy.	Parotiditis.	Infantile tetanus.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Small-pox.	Glanders.	Diphtheria.	Total.
July.....	14	76	16	183	37	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	1	396
August.....	14	98	8	209	27	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	2	414
September.....	5	99	6	169	40	.....	.....	.....	59	1	.....	.....	1	380
October.....	9	128	8	158	57	.....	1	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	1	444
November.....	9	159	3	173	35	.....	1	.....	63	1	.....	.....	5	453
December.....	4	135	9	173	29	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	1	.....	.....	414
January.....	4	120	10	202	40	1	.....	2	58	.....	1	1	1	439
February.....	5	93	8	106	29	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	2	384
March.....	8	86	24	109	44	.....	1	.....	65	.....	3	.....	2	435
April.....	10	103	15	179	42	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	5	409
May.....	5	89	19	217	47	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	1	.....	437
June.....	7	104	41	209	52	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	5	.....	1	474
Total.....	94	1,290	167	2,274	479	1	3	2	729	2	9	3	26	5,079

Vital statistics.

STILLBIRTHS.¹

Fiscal year 1915-16.	Race.		Sex.		Social condition.		Total.		Fiscal year 1915-16.		Race.		Sex.		Social condition.		Total.	
	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	White.	Colored.
1915.									1916.									
July.....	216	95	165	146	195	116	311	.....	January.....	.....	242	85	193	134	210	117	327	.....
August.....	197	70	155	112	156	111	267	.....	February.....	.....	175	98	165	108	150	123	273	.....
September.....	201	76	153	124	169	108	271	.....	March.....	.....	212	99	171	140	192	119	311	.....
October.....	194	90	180	104	174	110	284	.....	April.....	.....	209	98	184	123	176	131	307	.....
November.....	196	102	171	127	180	118	298	.....	May.....	.....	222	89	191	124	211	104	315	.....
December.....	204	93	176	121	180	117	297	.....	June.....	.....	192	80	159	122	172	109	281	.....
Total.....	1,208	526	1,000	734	1,054	680	1,734	.....	Total.....	.....	1,252	562	1,063	751	1,111	703	1,814	.....
								.....	Total, 1915-16.....	.....	2,460	1,088	2,063	1,485	2,165	1,383	3,548	.....

¹ Not included in the grand total of births or deaths.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 13.—Showing the total number and kind of analyses made in the biological laboratory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. Table omitted; copy on file.

TABLE 14.—*Classification of rats examined in the biological laboratory during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Classification of rats.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Total.	
	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.
Mus decumanus.....		330		476		336		341		283		491		379		274		289		265		367		247		4,078
Mus rattus.....		193		220		207		177		141		132		144		133		144		171		144		173		1,967
Mus alexandrinus.....		481		591		533		560		496		423		513		356		473		439		541		395		5,801
Mus musculus.....		65		121		86		111		77		65		85		68		64		67		33		31		873
Mongoose.....		2		1								2														5
Total.....		1,071		1,409		1,162		1,189		997		1,113		1,121		831		970		942		1,073		846		12,724

RECAPITULATION.

Mus decumanus.....	4,078
Mus rattus.....	1,967
Mus alexandrinus.....	5,801
Mus musculus.....	873
Mongoose.....	5
Grand total.....	12,724

INSULAR BOARD OF HEALTH,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
San Juan, P. R., July 26, 1916.

The honorable the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year of 1915-16: During the period covered by this report the insular board of health has drawn up sanitary regulations about the following matters:

No. 32. To amend sanitary regulation No. 2, governing tenement houses.

No. 33. To amend sanitary regulation No. 14, to govern the keeping of houses, edifices, and outhouses in sanitary condition, and to regulate construction in cities, towns, and villages.

No. 34. To amend paragraph 7, article 8 of sanitary regulation No. 20, governing transmissible diseases of animals.

No. 35. To amend sanitary regulation No. 11, governing the removal of corpses; cemeteries, burials, disinterments, and cremations.

No. 36. To amend sanitary regulation No. 17, amendment of section 11 of sanitary regulation No. 11, governing removal of corpses; cemeteries, burials, disinterments, and cremations.

No. 37. To amend section 37 of sanitary regulation No. 7, governing plumbing and sewerage in Porto Rico.

No. 38. Relative to health certificates.

No. 39. To amend article 17 of sanitary regulation No. 30, governing bakeries, baking processes, and the sale of bread.

No. 40. To amend sanitary regulation No. 29, governing dairies, milk depots, and the sale of milk.

No. 41. To amend sanitary regulation No. 26, governing the construction, management of slaughterhouses, and the supply of fresh meat in the island of Porto Rico.

No. 42. Governing railways, street cars, public coaches, ferryboats or other vessels and other means of public transport.

No. 43. For the avoidance of transmissible diseases and their propagation in the island of Porto Rico.

No. 44. Governing hotels, cafés, restaurants, lodging houses, boarding houses, and other establishments of like character.

No. 45. For the registration of patent medicines.

These regulations have been duly approved by the executive council and promulgated by the governor of Porto Rico and are in force.

The regulations not yet approved by the executive council are as follows:

Regulation governing tobacco factories and the health of their employees.

Amendments to regulation No. 20, governing transmissible diseases of animals.

Regulation governing the provision and sale of water.

Regulation governing the rectification and bottling of liquors.

We also have under consideration regulations governing the following matters: Vaccination, hospitals, clinics, etc., and an amendment to the regulation governing tenement houses.

During the year we have had two epidemics—one of dengue and the other of smallpox. The former owes its importance to the fact that one physician diagnosed it as yellow fever. This caused some alarm, which was proved to be unwarranted when the matter was investigated by the members of the Marine Hospital Corps, the commissions sent from the United States and Cuba, practicing physicians and the members of the insular board of health. It was shown that the cases under study were dengue and that the disease had not developed sufficiently to be considered an epidemic.

Because of the occurrence of these cases of dengue and the number of cases of malignant malaria reported on the island we recommend that the campaign against mosquitoes be continued as much as possible.

The epidemic of smallpox was of an exceptionally benign character. It was controlled very efficiently by taking the usual precautions, the most efficacious of which was the universal vaccination of persons living in the towns where the danger was greatest.

We recommend that, because of this epidemic, a sufficient appropriation be provided by law to enable the service of sanitation to see that the law making vaccination

compulsory is enforced on the island. It is obvious that it is good economy to prevent the outbreak of diseases, but if any proof were needed the expenses and losses caused in the island by the epidemic of smallpox are sufficient.

The insular board of health thinks that this lesson ought to be made use of and that the best way to guard against future trouble from smallpox would be the creation of an institute of vaccination which would see to the cultivation and maintenance of fresh vaccine virus throughout the year, so that the service of sanitation could enforce the regulations governing vaccination at determined intervals. This institute, as is known, existed previously on the island and did good work.

It might also be an economy to prepare antirabic virus. A Pasteur institute in Porto Rico would not only be a guarantee to the inhabitants of the island who might be bitten by animals having rabies but might also be a source of income if, because of its reputation, it were patronized by the inhabitants of neighboring countries where there is no such institute.

We do not wish to conclude this without mentioning the fact that in our report for 1912-13, we made special recommendations concerning the provision of water from the sanitary point of view. We consider the matter of such importance, as there are still deficiencies to be corrected, that we think ourselves justified in again calling attention to it, notwithstanding the fact that water supplies have been since installed at Aguadilla, Aibonito, Arroyo, Barranquitas, Ciales, Cidra, Coamo, Comerio, Corozal, Fajardo, Guanica, Guayama, Guayanilla, Humacao, Isabela, Jayuya, Juana Diaz, Juncos, Maricao, Lares, Maunabo, Naranjito, Peñuelas, Rio Piedras, Salinas, Vieques and Yauco, and that the municipality of San Juan has made contracts for the work necessary to purify the waters of the present supply and proposes to construct a larger supply.

Respectfully,

F. DEL VALLE,
President of the Insular Board of Health.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
San Juan, P. R., August 23, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the following report of the office of the secretary of Porto Rico for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916:

LEGISLATION.

In accordance with the provisions of a law enacted by the legislature at the session of 1915, the second session of the eighth legislative assembly convened on the 14th of February and adjourned on the 13th of April, 1916, after enacting 80 bills and 23 joint resolutions, all of which were duly approved by the governor and placed under the custody of the office of the secretary of Porto Rico.

After an effort which lasted several years the legislature at last enacted a law for the relief of workmen injured in their trades or occupations, providing a system of compensation for themselves and their dependent families. This law is perhaps the most important one enacted by the last session of the legislature and has provided for a great social need which has been felt in this island for a number of years. The bill for this law was drafted, introduced, and defended by the undersigned.

Two other bills were prepared by the office of the secretary of Porto Rico, namely, a bill providing necessary amendments to the corporation law, so as to bring it up to modern requirements made necessary by progressive legislation in corporation matters, following as far as possible the legislation of the State of New Jersey, from which the original law was taken; and a law providing for the standardization of the government supplies and equipment and for the centralization of purchases. This latter law was absolutely necessary to prevent waste of supplies and equipment and to effect economy in the expenditures of the government by putting an end to the practice of allowing each separate department, bureau, or office of the government to make purchases directly and in small quantities.

Among the other laws worth mentioning, special reference is made to the game law; the law to provide for the recording of conditional sales of personal property, which is in effect the establishment of a chattel-mortgage law and which was greatly needed in Porto Rico and is expected to prevent the perpetration of fraud against companies and merchants engaged in the business of selling property on the installment plan. A law was also passed providing for the institution of suits against The People of Porto Rico. This law was drawn along conservative lines and is supposed to afford a complete relief to persons having bona fide claims against the government and at the same time preventing the prosecution of stale claims.

The law providing for the establishment of the Insular Bank of Porto Rico, the main purpose of which is to encourage the making of small loans to farmers, is also considered of great importance and expected to relieve the agriculturists of Porto Rico from the hardships of high rates of interest; and as a complement of that law, a law was passed to prevent usury and imposing penalties for charging a usurious rate of interest.

It can be said without hesitation that the work of the last session of the legislature has been of a constructive and conservative character.

PUBLICATIONS.

Owing to the efficiency of the bureau of printing, the office of the secretary of Porto Rico was able to promptly place in the hands of all heads of departments, offices, and bureaus of the government printed copies, in pamphlet form, of the laws in which they might have an interest, this printing being done immediately upon the signature of the laws by the governor; and these pamphlets were also given freely to any person who might be interested and who applied for them to this office.

Notwithstanding the fact that a careful comparison of the English and Spanish texts of all laws enacted had to be made before the official volumes were printed, the office of the secretary was successful in having both the English and Spanish volumes ready for distribution to the government officials and to the public long before the expiration of the period fixed by law. The volumes were neatly bound and printed and they contain as many notes as were found necessary to call the attention of the reader to discrepancies between the English and Spanish texts, so as to avoid possible misinterpretation due to any mistake in translation.

The work of the compilation in Spanish of the statutes and codes of Porto Rico up to and including the year 1911 was brought to a finish within this fiscal year and the work turned out by the printing division of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation deserves the highest commendation.

APPOINTMENTS.

The record of appointments shows that during the fiscal year 1915-16 the governor, with the approval and consent of the executive council, where the same was required by law, made the following appointments:

Judges, fiscals, secretaries, marshals, registrars of property, and justices of the peace.....	29
Alcaldes of municipalities.....	6
Municipal councilmen.....	94
Miscellaneous appointments.....	58
Total appointments.....	187

Commissions were duly issued and forwarded to the respective appointees.

PASSPORTS.

During the year 293 passports were issued to American citizens and native Porto Ricans, which shows an increase of 96 passports as compared with the number issued during the previous fiscal year.

A great number of applications had to be denied, although made by men born within the island, for the reason that their parents were alien subjects at the time of their birth, and the applicants were minors at the time of the occupation of Porto Rico by the United States. These men are placed in a very difficult situation by being compelled in these times of wars to go to foreign countries without means of identifying themselves and without any consular agent or diplomatic official to protect them in case of need. The office of the secretary of Porto Rico, acting for the governor, is compelled under the interpretation given to the laws in force to deny them passports on the ground that they are not citizens of Porto Rico; and the consular agents of the nations of which their parents were subjects refuse them a passport on the ground that they are not registered in their consulates as citizens of those nations.

The undersigned feels that it is his duty to request your excellency to urge the authorities at Washington to remedy this state of affairs by appropriate legislation.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES.

During this fiscal year this office examined 78 municipal ordinances which had been submitted for the approval of the governor, and also carefully examined and reported on 19 ordinances providing for the contracting of loans for municipal works.

The office also considered the question of preparing annual budgets for the fiscal year 1915-16 for five municipalities which had failed to approve their municipal budgets before the expiration of the time fixed by the municipal law in force. The budgets were prepared and submitted to the signature of the governor and duly promulgated according to law.

PARDONS.

During this fiscal year 225 petitions for clemency were addressed to the governor and handled by the office of the secretary of Porto Rico with the following result:

Applications for clemency granted:

Full pardons.....	8
Conditional pardons.....	12
Paroles.....	18
Civil rights restored.....	4
	<hr/> 42
Denied after investigation and consideration.....	87
Filed without consideration.....	69
Cases in which term expired during investigation and consideration.....	7
	<hr/> 205
Pending.....	20

CORPORATIONS.

Sixteen new domestic corporations were organized and duly registered during the last fiscal year. The aggregate authorized capital stock of those corporations amounted to \$1,836,000, of which the sum of \$187,900 had been paid in up to the time of the organization of the corporations. The purposes for which these corporations were organized were as follows: Manufacturing, 6; mercantile, 6; agricultural, 2; transportation, 1; and race track, 1.

The above facts show an increase of \$561,000 in the amount of authorized capital stock as compared with the figures for the previous year and an increase of \$169,600 over the figures for the paid-in capital during the last year.

During the same period of time 14 foreign corporations applied for registration and were duly registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico. The aggregate authorized capital stock of the said corporations amounted to \$34,570,000, of which the sum of \$21,407,100 had been paid in up to the time of registration. This shows an increase of 5 foreign corporations as compared with the number registered during the previous year.

During the year 16 domestic corporations were dissolved by resolution of their stockholders in accordance with the provisions of the corporation law and 5 domestic corporations were dissolved by an act of the legislative assembly approved on April 13, 1916. During the same period 11 foreign corporations ceased to do business in Porto Rico and finally withdrew from the island.

For a more detailed statement of the above facts, reference is made to the tabulated statements accompanying this report.

ASSOCIATIONS NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT.

During the last fiscal year 22 domestic associations not for pecuniary profit were registered in this office, and during the same period of time 10 associations of that character were voluntarily dissolved. One foreign association of that character was also voluntarily dissolved during the year. Their dissolution was duly recorded in this office.

The act of April 13, 1916, also provided for the dissolution of two of these domestic associations.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

The record books kept in this office for the registration of United States letters patent and trade-marks and for the registration of domestic trade-marks show the registration for the last fiscal year to be as follows:

United States letters patent.....	32
United States trade-marks.....	25
Domestic trade-marks.....	60
	<hr/> 117
Total registration.....	117

OLD SPANISH ARCHIVES.

The work of saving as many as possible of the old Spanish archives has been carried on as efficiently as possible during the last fiscal year.

This is an additional obligation that has been imposed on the office of the secretary of Porto Rico, when it really belongs to the Government of the United States, being one of the obligations contracted by the said Government by virtue of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris.

This office has assumed the almost impossible task of competing with the destructive work of white ants, mice, and other destructive agents, having for such task the work of one regular clerk and archivist and another clerk detailed from the regular force of the office to help him as much as possible to expedite the completion of the work.

By steady and careful work these men have been able to study during the year 3,700 expedientes contained in 40 files.

Of the 40 files examined 16 were classified, containing a total of 1,304 expedientes, which were considered worthy of being kept and indexed as part of the Government archives. The remaining 24 files with about 2,400 documents were set aside as having little if any importance.

All documents that were classified and included in the new files have been placed on the shelves of the new archives after being duly numbered, and the necessary cards were placed in the card index for ready reference.

Extracts of the most important documents which were considered as having historical interest have been made and given to the local press for the general information of the public.

Although the above figures are sufficient to show that the men employed in this work have done their duty efficiently, nevertheless, considering the enormous amount of work remaining to be done, I consider it my duty to call attention once more to the necessity of providing the necessary means for expediting and carrying to a speedy conclusion the work of saving these documents from complete destruction.

As a remedy for this state of affairs the undersigned respectfully submits to your consideration that, inasmuch as this office has no legal obligation for the custody of these archives, which are not needed for any official use of this department, or of any other department of the insular government, that the said archives be placed under the absolute control and jurisdiction of the insular library of Porto Rico in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 12, 1903, in order that the archives may be transferred to a more suitable place where they would be more safely kept and that the work to be done hereafter be done under the supervision and direction of the board of trustees of the insular library, and of the personnel in charge of the said library, who are men specially trained for that kind of work.

FILES AND RECORDS.

The report of the record clerk shows that about 21,050 documents were received during the year, the indexing of which required the making of about 8,500 index cards.

The following figures will give an idea of the importance of this division in the secretary's office:

Total number of cases recorded since 1898.....	43, 426
Record and index cards.....	247, 575

FEEES.

The collection of fees during the fiscal year was as follows:

Filing and registration fees, corporation papers.....	\$4, 323. 40
Registration of domestic trade-marks.....	811. 40
Passports.....	293. 00
Hunting licenses.....	60. 00
Authentication of signatures, certifications of documents, and registration of United States patents and trade-marks.....	442. 70
Total.....	5, 930. 50

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION.

The services rendered to the government by this bureau during the last fiscal year were very efficient and resulted in savings to the government, as will be shown by the following figures.

The bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation purchased for the government supplies and materials valued at \$259,135.25, which is a decrease of 8 per cent as compared with the purchases made for the previous year. These purchases were divided in the proportion of \$160,475.58 from merchants established in Porto Rico and \$98,659.67 from merchants in the United States.

When it is considered that of the total amount of purchases the sum of \$74,846.51 was disbursed for heavy machinery for the irrigation service and for other kinds of supplies

that could not be purchased in Porto Rico, it will be seen clearly that almost all the purchases made by the bureau were made from local merchants, the policy of the bureau and of the department being to give local tax paying merchants the preference whenever it is possible to do so without detriment to the public interest.

During the year the bureau has furnished to the various branches of the government supplies and materials to the amount of \$330,250.16, which shows a decrease of 1½ per cent as compared with the sales for the previous year. Sales to the amount of \$45,856.60 were made by the bureau without charging to the corresponding departments the usual surcharge of 7 per cent which the bureau was authorized to make under the provisions of the law in force up to the expiration of the fiscal year.

PRINTING DIVISION.

The value of the work turned out by the printing division during the last fiscal year amounted to \$51,608.85, which is a decrease of 19 per cent as compared with the output for the previous year.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

The transportation division furnished during the year 79,749 kilometers of transportation at a cost of 15.8 cents per kilometer, as against 89,904 kilometers furnished during the previous year, showing a decrease of 11 per cent.

It has been the constant aim and policy of the bureau to effect as much economy as possible in the handling of purchases for the government, and with that end in view the bureau was able during the last fiscal year, by paying all its obligations promptly, to save the amount of \$410 by securing from the merchants of Porto Rico discounts of 2 per cent on the amount of the bill upon payment of the same within 10 days from the date of delivery, a sum which would have been lost to the government if bills had been paid in the regular course of business. A larger sum could have been saved for the government if the bureau had been allowed to handle a larger working-capital fund so as to enable it to meet all its obligations within 10 days from the date of delivery.

This bureau has been operated up to the end of the fiscal year under the provisions of the former law which provided for a surcharge of 7 per cent on the cost of supplies furnished to the government by the bureau. The practice of allowing some departments of the government to make direct purchases without the intervention of the bureau was responsible not only for the making of purchases at prices higher than those which the bureau was in a position to quote, but it also deprived the bureau of the 7 per cent surcharge necessary for the payment of its current expenses. Nevertheless, in spite of the conditions in force up to the end of the last fiscal year, the bureau was successfully operated with an almost unnoticeable deficit of \$60.55.

The new law providing for the standardization of government supplies and materials, the concentration of purchases, and the establishment of a central storehouse where all government supplies and equipment will be kept is expected to remedy the undesirable conditions of the past and to result in great economy to the departments and to the government in general.

Another important feature of the new law under which the bureau will be operated for the next fiscal year is a provision for placing the personnel of the bureau under the classified civil service rules and regulations so as to give them a permanent status as government employees, which they very well deserve as a recognition of services faithfully and well rendered. The general balance sheet accompanying this report will show in detail the financial condition of the bureau up to the end of the fiscal year.

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The close of the last fiscal year may be considered as the end of the second year of practical operation of the bureau of weights and measures, and it is a pleasure to be able to state that the second year, like the first one, has been most fruitful in practical and beneficial results.

The experience acquired during the first year by the personnel in charge of the said bureau has enabled them to render more efficient services to the public, protecting them both in their purchases and in their sales. One of the most important activities of the bureau of weights and measures consists in inspecting and reinspectng apparatus in use or for sale in the stores of the island. The work performed by the bureau in this connection is very comprehensively shown by the following table:

Instruments tested.

	In use.											Total.
	Cor- rect.	Per cent. ¹	Last year's per cent.	Cor- rected by in- spec- tor.	Con- demned for repairs.	Per cent. ¹	Last year's per cent.	Con- demned and con- fis- cated.	Per cent. ¹	Last year's per cent.	New.	
Counter scales.....	5,631	85.09	66.10	54	386	5.83	5.58	546	8.25	28.32	1,877	8,494
Spring scales.....	1,478	84.41	81.22	11	97	5.54	11.52	165	9.48	7.26	1,311	3,062
Platform scales.....	2,386	72.85	63.38	57	678	20.70	30.63	154	4.70	5.99	215	3,490
Weights.....	59,211	76.14	66.03	361	9,180	11.84	12.99	9,015	11.59	20.98	20,645	98,412
Linear measures.....	3,607	76.13	85.04	50	368	7.76	2.37	716	15.11	12.59	4,187	8,925
Liquid measures.....	7,707	75.40	63.09	25	299	2.92	5.99	2,190	20.45	30.92	11,910	22,131
Miscellaneous *.....	2,336	53.09	53.56	.....	507	11.52	21.52	1,557	35.39	24.92	11,374	15,774
Total.....	82,356	75.71	66.22	³ 558	³ 11,515	10.58	11.72	³ 14,343	13.18	22.06	51,519	160,291

¹ This percentage is of the total number of this class of instruments tested.

² Computing scales, coffee measures, counter tacks, milk bottles, and measuring pumps.

³ Total number of instruments in use incorrect, 26,416; 24.28 per cent; last year, 33.78 per cent.

The beneficial effect of these inspections can be readily felt when we consider that the percentage of incorrect apparatus for the last fiscal year is only 24.28 per cent as against 33.78 per cent found during the previous year, which fact tends to show that the standard of correctness has gradually improved since the work of inspection and reinspection was started.

The final disposition of instruments rejected for repairs, after inspection, is clearly shown by the following table:

	Scales.			Weights.	Measures.			
	Counter.	Spring.	Plat- form.		Liquid	Linear.	Coffee.	Pumps.
Sealed upon reinspection.....	<i>Per ct.</i> 75	<i>Per ct.</i> 57	<i>Per ct.</i> 88	<i>Per ct.</i> 76	<i>Per ct.</i> 55	<i>Per ct.</i> 67	<i>Per ct.</i> 89	<i>Per ct.</i> 67
Confiscated upon reinspection...	25	43	12	24	45	33	11	33

The decrease in the total number of instruments tested during the year, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, is explained by the fact that during a period of four months the services of the inspectors of the bureau were devoted to the enforcement of the regulations providing for the establishment of a new system of coffee-picking measures.

The coffee-picking measures regulations to which reference has been made were promulgated for the purpose of abolishing the system of arbitrary measures employed in the past by coffee growers, each one of whom used a different measure for the computation of the wages to be paid to their employees for picking the coffee. The main purpose of the new regulations was to establish a uniform standard measure to be used by all planters in measuring the coffee, leaving, of course, the amount of the wages to be fixed by them. In order to properly enforce these regulations it was necessary for the inspectors to make a personal visit to every planter throughout the island. Plantations thus visited were 4,124, a very difficult task when we consider the conditions under which the inspectors must travel over the almost impassable mountain roads in the mountain ranges of the island where coffee is grown.

During the course of the inspections made through the island for the enforcement of these new regulations it was discovered that a great variety of measures were used by the coffee growers and they consisted mostly of boxes made by the growers themselves, oil cans, lard cans, and any other receptacle that might be found and the actual tests made by the inspectors of the bureau prove that said measures varied from 18 to 35 liters in capacity, while the compensation paid to the different employees per measure was practically uniform. In many cases the old Spanish measures were found in the possession of the growers but they had been thrown aside and had become obsolete because there was very little attention paid in former times to the enforcement of the law of weights and measures. Of these old Spanish coffee measures 862 were tested by the inspectors of the bureau and 618 of them were finally sealed and 244 confiscated and destroyed.

The work of reweighing packages has been steadily done by the bureau and the report submitted to me by the chief of the bureau of weights and measures shows that during the last fiscal year 147,738 packages were reweighed, which shows a great improvement in the efficiency of the personnel of the bureau when we consider that during the previous year the total number of packages reweighed was only 88,022. Of the total number of packages reweighed 106,808, or 72 per cent of the total, were found to be correct; 35,147, or 24 per cent, were found to be in excess of the advertised weight; and 5,783, or 4 per cent, were deficient.

While attending to all the work above described the bureau has not neglected the important duty of protecting the sugar-cane planters, or colonos, in their dealings with purchasers of cane. At the beginning of the last crop two thorough inspections were made throughout all the centrals of the island, and during the said tour 61 railroad track scales were examined, found correct and sealed, 6 were rejected for repairs, and of these 5 were finally passed and sealed. Two hundred and thirty-six cart scales were found correct and sealed and 6 were rejected for repairs, resulting in the final approval of 4. During the year 12 complaints were filed in the courts of the island against unscrupulous cane weighers, resulting in 7 convictions and 3 acquittals, leaving 2 cases still pending in court.

The inspectors of the bureau have also been engaged in the work of reweighing the cane deliveries made by the colonos, and in 82 cases it was found that the weigher had acknowledged less weight than the weight found by the inspectors; this in spite of the fact that in all cases the weights reported by the inspectors should be less than the original weight, on account of the shrinkage caused by evaporation of the cane juice.

The following table will show in detail the work of the bureau in this connection:

Table showing reweighings made of cane deliveries.

RAILROAD WAGONS.

Number of carloads.	Number of carloads correct.	Number of carloads with plus error.	Number of carloads with minus error.
138, with a total weight of 3,726,570 pounds, or 37,-265 qq. of cane.	39, or 28 per cent..	67, or 49 per cent, total error of 108 qq., or 1.61 qq. per carload.	32, or 23 per cent, with error of 43½ qq., or 1.36 qq. per carload.

BULL CARTS.

Number of cartloads.	Number of cartloads correct.	Number of cartloads with plus error.	Number of cartloads with minus error.
164, with a total weight of 595,140 pounds, or 5,951 qq., or 36 qq. per cartload.	98, or 60 per cent..	16, or 10 per cent, total plus error of 275 pounds, or 18 pounds per cartload.	50, or 30 per cent, total minus error of 2,105 pounds, or 41 pounds per cartload.

The intervention and efficient help of the bureau has been greatly appreciated in connection with the work of detecting and bringing to justice unscrupulous contractors who were defrauding the government in the delivery of commodities to the public institutions. The bureau made a complete and thorough revision and examination of the apparatus for weights and measures used by all the government institutions, thus enabling the said institutions to protect themselves against the fraudulent schemes of contractors or any other persons.

The bureau of weights and measures has also been engaged in the work of testing the capacity of 17 car tanks used for the transportation of molasses, the result of the examination being that almost all of the tanks tested had a capacity far in excess of the one marked on the tank or the one for which credit was given to the sugar mills delivering the molasses, the errors found reaching as high as 480 gallons. A similar work has been done by the bureau in connection with the sale and purchase of gasoline, making repeated tests of pumps and measures as well as of the barrels and all the containers in which gasoline is sold.

During the year strict enforcement of the law requiring that all containers must be labeled with net weight or measure of the contents has been started, and many cases have been presented to the consideration of the courts. After these efforts the merchants as well as the public are beginning to realize that the law is a protection both to the purchaser and to the dealer, and the latter are continually requesting official weighing of goods as soon as they are delivered to them, in order that they may be able to prosecute their claims against the shippers in case of shortage.

During the year 1,046 cases of violation of the law of weights and measures were presented to the courts. In 924 of those cases the defendants were convicted and sentenced to pay fines varying from \$1 to \$100.

During the last session of the legislature, two laws were introduced by the secretary of Porto Rico designed to remedy undesirable conditions heretofore existing. I

refer to acts Nos. 56 and 58. The first one provides for the inspection and supervision of gas and electric light meters. The legislature, however, placed the enforcement of this law under the jurisdiction of the franchise committee of the executive council, the reason for that being that all companies engaged in the furnishing of gas and electricity are public-service corporations, doing business by virtue of franchises granted by the executive council. The other law provides for the prosecution of any person who defrauds another of his labor by means of false representation or by use of false weights and measures.

The work performed during the year by the chief of the bureau, by his assistant, and by the inspectors deserves the highest commendation.

Statement No. 8, attached hereto, gives an itemized statement of the work performed in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively.

Respectfully submitted.

MARTIN TRAVIESO, JR.,
Secretary of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—*Domestic corporations registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.	Total authorized capital stock.	Paid-in capital with which the corporation shall commence business.
Seboruco Grove.....	Santurce.....	Agricultural and mercantile.	\$40,000	\$2,000
Cayey Light & Ice Co.....	Cayey.....	Electric light and ice.....	25,000	3,200
The Insular Motor Co.....	San Juan.....	Automobiles and transportation.	20,000	5,000
Porto Rico Ice Co.....	do.....	Ice.....	40,000	3,000
San Juan Racing & Sporting Club.....	do.....	Horse racing.....	11,000	10,000
A. Escudero & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.....	10,000	1,000
La Buenaventura Fruit Corporation.....	do.....	Fruit.....	20,000	2,000
Santurce Abattoir (Inc.).....	do.....	Slaughterhouses and live stock.	10,000	3,000
Estate of Wilhelm Korber (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.....	750,000	6,000
The National Coconut & Fiber Co.....	do.....	Coconut products.....	50,000	1,500
Cash Sales Co.....	Aguadilla.....	Importers and exporters.....	100,000	1,000
The Porto Rico Merchandise Stamp Co.	San Juan.....	Trading stamps.....	10,000	1,200
Korber & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.....	250,000	1,000
Garzot y Fuertes.....	Naguabo.....	Sugar.....	150,000	3,000
Compañía Tabacalera del Comercio.....	San Juan.....	Tobacco.....	100,000	25,000
Central Bayaney.....	Arecibo.....	Sugar.....	250,000	120,000
Total.....			1,836,000	187,900

STATEMENT NO. 2.—*Domestic corporations dissolved during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

	Location of principal place of business.
The Solitaria Land Co.....	Humacao.
The Glorieta Garden Co.....	San Juan.
Compañía Teatral de Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla.
Sociedad Teatro de Juncos.....	Juncos.
The New Orleans & Porto Rico Rice Co.....	San Juan.
Sociedad Agrícola Plamircondes.....	Aguadilla.
San Juan Towing & Lighterage Co.....	San Juan.
National Commission Co. (Inc.).....	Do.
International Express Co. of Porto Rico.....	Do.
A. McCormick Co.....	Guayama.
The Lippitt Hatch Co.....	San Juan.
The San Juan Coal Co.....	Do.
The Pope-Hartford Line.....	Do.
The Porto Rican Scientific & Industrial Association of Pharmacists.....	Ponce.
W. J. Kennerley (Inc.).....	San Juan.
Compañía Comercial de Anuncios y Compensaciones.....	Do.
Domestic corporations dissolved by an act of the legislative assembly, approved April 13, 1916:	
The Western Mineral Water Co.....	Mayaguez.
Hípódromo de Mayaguez.....	Do.
West Indies Fruit Co. (Ltd.).....	Cabo Rojo.
City Club.....	San Juan.
Standard Fruit Co.....	Do.

STATEMENT NO. 3.—*Foreign corporations registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Name.	Location.	Agent.	Address.	Principal purposes.	Total authorized capital stock.	Paid-in capital.
George P. Plant Milling Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	Manuel Gómez López.	San Juan.	Sale of wheat flour.	\$150,000	\$150,000
Minute Tapioca Co.	Orange, Mass.	Tom B. Matthews.	Bayamon.	Sale of tapioca and gelatin.	100,000	92,100
The Home Insurance Co.	New York, N. Y.	Korber & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	10,000,000	6,000,000
Cruse-Kemper Co.	Ambler, Pa.	R. M. Redding	do.	Sale of steel and iron.	500,000	470,000
The National Cash Register Co.	Dayton, Ohio.	B. C. Duffie.	do.	Sale of cash registers.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford, Conn.	Sánchez Morales & Co.	do.	Insurance.	10,000,000	2,000,000
Atlas Grape Fruit Co.	Wilming- ton, Del.	Herbert W. Brown.	Bayamon.	Fruit.	100,000	100,000
La Isabella Grove (Inc.).	New York, N. Y.	Francis E. Neagle.	San Juan.	Agricultural products.	15,000	15,000
Sunnyland Fruit Co. (Inc.).	do.	A. Menist.	Aguadilla.	Fruit.	100,000	36,000
Parker, Webb & Co.	Detroit, Mich.	Manuel Gómez López.	San Juan.	Meats and meat products.	600,000	600,000
The Naguabo Sugar Co.	Greenwich, Conn.	George A. Graves.	do.	Sugar.	750,000	1,000
Sugar Products Co.	New York, N. Y.	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.	do.	Sugar products.	250,000	215,000
Medal Film Co. (Inc.)	do.	Manuel Zeno Gandía.	do.	Moving picture films.	5,000	5,000
Universal Film Manufacturing Co.	do.	Aguiles López	do.	do.	2,000,000	1,723,000
Total.					34,570,000	21,407,100

STATEMENT NO. 4.—*Foreign corporations that ceased to do business in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Name.	State where organized.	Principal place of business in Porto Rico.
The Mutual Plantation Co.	South Dakota.	San Juan.
Central San Cristobal.	New York.	Naguabo.
South Porto Rico Telephone Co.	Maine.	Ponce.
Day-Porto Rican Fruit Co.	New York.	Manati.
The Porto Rico General Telephone Co.	Connecticut.	San Juan.
Dooley, Smith & Co.	New York.	Do.
Minute Tapioca Co.	Maine.	Toa Baja.
Ekir Wholesale Co.	New York.	San Juan.
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.	Wisconsin.	Do.
The Tropical Dehydrating Co. (Inc.)	New York.	Do.
Hirtler Bros. & Co.	do.	Do.

STATEMENT NO. 5.—*Associations not for pecuniary profit registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
Sociedad Cooperativa Mutua el Bien por el Bien.	Aguada.	Mutual aid.
Club Náutico San Juan (Inc.).	San Juan.	Nautical sport.
Gran Logia de Distrito No. 41, Gran Orden Unida de Oddfellows.	Ponce.	Fraternal.
Asociación Protectora del Hogar.	Mayaguez.	Mutual aid.
Colegio Areibeño de Niñas.	Arecibo.	Educational.
Liga de Propietarios de Arecibo.	do.	Association of property owners.
Unión de Marineros No. 598.	do.	Mutual aid.
Asociación de Maestros Plomeros de Puerto Rico.	San Juan.	Protection among plumbers.
The Porto Rico Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	do.	Religious.

STATEMENT NO. 5.—*Associations not for pecuniary profit registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16—Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
Quaerens.....	Ponce.....	Mutual aid.
Centro de Instrucción y Recreo de Gurabo.....	Gurabo.....	Recreative and educational.
Liga Anti-Alcohólica de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	To combat alcoholism.
Casino Español de Río Piedras.....	Río Piedras.....	Social.
Logia Caballeros de la Noche.....	Juncos.....	Fraternal.
Ladies Aid Church Society.....	Bayamon.....	Religious.
Logia Union y Amparo.....	Caguas.....	Fraternal.
Círculo de Amigos de San Sebastián.....	San Sebastián.....	Social.
Hermanos Progresistas.....	Yauco.....	Mutual aid.
Asociación Profesional y Automovilista de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Mutual aid among chauffeurs.
Centro Adjunteño.....	Adjuntas.....	Social.
El Amparo.....	Mayaguez.....	Aid of members' family in cases of death of a member.
Unión de Panaderos de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Mutual aid.

STATEMENT NO. 6.—*Domestic associations not for pecuniary profit dissolved during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

	Location.
Asociación de Empleados del Gobierno de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.
Casino Hispano Puertorriqueño.....	Maricao.
Logia Progreso y Amistad No. 328.....	Catano.
Liga Progresista Puertorriqueña.....	San Juan.
La Benéfica.....	Coamo.
Liga de Detallistas de Yauco.....	Yauco.
The Puerto Rico Bee Keepers Association.....	Ponce.
Sindicato de los Trabajadores de los Muelles de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.
Asociación Optométrica de Puerto Rico.....	Do.
Auxilio Mútuo.....	Guanica Central.
Domestic associations dissolved by an act of the legislative assembly, approved Apr. 13, 1916:	
Club Automovilista de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.
The City Club of San Juan.....	Do.
Foreign association not for pecuniary profit that ceased to do business in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16:	
Heralds of Liberty, organized in Alabama, with principal place of business in Porto Rico at San Juan.	

STATEMENT NO. 7.—*Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation—Balance sheet, June 30, 1916.*

ASSETS.		ASSETS—continued.	
Property.....	\$65,994.50	Building.....	\$1,858.76
Printing division.....	\$51,978.54	Unearned insurance premium.....	232.45
Transportation division.....	9,406.10	Post-office department.....	.60
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,951.75		163,919.01
Equipment.....	658.11	Balance.....	60.55
Merchandise (Inventory).....	32,667.30	Total.....	163,979.56
Material and supplies.....	31,288.39		
Automobile supplies.....	1,378.91		
Funds.....	21,594.92	LIABILITIES.	
Accounts receivable, controlling account.....	36,607.67	Investment.....	\$130,784.60
Revised statutes and codes of Porto Rico.....	370.50	Appropriation.....	25,000.00
Goods returned, in transit.....	38.68	Accounts payable, controlling account.....	6,991.95
Work in progress.....	4,278.63	Audited vouchers and pay rolls, controlling account.....	1,203.01
Live stock.....	275.00	Total.....	163,979.56

STATEMENT NO. 8.—Bureau of Weights and Measures—Table showing work accomplished and fortnightly

Towns.	Scales.												Weights.				
	Counter.				Spring.				Platform.				Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.					
Adjuntas:																	
Insular inspection.....				1					1		1					2	4
Municipal inspection ..	31		3		1				30		2	1	493			94	
Total.....	31		3	1	1				31		3	1	493			96	4
Aguada:																	
Insular inspection.....	36			3	3				8		2		275			36	21
Municipal inspection ..	66		2	6	17				46				531			88	74
Total.....	102		2	9	20				54		2		806			124	95
Aguadilla:																	
Insular inspection.....	95				11			1	49		1		820			108	84
Municipal inspection ..	270			34	32			1	15		3		2,485			23	430
Total.....	365			34	43			2	64		4		3,305			131	514
Aguas Buenas: Insular inspection ..	32		2	1	20		1	1	13		5	1	248			69	65
Aibonito: Insular inspection ..	2			17					4		2	3	62			1	116
Añasco:																	
Insular inspection.....	122	3	4	11	2	1			40	10	7	4	1,083	15		100	133
Municipal inspection ..	40		1	12	3			2	26		1		441	11		13	28
Total.....	162	3	5	23	5	1		2	66	10	8	4	1,524	26		113	161
Arecibo:																	
Insular inspection.....	9		3						22		4	2	109			32	18
Municipal inspection ..	229		4		44				39		2		2,656			108	90
Total.....	238		7		44				61		6	2	2,765			140	108
Arroyo: Insular inspection ..	35			3	7			4	20		3	2	324			138	18
Barceloneta:																	
Insular inspection.....	29		4		2			2	18		5		257			74	4
Municipal inspection ..	9								4		1		89			3	12
Total.....	38		4		2			2	22		6		346			77	16
Barranquitas: Insular inspection ..	10			2	3		1	2	8		7	2	128			17	51
Barros:																	
Insular inspection.....	42		4	15	23		2	1	7		3		395			37	152
Municipal inspection ..	12		1										88				1
Total.....	54		5	15	23		2	1	7		3		483			37	153
Bayamón:																	
Insular inspection.....	102		21	3	43		2	7	44		25	5	954			68	363
Municipal inspection ..	51				14				4				390			3	5
Total.....	153		21	3	57		2	7	48		25	5	1,344			71	368
Cabo Rojo:																	
Insular inspection.....	50				4				31		1		494			5	15
Municipal inspection ..	242				21			1	22				2,190			8	29
Total.....	292				25			1	53		1		2,684			13	44
Caguas:																	
Insular inspection.....	157		19	11	58		5	3	124		43	12	1,761			472	221
Municipal inspection ..				17					4								
Total.....	157		19	28	58		5	3	128		43	12	1,761			472	221

1 Computing scales, coffee measures, counter tacks, and milk bottles, and measuring pumps.

in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, according to daily reports.

Measures.						Miscellaneous. ¹				Total.				Packages.				
Linear.				Liquid.				Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.
Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.											
12	1	2				38	162		7	163		3	52	10		40	1	
12	1	2				38	162		7	567		100	1	1,171		689	7	
12	1	2				38	162		7	730		103	53	1,181		729	8	
4				40		5	7		101	373		38	130					
5				57		18				722		90	98	2,039		7,455	179	
9				97		23	7		101	1,095		128	228	2,039		7,455	179	
33				17		12				1,025		109	97	124		556	5	
62		2	1,247			149		5		4,111		31	616	575	4,710		20	
95		2	1,264			161		5		5,136		140	713	699	5,266		25	
4			102						103	419		77	171	14	22			
		4				9			85	68		3	134					
48		1	74	1	10				159	1,369	29	112	318	8	70			
18			6		4					534	11	15	46	4,107	4,128	788		
66		1	80	1	14				159	1,903	40	127	364	4,115	4,198	788		
30			8		2					178		39	22	15	87	20		
283	36	3	473							3,724		150	93	374	635	13		
313	36	3	481		2					3,902		189	115	389	722	33		
9		2	11		12					406		141	41					
36		2	39		1					381		83	9	71	63	5		
17		1			10					119		4	23	38	665	1		
53		3	39		11					500		87	32	109	728	6		
2		11			14	2	14	38		153		39	120					
5		6	25		15	48		3		545		46	192	17	75	25		
										100		1	1	130	95	3		
5		6	25		15	48		3		645		47	193	147	170	28		
43		3	220		38		1			1,406		117	419	116	254	40		
56		2	941							1,456		3	7	55	61	8		
99		5	1,161		38		1			2,862		120	426	171	315	48		
7										586		6	15	36	10			
59			371	2	18					2,905		10	48	134	1,650	76		
66			371	2	18					3,491		16	63	170	1,660	76		
54	2	9	415	7	65					2,569		548	321	108	305	48		
9					2					13			19	6	26	3		
63	2	9	415	7	67					2,582		548	340	114	331	51		

STATEMENT No. 8.—*Bureau of Weights and Measures—Table showing work accomplished and fortnightly*

Towns.	Scales.												Weights.			
	Counter.				Spring.				Platform.				Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.				
Camuy:																
Insular inspection.....	17								14		2		152		1	11
Municipal inspection.....	14								1				108			
Total.....	31								15		2		260		1	11
Carolina:																
Insular inspection.....	20				16		2		7		3		135		67	24
Municipal inspection.....	33		2	6	11		3	4	13		2	3	275	2	107	69
Total.....	53		2	6	27		5	4	20		5	3	410	2	174	93
Cayey:																
Insular inspection.....	3			3	12				2				107			14
Municipal inspection.....	39	6	1	5	41		1		9				479	41		44
Total.....	42	6	1	8	53		1		11				586	41		58
Ceiba:																
Insular inspection.....	26			1	12		1	1	5		4		202		42	9
Municipal inspection.....					3		1						44			1
Total.....	26			1	15		2	1	5		4		246		42	10
Ciales:																
Insular inspection.....	36		6	5	2				11		11	2	243		65	149
Municipal inspection.....	14		1	8					2		7	2	140		29	115
Total.....	50		7	13	2				13		18	4	383		94	264
Cidra:																
Insular inspection.....				1							1				4	
Municipal inspection.....	1				1				7				51		4	
Total.....	1			1	1				7		1		51		8	
Coamo:																
Insular inspection.....	79		10	19				2	32		18	6	932		75	153
Municipal inspection.....	8		2	1	7			2	3				64			8
Total.....	87		12	20	7			4	35		18	6	996		75	161
Comerio: Insular inspection	51		3	22	20			2	30		5	4	438		140	119
Corozal: Insular inspection	33			3	12		1	2	10		1	1	256		14	187
Culebra: Insular inspection	4			1					5		1	1	90			16
Dorado: Insular inspection	10		1		1				2		1		96		4	15
Fajardo:																
Insular inspection.....	112		6	20	57		4	9	71		12	4	1,485		334	151
Municipal inspection.....	30		3						4				250			28
Total.....	142		9	20	57		4	9	75		12	4	1,735		334	179
Guaynabo: Insular inspection	23		2	1	4				7		4	1	185		2	76
Guayama:																
Insular inspection.....	25		3	3					19		4		218		127	24
Municipal inspection.....	110	1	5	15	39		1	14	43	1	6	4	1,198		126	200
Total.....	135	1	8	18	39		1	14	62	1	10	4	1,416		253	224
Guayanilla: Insular inspection	13			1	4				16				163		14	
Guanica:																
Insular inspection.....									5							
Municipal inspection.....	90				60				30				540			
Total.....	90				60				35				540			
Gurabo: Insular inspection	31		3	6	16			2	20		7	1	320		80	55
Hatillo: Insular inspection	34				3				17				310		2	55

in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, according to daily reports—Continued.

Measures.								Miscellaneous.				Total.				Packages.		
Linear.				Liquid.				Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.
Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.											
3				32			1						218		3	12	2	7
													123			251	10	22
3				32			1						341		3	12	222	29
57	1	13		76			11	1					312		73	48	117	6
25	1	1		94	4	12	12						451	2	119	95	3,995	629
82	2	14		170	4	23	1						763	2	192	143	4,112	635
108	9		15	293			3	125			6	249				26	28	6
							19	35				1,004	56	2	83	1,580	1,910	159
108	9		15	293			22	160			6	1,253	56	2	109	1,608	1,916	163
6		2		62			3					313		47	16			
												47		1	1			
6		2		62			3					360		48	17			
14		2					30	441			45	747		82	233	35	46	7
		2					13	72				228		37	140			
14		4					43	513			45	975		119	373	35	46	7
33				2							7			5	8			
												95		4		1,235	1,527	3
33				2							7			9	8	1,235	1,527	3
7		7		25			23	315			156	1,390		103	366	53	111	58
4		2		37			2					123		2	15	649	3,853	7
11		9		62			25	315			156	1,513		105	381	702	3,964	65
34	1	2		96			30	3			5	672		149	184	79	87	23
13		1		3			1				22	327		16	217	24	6	3
2		2					8					101		1	28			
2		2		33			5					144		6	22			
44		6		111	2	59	1					1,881		358	249	320	147	39
												284		3	28			
44		6		111	2	59	1					2,165		361	277	320	147	39
3				7								229		8	78		14	2
4		1		18			102					284		134	130	13	30	2
62		17		241			208	1				1,694	2	138	458	716	2,564	93
66		18		259			310	1				1,978	2	272	588	729	2,594	95
				47			1	4				247		14	2	1	36	14
60				240								5				79	86	23
												1,020				2	1,742	
60				240								1,025				81	1,828	23
5	3	1		54			4					446		93	69	26	36	
26		1		104								494		2	56	4	6	

STATEMENT NO. 8.—*Bureau of Weights and Measures—Table showing work accomplished and fortnightly*

Towns.	Scales.												Weights.			
	Counter.				Spring.				Platform.				Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.				
Hormigueros:																
Insular inspection.....	12								8		1		115		4	
Municipal inspection..	31								6		1		231		31	16
Total.....	43								14		2		346		35	16
Humacao:																
Insular inspection.....	53	6	1		6	2	1		18	8			324		207	32
Municipal inspection..	71				55				27				724	9		18
Total.....	124	6	1		61	2	1		45	8			1,048	9	207	50
Isabela:																
Insular inspection.....	37		10		3				13	9			262		131	43
Municipal inspection..	52		1		3				12	1	1		353		38	
Total.....	89		11		6				25	10	1		615		169	43
Jayuya: Insular inspection.	63	5	10		20	1	1		37	1	1		702		136	78
Juana Diaz:																
Insular inspection.....	46	8	14		5		2		7	14	9		382		38	293
Municipal inspection..			11						1						89	
Total.....	46	8	25		5		2		8	14	9		382		38	382
Juncos:																
Insular inspection.....	62	2	4		37		4		27	9	1		492		98	162
Municipal inspection..	10	2	5		5		1		2	2			116	10	6	65
Total.....	72	4	9		42		5		29	11	1		608	10	104	257
Lajas:																
Insular inspection.....	82		4		3				32	7			864		52	39
Municipal inspection..	72						1		14	1			725		14	17
Total.....	154		4		3		1		46	8			1,589		66	56
Lares:																
Insular inspection.....	37	12	29		6	1	1		16	51	6		421		361	222
Municipal inspection..	11				1				38	3			365		7	21
Total.....	48	12	29		7	1	1		54	54	6		786		368	243
Las Marias:																
Insular inspection.....	80		6		6		1		11	22	17	4	777		92	61
Municipal inspection..	2		7		1				4		1		87		103	
Total.....	82		13		7		1		15	22	18	4	864		195	61
Las Piedas: Insular inspection.	36		4		11		3		3		2	2	310		46	43
Lolza: Insular inspection..	71	4	7		13		8		18		14	5	662		129	181
Luquillo: Insular inspection.	37		2		8		1		16		1	2	386		80	25
Manati:																
Insular inspection.....	97	2	3		2		1		29	7			819		235	62
Municipal inspection..	7	1							6	1			88		22	1
Total.....	104	3	3		2		1		35	8			907		257	63
Mayaguez:																
Insular inspection.....	71	1	2	5	13	1			52	13	2		853		105	25
Municipal inspection..	818	10	4	296	2				161	17	1		6,276		828	23
Total.....	889	1	12	9	309	3			213	30	3		7,129		933	48

in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, according to daily reports—Continued.

Measures.				Miscellaneous.				Total.				Packages.		
Linear.		Liquid.		Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.
Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Correct.	Condemned and confiscated.											
2		25						162		5			21	
8		28	12					304		44	16	52	4,570	19
10		53	12					466		49	16	52	4,591	19
28	3	99	10					528		223	47	113	8	3
50		107						1,034	9		18			
78	3	206	10					1,562	9	223	65	113	8	3
16	9	77	7	14				408		147	76			5
46	1	111		2				577		39	5	1,326	2,787	62
62	10	188	7	16				985		186	81	1,326	2,787	67
16	2	15		17	36	1		889		146	107	38	38	2
4	8	12		30	3			459		60	356		17	
				4				1	1		104	51	397	50
4	8	12		34	3			460	1	60	460	51	414	50
37	16	77		93				732		109	310	24	9	78
				1				133	10	10	172	13	32	43
37	16	77		94				865	10	119	382	37	41	121
10		73	24					1,064		59	67			
9		181	2					1,001		15	20	993	3,444	31
19		254	26					2,065		74	87	993	3,444	31
7	5	8	34	23	92	49	215	587		508	501			
34		193		42	91		2	733		10	65	144	176	13
41	5	201	34	65	183	49	217	1,320		518	566	144	176	13
5		94	24					973	22	109	96	1	11	
1	1	4	12	6				105		105	19	86	359	16
6	1	98	36	6				1,078	22	214	115	87	370	16
4		46	6					410		48	58	23	3	13
35	11	235	36	4				1,038		147	248	46	41	9
7	6	20	37					474		81	73	79	8	6
56		314	4					1,317		244	70			
								101		24	1	627	444	
56		314	4					1,418		268	71	627	444	
636	12	532	46	30	5			2,187	1	126	90	343	4,603	43
200	1	4,925	58	81	4,214	18		16,830		933	110	766	2,726	162
836	13	5,457	58	127	4,244	23		19,077	1	1,059	200	1,109	7,329	205

STATEMENT NO. 8.—*Bureau of Weights and Measures—Table showing work accomplished and fortnightly*

Towns.	Scales.												Weights.			
	Counter.				Spring.				Platform.				Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.				
Maricao:																
Insular inspection.....	22								22		2		335		10	2
Municipal inspection.....	35			3	1				4		1		290			23
Total.....	57			3	1				26		2	1	625		10	25
Maunabo:																
Insular inspection.....	40		1		10				11		2	2	522		121	40
Municipal inspection.....																
Total.....	40		1		10				11		2	2	522		121	40
Moca:																
Insular inspection.....	1			1					4		1		16		3	6
Municipal inspection.....	55		3	1					2				327		109	4
Total.....	56		3	2					6		1		343		112	10
Morovis: Insular inspection	22		1	4	2				11		4		202			137
Naguabo:																
Insular inspection.....	53			3	20			2	13		17	2	461		195	50
Municipal inspection.....	2				29			2	9		2		117		6	24
Total.....	55			3	49			4	22		19	2	578		201	74
Naranjito: Insular inspection	29				21				5		1	1	233		26	67
Patillas: Insular inspection	34		1	8	3		1	1	13			1	398		151	62
Peñuelas: Insular inspection									1							
Ponce:																
Insular inspection.....	5				38				4				945			
Municipal inspection.....	758		15	25	369		4	3	181		25	2	10,838		207	444
Total.....	763		15	25	407		4	3	185		25	2	11,783		207	444
Quebradillas:																
Insular inspection.....	82				5				19		5		665		100	35
Municipal inspection.....	16								2				147		9	19
Total.....	98				5				21		5		812		109	54
Rincon:																
Insular inspection.....	16		1	1					10		8		195		16	14
Municipal inspection.....	17	4	1		3				4				106	25		
Total.....	33	4	2	1	3				10	4	8		301	25	16	14
Rio Grande: Insular inspection	57		6	18	31		1	6	16		9	4	570		140	176
Rio Piedras:																
Insular inspection.....	56		9	2	17		5	2	16		15		458		172	69
Municipal inspection.....	99	34	31	1	50	10	6	2	17	5	6		354	206	33	
Total.....	155	34	40	3	67	10	11	4	33	5	21		812	206	205	69
Sabana Grande: Insular inspection	9			1					12		5	1	132		4	13
Salinas:																
Insular inspection.....	11				5				8				89		25	1
Municipal inspection.....	48			2	6				9		1		320		106	4
Total.....	59			2	11				17		1		409		131	5
San German:																
Insular inspection.....	2				2				14		10	2	82		17	5
Municipal inspection.....	24								40		6	1	598		7	
Total.....	26				2				54		16	3	680		24	5

in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, according to daily reports—Continued.

Measures.				Miscellaneous.				Total.				Packages.		
Linear.		Liquid.		Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.
Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.											
7 6			45 37	3 9				434 382		12 27	2	73	46 2,669	71
13			82	12				816		12	29	73	2,715	71
27		1	44				1	654		124	45	246	980	185
27		1	44				1	654		124	45	246	980	185
			22	38	49		200	70 406		4 112	246 5	56 520	15 2,806	2 9
3			22 15	38 14	49 92		200 29	476 347		116 5	251 184	576	2,821	11
12 14		5		34				559 171		212 8	96 26	347	561	132
26		5		34				730		220	122	347	561	132
5 11	1 1	55 57		13 2			16	348 516		28 153	97 75	16	21	
				2		1		3			1	17	46	15
367		1	2,447	2	107	1,543	1	996 16,503		2 254	53 582	616 683	400 7,214	112
367		1	2,447	2	107	1,547	1	17,499		254	584	736	7,830	512
25 8		4 1	99 10	14 3				895 183		105 9	53 23	11	73 326	
33		5	109	17				1,078		114	76	11	399	
6 3		32 7	6	7	3		13	262 136	39	25 1	35	2	516	
9		39 8		7	3		13	398	39	26	35	2	516	
28		22	26	2	200			728		158	426	154	12	44
51 12 41	2 348	13 324	19 10	35				922 532	315	213 76	121 351	95 931	188 3,624	114 29
63 41	2 361	324 19	10 35					1,454	315	289	472	1,026	3,812	143
						1		153		9	16	1	91	
5 87	3 2	26 37		1				144 507		25 107	4 9	138	873	28
92	5	63		1				651		132	13	138	873	28
		2 7	128	8	3			105 669		27 141	15 1	112 49	275 1,874	14 87
		9	128	8	3			774		168	16	161	2,149	101

STATEMENT NO. 8.—Bureau of Weights and Measures—Table showing work accomplished and fortnightly

Towns.	Scales.									Weights.						
	Counter.			Spring.			Platform.			Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.			
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.					Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.
San Lorenzo:																
Insular inspection.....	51	.....	5	2	.....	.....	25	3	1	418	.....	82	127
Municipal inspection..	51	.....	5	17	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	512	.....	4	33
Total.....	102	.....	10	19	.....	.....	29	3	1	930	.....	86	160
San Sebastian:																
Insular inspection.....	25	6	22	2	.....	.....	10	12	6	225	.....	113	229
Municipal inspection..	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	81	.....	4	32
Total.....	35	7	22	2	.....	.....	21	12	6	306	.....	117	261
San Juan:																
Insular inspection.....	636	104	31	434	31	34	290	1	93	15	9,281	1,069	1,072			
Municipal inspection..	304	22	1	499	16	11	34	7	1	4,324	.....	206	93		
Total.....	940	126	32	933	47	45	324	1	100	16	13,605	1,275	1,165			
Santa Isabel:																
Insular inspection.....	20	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	201	.....	51	.....		
Municipal inspection..	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	27	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	264	.....	51	.....		
Toa Alta: Insular inspection.....	57	1	2	9	1	3	9	3	2	313	.....	22	249		
Toa Baja:																
Insular inspection.....	23	.....	.....	4	.....	1	9	2	.....	210	.....	2	76
Municipal inspection..	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	7	28
Total.....	27	.....	.....	5	.....	1	9	2	.....	268	.....	9	104
Trujillo Alto: Insular inspection.....	31	1	1	15	.....	2	6	1	1	284	.....	38	26	
Utua:																
Insular inspection.....	65	2	11	2	.....	.....	22	22	8	429	.....	243	170
Municipal inspection..	68	5	3	5	.....	.....	42	13	8	796	42	102	278	
Total.....	133	5	5	13	7	64	13	30	8	1,225	42	345	448		
Vega Alta: Insular inspection.....	18	2	.....	5	.....	.....	8	2	.....	282	.....	5	25
Vega Baja: Insular inspection.....	42	2	4	15	.....	.....	33	4	.....	571	.....	33	55
Vieques:																
Insular inspection.....	67	.....	5	28	.....	1	47	4	7	838	.....	11	125
Municipal inspection..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	5
Total.....	69	.....	5	28	.....	5	50	4	7	863	.....	11	130
Yabucoa:																
Insular inspection.....	46	3	1	8	.....	.....	24	2	1	337	.....	127	106
Municipal inspection..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total.....	46	3	2	8	.....	.....	24	2	1	337	.....	127	114
Yauco:																
Insular inspection.....	42	.....	1	4	.....	1	28	8	.....	499	.....	105	73
Municipal inspection..	61	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	621	.....	.....	7
Total.....	103	.....	1	6	.....	1	45	8	.....	1,020	.....	105	80
Total packages re-weighed by insular police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	7,508	54	386	546	2,789	11	97	165	2,601	57	678	154	79,856	361	9,180	9,015

in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, according to daily reports—Continued.

Measures.						Miscellaneous.				Total.				Packages.			
Linear.				Liquid.			Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.
Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.												Condemned and confiscated.
5 95	2	4	7	15 89	.....	8 17	15	.....	.....	.....	531 768	.....	87 4	145 62	19 76	30 438	1
100	2	11	.....	104	.....	25	15	.....	.....	.....	1,299	.....	91	207	95	468	1
1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	27	29	44	185	.....	295	.....	177	469	40	53	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	5	.....	144	.....	5	37	272	1,145	176
1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	27	71	44	190	.....	439	.....	182	506	312	1,198	194
1,908 2,328	4 304	50 12	1,717 304	21 1	78 2	4,935 395	369	92	19,201 8,248	1	1,691 556	1,372 165	921	2,346 26	304	.....	.....
4,236	308	62	2,081	22	80	5,330	369	137	27,449	1	2,247	1,537	921	2,372	304	.....	.....
7 1	.....	1	25 7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	266 81	.....	51	8	.....	21	1,404	22	.....
8	.....	1	32	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	347	.....	51	8	21	1,404	22	.....	.....
9	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	28	256	12	22	15	.....	.....
20 2	.....	3	68 9	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	334 74	.....	4 7	97 28	3 76	19 21	.....	10	.....
22	.....	3	77	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	408	.....	11	125	79	40	10	.....	.....
14	.....	13	82	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	432	.....	40	69	55	45	3	.....	.....
12 30	.....	5	47	6	28	.....	.....	14	577 1,496	.....	273 60	236 280	134 1,360	126 2,188	18	179	.....
42	6	5	47	6	28	555	.....	14	2,073	60	392	516	1,494	2,314	197	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	61	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	9	35	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	4	37	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	718	.....	39	71	12	25	1	.....	.....
56	.....	2	195	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,231 30	.....	15	141 9	.....	59	24	.....	.....
56	.....	2	195	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,261	.....	15	150	59	24	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	7	84	.....	1 4	.....	.....	.....	516	.....	132	116 13	.....	29 912	314	.....	.....
17	.....	7	84	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	516	.....	132	129	912	1,665	314	.....	.....
8 59	.....	10	154 558	.....	14	137 201	.....	.....	872 1,519	.....	113	89 17	45 158	200 1,792	3	.....	.....
67	.....	10	712	.....	14	338	.....	.....	2,391	.....	113	106	203	1,992	23	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,386	18,024	559	.....
7,794	50	368	716	19,617	25	289	2,190	13,710	507	1,557	133,875	568	11,515	43,143	35,147	106,808	5,783

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR, AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
San Juan, September 1, 1916.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," and the provisions of section 2 of the act of Congress amendatory thereof, approved July 15, 1909, and the designation of the President as therein provided, I have the honor to submit my annual report on the operations of the department of the auditor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, with comments thereon.

SYSTEM OF AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

The system of auditing and accounting now in successful operation was installed under my supervision July 1, 1911, and has since remained in force, although changes have been made in the original system by eliminating unnecessary work and making additions, wherever in keeping with the best systems of up-to-date accounting practice, thus giving to The People of Porto Rico at the present time a system of accounting that is in most cases far in advance of accounting systems of the several States of the Union. The system is not only accurate in results, but is devoid of the many cumbersome details that cause delay in the payment of accounts; and the best evidence as to results achieved is that prior to the new system going into effect the Government received many complaints from its patrons on account of the delay of the payment of their bills, which I am happy to say at the present time has been eliminated.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS ATTACHED TO THIS REPORT.

Following the example set last year, his excellency the governor again this year addressed a letter of instructions to the various department heads under date of June 19, 1916, advising them to confer with the auditor and select the tables to be consolidated into this report. Many of the exhibits appearing in last year's report have been dropped, because the information furnished by them has been either incorporated in other exhibits or is not necessary as supporting data. Of the exhibits in this report, the following have been prepared by the respective departments or offices:

Auditor of Porto Rico: From No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; Nos. 11, 12, and 13; No. 22 (the disbursements part); Nos. 24, 25, and 26; No. 27 (the disbursements part); No. 28 (the disbursements part); No. 29.

Treasury department: Nos. 6 to 9, inclusive; Nos. 14, 19, 19-A, 19-B, 20-A, 20, 21, 22 (the receipts side), 23, 27 (the receipts side), and No. 28 (the receipts side).

University of Porto Rico: Nos. 15 to 18, inclusive.

Department of the interior: No. 10, and Nos. 30 to 35, inclusive.

Irrigation service of Porto Rico: Nos. 36, 37, and 38.

ESTIMATED CASH INCOME, APPROPRIATION ASSETS, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1916-17.

[Exhibit No. 29, Consolidated Financial Exhibits.]

In the last report of the auditor, this exhibit was published under Exhibit No. 32. Taking into consideration all the estimated revenues of the insular government during the next fiscal year, as per the estimate made by the treasurer, plus all the other probable income during the year, such as repayments of loans and cash balance on hand at the present date, we have a total of \$4,748,164.15 as assets for the year. Against this we have appropriations outstanding of \$5,309,072.59, which leaves us an estimated deficit as of June 30, 1917, of \$560,908.44.

Past experience has demonstrated that such estimate may be increased or decreased in accordance with the changed conditions; as for instance, if our income is increased our estimated deficit will be proportionally decreased. Again, if the amounts appropriated are not all spent during the coming fiscal year, the deficit as of June 30, 1917

will be also decreased by considering part of the unexpended balances as lapses for the following year. We are safe in estimating that of the \$4,230,648 appropriated for the fiscal year 1916-17, at least \$100,000 will be allowed to lapse unexpended at the expiration of the two years' period on June 30, 1919, so that the deficit as of June 30, 1917, would thus be reduced to \$460,908.44.

COMMENTS ON INCREASES AND DECREASES IN EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT, AS SHOWN BY EXHIBIT NO. 5, CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

SALARIES.

No attempt was made at a general reduction of salaries during the fiscal year below the standards set in the previous year, because it was thought that this class of expenditures had been reduced to a level which was considered as the minimum consistent with an efficient organization. Notwithstanding the above, some reductions were accomplished in some instances while in others the opposite was thought to be necessary and advisable. The total net decrease accomplished during the year in all departments was \$57,330.67. The principal reductions effected were:

Treasury department, \$18,159.54, most of which is due to the suppression of some 15 offices of collectors of internal revenue throughout the island and the consolidation of the bureau of the paymaster with the bureau of accounts, also the suppression of the three positions of traveling inspector, one in the bureau of municipal finance and two in the bureau of accounts. The work which was formerly done by these three inspectors is now performed by the division of audits and examinations of the auditor's office.

In the office of the auditor, a decrease in salaries of \$5,332.33 was effected by the consolidations of the divisions of internal revenues and of receipts with the division of general accounts.

Department of education, \$18,861.17, of which sum \$6,465.05 pertains to the Commissioner's Office proper through the consolidation of the divisions of records and of property and accounts into one division under the title of accounts and records. The other reduction of \$12,396.12 was accomplished in the appropriation "Salaries, common schools," by the suppression of some 20 special teachers.

Department of the interior, \$6,764.70. This reduction is due to the suppression of several employees in the various divisions of the department and by smaller savings made in the salaries of the department.

Department of labor, charities and correction, \$7,447.51. The greater portion of these savings, \$4,554.46, was accomplished through the suppression of the district jail in the island of Vieques. The remainder consists mostly of small savings in the various institutions.

The decreases in salaries of the other departments and offices are of insignificant proportions.

OTHER EXPENSES.

Executive council: "Legislative printing," showing an increase of \$1,168.23, due to having paid during 1915-16 bills which were pending at June 30, 1915, when the books were closed for the previous fiscal period. "Franchise investigations" show a decrease of \$1,290.64, due to the suppression of the position of stenographer. "Other expenses" show a decrease of \$3,570.03, because the expenses for the year ending June 30, 1915, include certain expenses in connection with secondary railroads not included in the fiscal period under consideration.

House of delegates: "Legislative printing" shows an increase of \$324.07, which seems to be due to increased cost of printing. "Other expenses" show an increase of \$881.34, due to increased expenditures in the appropriations for incidentals, purchase of library supplies, and for use of telephone and telegraph during the legislative session.

Miscellaneous legislative: "Printing and publication of laws" shows an expenditure of \$561.31 and none last year. This is due to the fact that bills against this appropriation were left unpaid last year and paid during the fiscal year 1915-16.

Secretary's office: "Establishing and regulating a standard system of weights and measures" shows a decrease of \$318.45, which is explained by a decrease in the appropriation "Equipment of weights and measures" from \$1,450 to \$500.

Attorney general: An increase of \$1,937.07 in "Litigation fund" is explained by deposits made in the United States District Court, Supreme Court, and Circuit Court, in cases in which the insular government is a party.

Treasury department: "Other expenses" increase of \$2,492.92 is explained by the fact that in this heading is included \$3,112.84 paid to internal-revenue stamp agents in those towns where the office of collector had been discontinued.

Auditor: "Traveling expenses," increase of \$1,447.86, due to increased traveling done during the year because of the increased amount of work demanded of the examiners throughout the island in taking over duties formerly performed by the treasurer's office.

Department of education: "Textbooks, school supplies, and equipment," decrease of \$27,047.87. This decrease is due to the provision in the appropriation act for 1915-16 (Laws of 1915, p. 88), requiring all high-school and university students to supply their own textbooks and supplies.

Public schools: "Other expenses" show a decrease of \$4,810.36, owing to a decrease in appropriations.

"Scholarships" show a decrease of \$3,780 because of discontinuance of the appropriation.

"Instruction and training of young men from Porto Rico in the United States," decrease of \$3,500, due to decreased appropriation.

"University of Porto Rico" shows a decrease of \$34,791.74, due to decrease in appropriation from \$75,000 to \$35,000.

Insular police: "Care of animals" shows an increase of \$4,500.13, due to increase in the appropriation for the purpose. "Other expenses" show a decrease of \$9,621.15. This is due to the fact that in the year 1914-15, \$11,774.53, as expenses of elections, were charged therein, which expense is not included in the expenses for 1915-16. "Transportation" shows a decrease of \$2,501.12, due to reduced appropriation from \$12,000 to \$8,000; also more horses have been available for this purpose during the present fiscal year.

Department of the interior: "Other expenses" show an increase of \$5,767.89, due to increased appropriation for various expenses in the division of public lands, which appropriation did not exist in 1914-15. "Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges" shows an increase of \$6,550.54, due to the fact that \$5,289.86 of expenditures were left unpaid as of June 30, 1915, and paid during 1915-16. "Survey for project to connect private railroads in territory served by insular road No. 3" shows an increase of \$980.25 because there was no such expense last year. The other changes in the interior department are of small importance.

Labor, charities, and correction: The expenses for the various institutions of this department apparently show many increases. Such, however, is not the case, as the final net increase in the whole department is only \$6,192.52. The numerous apparent increases are caused by a greater subdivision of appropriations into subheads which were not in existence in the previous fiscal year. The net increase above mentioned is explained by the increase in the appropriation for food in the various institutions, due to increased cost of foodstuffs.

Sanitation service: "Administration expenses" and "Field force expenses" show a decrease of \$23,961.18 and \$46,490.44, respectively, due to a decrease in the appropriations for the entire service. "Control and suppression of epidemics" shows an increase of \$20,726.80, which is explained by the visit to the island of an epidemic of smallpox, which has caused expenses in the neighborhood of \$18,000 included under this heading. The increase in "Miscellaneous expenses" is explained by the expenditure of \$9,175.09 from the appropriation "Mosquito extermination," which expense was not included in the expenditures for the previous fiscal year.

General miscellaneous: "Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor," decrease of \$2,137.90. Since this appropriation is for the purpose of covering any unforeseen expenses not otherwise appropriated for no comment is necessary. "Insular fair," decrease of \$1,906.17. No expense has been incurred during the year, as the law providing for the insular fair has been repealed. Boards of pharmacy, medical and dental examiners: The changes in these expenses are of small significance and need no explanation. "Irrigation investigation commission" shows a decrease of \$3,665.12, because the commission did not perform any work during the year which required the expenditure of money. "Uncinariasis in Porto Rico" shows an increase of \$1,297.02, due to no expense being incurred for this purpose last year. The decrease in "Tuberculosis sanitariums" is explained by the increase in "Sundry pensions and reliefs" where the former expenses has been included this year. The decrease in "Expenses of elections in Porto Rico" is explained by the fact that this was not an election year, and consequently the expenses for that purpose were small. The other increases and decreases are of minor importance and need no explanation.

Judiciary: "United States District Court" shows an increase in all its appropriations, due to the fact that deficiency appropriations were made to practically every one of the appropriations during the legislative session of 1916.

Insular courts: "Publication of the decisions of the supreme court" shows an increase of \$3,795.28, due to bills of the previous year being paid during the current year. "District courts" show a decrease in most expenses, due to reduced appropria-

tions during the current year. "Municipal courts" show a decrease of \$7,170 in "Rent of courthouses," due to the passage of a law last year requiring the various municipalities to furnish quarters for the different municipal courts throughout the island. The other decreases in the judiciary are the result of decreased appropriations and small savings accomplished during the year. The increases other than those mentioned are of small significance.

DIVISION OF GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

Among other important changes made in the accounting records, there was one effected in the register of warrants, greatly facilitating the checking of figures in the auditor's annual report. There was also instituted a trial balance book taking up the different appropriations and showing the total expenditures by departments and subdivisions, month by month, which was proved out with the appropriation ledger, thereby giving a control on the total charges for the month in the expense ledger. This proved to be of wonderful advantage to us when it came to making up the annual report, due to the fact that it gave us a control account on each department instead of a control on the appropriations as a whole, as previously conducted. The one change in this ledger alone saved our division at least five days in making up the annual report. Another change made in the division during the year was in the method in which auditor's bills were handled in the division. Previously it had been the custom to make up the bills at the beginning of the month and send them out, irrespective of whether they were due on that date or some later date. As this caused considerable annoyance to the parties against whom the bills were made out, a change was made so that all bills falling due in any given month were made out early in the month and placed in a file for that purpose, and as the bills fell due they would be dated and sent to the Treasurer for collection. In this way a systematic method was established from which good results have been obtained, no one receiving a bill in advance of the date on which it is due.

Act No. 43 of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 13, 1916, amended the excise tax law and went into effect immediately. This act did not give the treasurer ample time for the printing of new stamps to take the place of the old ones made void by said act and caused great inconvenience, not only to the treasurer but to this office, in getting the old stamps redeemed and the new stamps promptly and properly placed in the hands of the collectors of internal revenue. Special attention was devoted to this matter in order that the exchange of old stamps for the new ones could be effected with the least amount of confusion. In some instances the manufacturers when they went to exchange the old stamps for the new ones made up the difference in price by paying cash, while in some other instances when the manufacturers went to buy stamps of the new issue they would pay cash for most of them and also pay a small balance in stamps of the old denominations. This gave to the old stamps a cash value which the collectors were bound to accept, thus using the old stamps as a means of exchange in the transaction, necessitating considerable effort on the part of this division in order to keep the accounts of the collectors in balance.

Due to the asset and liability system of accounting carried on in this division, it has been necessary to set up every month the depreciation of property belonging to the insular government. Since to arrive at the proper rate of depreciation of all unexpendable government property is rather a difficult task, it was believed at that time that a rate of 2 per cent per month for miscellaneous properties under the heading "Furniture and equipment" was a fair rate of depreciation, as it was thought that this kind of property was somewhat overvalued on the original inventory. Beginning with the month of July, 1916, the rate of depreciation will be reduced to 1 per cent per month, as it is considered that the inventory of June 30, 1916, represents a fair value of the property now held by the insular government.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENTS AND CLAIMS.

There have been no particular changes in the methods of handling the work of this division, which has been conducted with its usual dispatch, special pains being taken to see that all claims forwarded to the auditor's office are promptly audited and paid, for it is to be taken into consideration that any delays in this division would have the greatest tendency to reflect criticism on this office as a whole, and the lack of such criticism is the best proof that can be offered as to the manner in which the division has been conducted.

DIVISION OF AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS.

During the fiscal year just passed this division examined 43 of the 74 municipalities of the island. Among those examinations are San Juan, Ponce, Arecibo, Humacao, Aguadilla, and many other important municipalities. The offices of collectors of internal revenue (52) and of internal-revenue stamp agents (15) were examined twice during the fiscal year, besides making many special examinations and transfers of these offices. The examination of the offices of the secretaries and marshals of the insular courts, as well as the examination of all the other government offices usually examined by this division, have been kept up to date.

The examination of the accounts of the municipalities have disclosed many interesting aspects of the municipal accounting, which have been inserted in the respective reports. Only one serious irregularity was disclosed in the offices of internal-revenue collectors which caused the apprehension of the collector, who finally pleaded guilty before the corresponding court and was sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary.

I can not refrain from stating here the commendable attitude of the examiners of this division during the year under review; to their loyalty, devotion to work, and efficiency is due whatever success the division may have attained during this period, and it is with great pleasure that I make this statement.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.

Eighty-one accountable property clerks rendered reports directly to this office during the entire fiscal year. One account, that of the insular fair board, has been discontinued, and a new one, that of the workman's relief commission, set up on our records. The plan of centralization of property records in this office having given good results, measures are now being taken to have all institutions pertaining to the department of labor, charities, and correction render property returns directly to this office instead of to the central office, as at present.

When it is taken into consideration that this division was not created until July 1, 1911, the wisdom of its organization is best exemplified by the value of unexpendable property now standing charged on our books as of June 30, 1916, which aggregates \$1,606,859.77. This amount does not agree with that shown on the asset side of Exhibit No. 1 under the heading of "Furniture and equipment" by \$349,515.14, because of the fact that the figure on Exhibit No. 1 does not include \$128,598.26 carried by the University of Porto Rico on its own balance sheet (see Exhibit No. 15); \$179,507.08 carried by the irrigation service on their own balance sheet (see Exhibit No. 36); \$22,444.91, which is carried by the bureau of insular telegraph; \$1,461.32, carried by the San Juan Harbor board; \$37,217.66, carried by the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, and the balance is due to property taken up which has not been paid as yet.

The system of accounting does not differ materially from that described in my last annual report, the methods prescribed in regulations published to take effect July 1, 1915, having proved satisfactory.

At the present date 80 of the 81 property returns due June 30, 1916, have been received. Of this number, 78 have been checked, corrected, and returned. Six of the above are double accounts; that is to say, two returns are rendered, one for articles and the other for books. It will be noted that this is a better showing than was made last year, when upon writing the annual report only 18 of the original 29 accounts had been checked. The main reason for this improvement is the rule of retaining a property clerk's salary until property account has been received. This has had the desired effect of causing the prompt rendition of accounts.

No notable change in the personnel of this office has taken place during the year.

It is with great pleasure that I testify to the able and efficient support extended to me by the assistant auditor, the chiefs of division, and by all the employees of this office, to all of whom my sincere gratitude is hereby tendered.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. BONNER,
Auditor of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT No. 1.—*Statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1916.*

Current assets:			
Cash in banks (see Exhibit No. 21).....	\$1,662,905.09		
Remittances in transit (see Exhibit No. 21).....	279,281.20		
Municipal and school-board bonds owned ¹ (see Exhibit No. 9).....	1,475,500.00		
Bond redemption fund—			
Cash in banks (included in "Cash in banks" above)	\$717,988.68		
Taxes paid under protest.....	1,329.62		
Taxes uncollected.....	2,791.70		
		722,110.00	
Accounts receivable.....	86,077.51		
Less reserve for departmental accounts payable to bureau of supplies.....	33,509.62		
		52,567.89	
Material and supplies.....		108,407.25	
Delinquent taxes, fiscal years 1901-2 to 1915-16, inclusive (see Exhibit No. 19).....		35,402.20	
Deficit of irrigation service from operation under provision of "Temporary irrigation districts".....		18,744.55	
			\$4,354,918.18
Deferred assets:			
Loans to municipalities (see Exhibit No. 6).....	\$181,957.35		
Less reserve for municipal loan account.....	1,500.00		
		180,457.35	
Loans to school boards (see Exhibit No. 7).....		45,699.97	
School-building construction (see Exhibit No. 8).....		39,673.93	
			265,831.25
Invested assets:			
Road and bridge construction (see Exhibit No. 10).....		7,862,486.15	
Real estate (see Exhibit No. 11).....		5,525,208.99	
Public buildings (see Exhibit No. 12).....		1,842,046.53	
Irrigation works.....		4,832,729.25	
Harbor improvements.....		420,124.64	
Telegraph and telephone lines.....		130,701.95	
Furniture and equipment.....	\$1,257,344.63		
Less reserve for depreciation.....	580,238.41		
		677,106.22	
			21,290,453.73
Trust fund reserve account:			
Proceeds, public-improvement bonds, fund.....		111,895.16	
Irrigation fund.....		304,892.67	
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....		79,875.36	
San Juan Harbor fund.....		3,975.99	
Securities, refunding bonds, fund.....		960,500.00	
Securities, loan fund.....		401,000.00	
			1,862,139.18
Discount on bonds:			
Public-improvement bonds.....		38,050.76	
Refunding bonds.....		18,735.93	
			56,786.69
University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit No. 15).....			344,624.76
Total.....			28,174,753.79
Current liabilities:			
Audited vouchers.....		516,038.16	
Unclaimed wages.....		2,656.84	
Franchise deposits.....		598.62	
Bureau of supplies, accounts payable.....		8,194.96	
Notes payable.....		400,000.00	
			927,488.58
Deferred liabilities:			
Expenses accrued not paid.....		12,578.34	
Municipalities, tax account.....		44,458.00	
School boards, tax account.....		16,121.74	
Special deposits.....		5,516.88	
			78,674.96
Contingent liabilities:			
Cash bond deposits.....		3,675.00	
Taxes paid under protest.....		55,012.17	
			58,687.17
Trust fund liabilities (see Exhibit No. 13).....			2,916,031.36
Bonded debt (see Exhibit No. 14).....			8,480,000.00
Premium on bonds.....			34,620.25
Trustees, University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit No. 15).....			344,624.76
Excess of assets over liabilities (see Exhibit No. 2).....			15,334,626.71
Total.....			28,174,753.79

¹ Carried as cash by treasurer in accordance with act No. 120, approved July 26, 1913.

EXHIBIT No. 2.—Account of The People of Porto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1916.

Deficit for the year (see Exhibit No. 3).....	\$422,533.09
Net deficit, bureau of supplies, printing and transportation.....	60.55
Departmental accounts due bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, expenses undistributed.....	33,509.62
Reduction of real estate.....	86,559.76
Reduction of inventory of miscellaneous property.....	5,200.85
Amortization of premium on San Juan Harbor improvement bonds.....	112.66
Public schools donated by the department of education.....	23,887.71
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	15,334,626.71
Total.....	15,906,493.95
Surplus as of July 1, 1915.....	15,089,268.38
Net surplus, insular police uniform.....	74.97
Insular bond redemption.....	741,610.00
Sale of insular government property.....	13,538.98
Sundry adjustments.....	62,001.62
Total.....	15,906,493.95

EXHIBIT No. 3.—Income account for the year ending June 30, 1916.

Insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 4).....	\$3,744,091.26
Insular expenses (see Exhibit No. 5):	
Current-year expenses.....	\$3,681,587.13
Depreciation of furniture and equipment, current year.....	295,078.33
	3,976,665.46
Deficit for current year.....	232,574.20
Addition to deficit:	
Interest on \$550,000 of 4 per cent road improvement bonds, first issue,	
Interest for year ending June 30, 1916, including premium.....	20,706.59
Interest on \$125,000 of 4 per cent road improvement bonds, second issue,	
Interest for year ending June 30, 1916, less amortization.....	16,985.80
Interest on \$955,000 of 4 per cent refunding bonds, plus amortization.....	34,458.61
Interest on \$1,000,000 of 4 per cent public improvement bonds, plus amortization.....	40,993.92
Interest on loans.....	16,876.67
Expenses of previous year charged out in current year.....	34,939.05
Transfer to workman's relief fund, trust fund.....	25,000.00
Insular revenues of previous years: Industrial and commercial licenses.....	1.25
	189,961.89
Net deficit.....	422,536.09

EXHIBIT No. 4.—Comparative statement of accrued insular revenues for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1915.

[Not to be confused with cash receipts, Exhibits No. 22 and No. 27.]

Source.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1916	1915		
Customs.....	\$295,500.00	\$350,753.16		\$55,253.16
Excise taxes.....	2,588,834.93	2,593,145.94		4,311.01
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	181,226.55	174,610.44	\$6,616.11	
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	108,096.67	108,495.63		398.96
Registration of documents.....	88,574.20	76,406.90	12,167.30	
Inheritance taxes.....	17,390.52	33,431.65		16,041.13
Insurance premium taxes.....	21,501.63	22,618.74		1,117.11
Royalties on franchises.....	12,265.31	6,014.94	6,250.37	
Court fines and fees.....	43,319.07	81,126.45		37,807.38
Harbor and dock fees.....	25,416.96	23,469.19	1,947.77	
Miscellaneous fees.....	2,394.56	3,250.00		855.44
Foreign corporation license fees.....	4,100.00	3,900.00	200.00	
Rent of property.....	12,762.19	9,203.95	3,558.24	
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	71,714.73	74,046.47		2,331.74
Interest on loan to irrigation service.....	1,600.02		1,600.02	
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	70,091.78	57,579.65	12,512.13	
Interest on bank deposits ¹	53,587.48	36,002.18	17,585.30	
Canons on mines.....	792.86	792.86		
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	1.25	940.53		939.28
Income tax.....	136,017.17	70,636.55	65,380.62	
Miscellaneous.....	8,903.38	1,484.68	7,418.70	
	3,744,091.26	3,727,909.91	16,381.35	

¹ Does not include interest on irrigation fund.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1915.

[Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 24.]

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1916	1915		
LEGISLATIVE.				
Executive Council:				
Salaries.....	\$26,871.85	\$26,064.96	\$806.89	.....
Legislative printing.....	1,322.23	154.00	1,168.23	.....
Franchise investigations.....	2,988.80	4,279.44	.....	\$1,290.64
Other expenses.....	1,098.44	4,668.47	.....	3,570.03
Total, Executive Council.....	32,281.32	35,166.87	.....	2,885.55
House of delegates:				
Salaries.....	27,979.75	26,305.59	1,674.16	.....
Legislative printing.....	2,107.83	1,783.76	324.07	.....
Mileage of members.....	414.50	414.50	.....	.....
Other expenses.....	2,087.42	1,206.08	881.34	.....
Total, house of delegates.....	32,589.50	29,709.93	2,879.57	.....
Miscellaneous legislative:				
Printing and publication of laws.....	561.32	.....	561.32	.....
Total, legislative.....	65,432.14	64,876.80	555.34	.....
EXECUTIVE.				
Governor:				
Salaries.....	14,754.44	12,559.99	2,194.45	.....
Expenses executive mansion.....	10,464.60	10,736.85	.....	272.25
Special-service fund.....	2,000.00	1,675.00	325.00	.....
Other expenses.....	1,619.34	1,984.97	.....	335.63
Total governor.....	28,868.38	26,956.81	1,911.57	.....
Secretary:				
Salaries.....	29,210.50	27,491.17	1,719.33	.....
Establishing and regulating a standard system of weights and measures.....	16,994.67	17,813.12	.....	818.45
Other expenses.....	1,168.49	1,455.05	.....	286.56
Total, secretary.....	47,373.66	46,759.34	614.32	.....
Attorney general:				
Salaries.....	29,676.49	31,581.66	.....	1,905.17
Litigation fund.....	2,042.60	105.53	1,937.07	.....
Traveling expenses.....	605.50	630.06	.....	24.56
Other expenses.....	2,055.80	1,616.20	439.60	.....
Total, attorney general.....	34,380.39	33,933.45	446.94	.....
Treasurer:				
Salaries.....	167,619.80	185,779.34	.....	18,159.54
Traveling expenses.....	22,793.30	22,261.61	528.69	.....
Rent of collector's offices.....	.....	340.00	.....	340.00
Postage and express.....	3,284.20	3,789.69	.....	505.49
Other expenses.....	15,333.56	12,840.64	2,492.92	.....
Total, treasurer.....	209,030.86	225,014.28	.....	15,983.42
Auditor:				
Salaries.....	52,807.33	58,139.66	.....	5,332.33
Traveling expenses.....	2,980.24	1,532.38	1,447.86	.....
Other expenses.....	2,205.15	1,612.29	592.86	.....
Total, auditor.....	57,992.72	61,284.33	.....	3,291.61
Civil-service commission:				
Salaries.....	6,034.00	6,846.56	.....	812.56
Other expenses.....	372.70	514.62	.....	171.92
Total, civil-service commission.....	6,406.70	7,391.18	.....	984.48
Department of education:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries.....	34,336.78	40,801.83	.....	6,465.05
Other expenses.....	8,360.25	11,239.78	.....	2,879.53

¹ Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation not included, as it is self-supporting, and the deficit for the year is shown in Exhibit No. 2.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1915—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1916	1915		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of education—continued.				
Public schools—				
Salaries, common schools.....	\$1,065,242.96	\$1,077,639.08	.....	\$12,396.12
Textbooks, school supplies, and equipment.....	6,103.40	33,151.27	.....	27,047.87
Other expenses.....	5,126.30	9,936.66	.....	4,810.36
Salaries, high schools.....	54,920.88	53,613.75	\$1,307.13	.....
Other expenses.....	3,250.15	4,351.38	.....	1,101.23
Extension and development of common and industrial schools.....	3,662.71	1,677.99	1,984.72	.....
Scholarships.....	.....	3,780.00	.....	3,780.00
Instruction and training of young men from Porto Rico in the United States.....	3,500.00	7,000.00	.....	3,500.00
Technical education of Porto Rican students in the United States.....	2,933.33	3,745.83	.....	812.50
Education of young Porto Rican women in the United States.....	1,180.55	2,000.00	.....	819.45
University of Porto Rico.....	35,063.89	69,855.63	.....	34,791.74
Total, department of education.....	1,223,681.20	1,318,793.20	.....	95,112.00
Insular police:				
Salaries.....	373,056.67	375,301.43	.....	2,244.76
Rent of quarters.....	11,611.32	11,499.70	111.62	.....
Water and lighting.....	3,762.13	3,771.77	.....	9.64
Care of animals.....	6,805.05	2,304.92	4,500.13	.....
Secret and confidential service.....	1,000.00	850.00	150.00	.....
Transportation.....	4,895.22	7,396.34	.....	2,501.12
Other expenses.....	10,840.30	20,461.45	.....	9,621.15
Total, insular police.....	411,970.69	421,585.61	.....	9,614.92
Department of the interior:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries.....	66,092.64	72,857.34	.....	6,764.70
Other expenses.....	16,263.97	10,496.08	5,767.89	.....
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	293,240.26	286,689.72	6,550.54	.....
Maintenance and repair of public buildings—				
Care of buildings.....	17,495.11	18,537.87	.....	1,042.76
Water and lighting.....	2,031.85	2,554.81	.....	522.96
Maintenance and repair of harbor improvements.....	133.12	44.34	88.78	.....
Miscellaneous—				
Deviating the course of river at Arroyo. Compensation to Porto Rico General Telephone Co., account percentage on tolls.....	448.85	85.74	.....	85.74
Maintenance of engines for artesian well at Quebradillas.....	571.15	496.56	74.59	.....
Construction of artesian well at Isabela.....	32.33	336.56	.....	304.23
Survey for project to connect private railroads in territory served by insular road No. 3.....	980.25	.....	980.25	.....
Total, department of the interior.....	1,397,289.53	392,099.02	5,190.51	.....
Bureau of insular telegraph:				
Salaries.....	56,435.13	54,638.28	1,796.85	.....
Maintenance and repairs.....	357.68	958.27	.....	600.59
Other expenses.....	10,272.69	12,665.77	.....	1,938.08
Total, bureau of insular telegraph.....	67,520.50	68,262.32	.....	741.82
Department of labor, charities, and correction:				
Office of labor, charities, and correction—				
Salaries.....	39,030.84	39,766.46	.....	735.62
Traveling expenses.....	295.95	230.92	65.03	.....
Transportation of prisoners.....	413.89	575.33	.....	161.44
Lighting.....	281.54	151.94	129.60	.....
Stationery and printing.....	1,350.08	783.48	566.60	.....
Bureau of labor, except salaries.....	3,919.52	5,210.76	.....	1,291.24
Other expenses.....	601.62	352.55	249.07	.....
Total, office of labor, charities, and correction.....	45,893.44	47,071.44	.....	1,178.00

¹ Total does not include special construction work for municipalities and school boards, expenditures from which appropriation are reimbursable and included in accounts receivable, Exhibit No. 1.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1915—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1916	1915		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of labor, etc.—Continued.				
Charitable institutions—				
Blind asylum—				
Salaries.....	\$7,923.00	\$7,928.00		\$5.00
Subsistence.....	6,122.33	5,596.34	\$525.99	
Clothing and bedding.....	1,073.88	2,226.21		1,152.33
Water and lighting.....	415.45	373.40	42.05	
Transportation of patients.....	286.17	151.70	134.47	
Medical supplies.....	533.94		533.94	
Fuel.....	537.70		537.70	
Incidentals.....	581.71		581.71	
Total, blind asylum.....	17,474.18	16,275.65	1,198.53	
Insane asylum—				
Salaries.....	17,593.27	17,561.22	32.05	
Subsistence.....	20,062.59	21,535.45		1,472.86
Clothing and bedding.....		1,093.97		1,093.97
Fuel, water, and light.....	2,948.82	2,861.24	87.58	
Medicines and supplies.....	2,267.94	1,222.56	1,045.38	
Transportation of patients.....	107.65	269.70		162.05
Incidentals.....	2,385.25	184.11	2,201.14	
Total, insane asylum.....	45,365.52	44,728.25	637.27	
Girls' charity school—				
Salaries.....	11,213.00	11,315.00		102.00
Subsistence.....	11,041.07	11,100.56		59.49
Clothing and bedding.....	1,733.28	3,549.35		1,816.07
Water and lighting.....	1,174.40	1,072.17	102.23	
Textbooks and school supplies.....	250.67		250.67	
Medicines.....	306.11		306.11	
Fuel.....	1,146.71		1,146.71	
Incidentals.....	774.86		774.86	
Total, girls' charity school.....	27,640.10	27,037.08	603.02	
Boys' charity school—				
Salaries.....	21,028.70	22,096.34		1,067.64
Subsistence.....	15,927.30	15,951.53		24.23
Clothing and bedding.....	3,792.40	7,870.40		4,078.00
Equipment.....	1,530.20	1,179.73	350.47	
Water.....	675.32	709.48		34.16
Lighting.....	632.34	732.57		100.23
Textbooks and school supplies.....	187.62		187.62	
Medicines.....	392.03		392.03	
Fuel.....	845.16		845.16	
Incidentals.....	1,630.20		1,630.20	
Total, boys' charity school.....	46,641.27	48,540.05		1,898.78
Total, charitable institutions.....	137,121.07	136,581.03	540.04	
Penal institutions—				
Reform school—				
Salaries.....	13,118.94	12,564.65	554.29	
Subsistence.....	5,617.22	5,222.47	394.75	
Equipment.....	411.04	901.14		490.10
Clothing and bedding.....		2,484.47		2,484.47
Transportation and care of animals.....	399.10	787.10		388.00
Lighting and water.....	841.08	560.17	280.91	
Telegraph and telephone service.....	62.10		62.10	
Postage and freight.....	41.00		41.00	
Incidentals.....	2,916.56		2,916.56	
Total, reform school.....	23,407.04	22,520.00	887.04	
Penitentiary—				
Salaries.....	18,226.49	18,904.84		678.35
Food for prisoners.....	23,665.67	18,916.13	4,749.54	
Clothing.....	6,038.90	4,924.84	1,114.06	
Saving fund.....	2,561.89	2,826.35		264.46
Water.....	1,052.76	838.88	213.88	
Lighting.....	1,576.90	1,811.86		234.96
Other expenses.....	4,505.48	4,026.39	479.09	
Total, penitentiary.....	57,628.09	52,249.29	5,378.80	

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1915—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1916	1915		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of labor, etc.—Continued.				
Penal institutions—Continued.				
San Juan and Arecibo district jails—				
Salaries.....	\$12,280.34	\$12,529.39		\$249.05
Food for prisoners.....	17,587.77	15,234.04	\$2,353.73	
Lighting and water.....	1,181.34	1,198.17		16.83
Other expenses.....	1,525.82	1,416.65	109.17	
Total, San Juan and Arecibo district jails.....	32,575.27	30,378.25	2,197.02	
Ponce jail—				
Salaries.....	6,498.34	6,367.59	130.75	
Food for prisoners.....	7,701.63	6,657.70	1,043.93	
Lighting and water.....	643.37	572.26	71.11	
Other expenses.....	472.17	400.13	63.04	
Total, Ponce jail.....	15,315.51	14,006.68	1,308.83	
Mayaguez jail—				
Salaries.....	6,310.40	6,319.45		9.05
Food for prisoners.....	5,749.12	5,033.96	715.16	
Lighting and water.....	500.63	508.29		7.66
Other expenses.....	681.71	749.31		67.60
Total, Mayaguez jail.....	13,241.86	12,611.01	630.85	
Humacao jail:				
Salaries.....	6,129.33	6,127.00	2.33	
Food for prisoners.....	7,526.74	6,054.80	1,471.94	
Lighting and water.....	795.45	519.12	276.33	
Other expenses.....	1,072.30	790.67	281.63	
Total, Humacao jail.....	15,523.82	13,491.59	2,032.23	
Guayama jail:				
Salaries.....	5,229.66	5,276.00		46.34
Food for prisoners.....	3,814.13	4,164.57		350.44
Lighting and water.....	190.43	235.19		44.76
Other expenses.....	672.65	623.21	49.44	
Total, Guayama jail.....	9,906.87	10,298.97		392.10
Aguadilla jail:				
Salaries.....	4,714.40	4,658.94	55.46	
Food for prisoners.....	3,006.90	3,304.81		297.91
Rent of jail.....	720.00	660.00	60.00	
Lighting and water.....	65.28	32.61	32.67	
Other expenses.....	377.05	349.38	27.67	
Total, Aguadilla jail.....	8,883.63	9,005.74		122.11
Vieques jail:				
Salaries.....		4,554.46		4,554.46
Subsistence.....		1,001.82		1,001.82
Water and lighting.....		29.55		29.55
Other expenses.....		292.13		292.13
Total, Vieques jail.....		6,480.96		6,480.96
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....				
	13,807.61	12,417.03	1,390.58	
Total, penal institutions.....	190,289.70	183,459.52	6,830.18	
Total, department of labor, charities, and correction.....				
	373,304.21	367,111.69	6,192.52	

EXHIBIT No. 5.—*Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1916	1915		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Sanitation service:				
Administration expenses.....	\$64,461.76	\$58,422.94		\$23,961.18
Field force expenses.....	80,769.34	127,259.78		46,490.44
Control and suppression of epidemics.....	21,075.29	3,308.49	\$20,726.80	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	30,573.03	125,418.85	5,154.18	
Total, sanitation service.....	199,879.42	244,410.06		44,570.64
Insular library.....	8,093.74	8,232.82		139.08
Government of the island of Culebra.....	3,786.87	2,114.91	1,671.93	
Commercial and agricultural development.....	31,462.54	30,125.80	1,336.74	
General miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous expenditures, subject to the approval of the governor.....	4,902.41	7,010.31		2,137.90
Insular fair.....		1,906.17		1,906.17
Fees and expenses, board of medical examiners.....	1,190.98	1,015.53	145.45	
Fees and expenses, board of pharmacy.....	1,087.73	1,638.20		550.47
Fees and expenses, board of dental examiners.....	307.22	293.42	13.80	
Commission to investigate appropriations and expenditures of insular government.....	3,125.53	3,552.71		427.18
Premiums upon bonds of employees of insular government.....	2,730.21	3,179.72		449.51
Irrigation investigating commission.....	1.50	3,666.62		3,665.12
Expenses entertaining distinguished visitors to Porto Rico.....		85.45		85.45
Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico.....	9,564.12	11,770.56		2,206.44
Creation and maintenance of an institute of tropical medicine.....	3,247.92	2,716.78	531.14	
Publication in Spanish of the book Uncinariasis in Porto Rico.....	1,297.51	— .49	1,297.02	
Tuberculosis sanitariums.....		11,405.65		11,405.65
Representation of Porto Rico at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal.....	2,651.65	3,819.66		1,168.01
Board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories of the Union.....	544.45		544.45	
Sundry pensions and reliefs.....	25,876.67	16,528.12	9,348.55	
Refunding bond expense.....	326.05	720.55		394.50
Expenses of insular bonds for roads.....		739.70		739.70
Survey of the natural resources of Porto Rico and collection of exhibits in cooperation with the New York Academy of Science.....	4,305.83	4,999.98		694.15
Repatriation of Porto Ricans in Mexico.....		15.15		15.15
Expenses of election in Porto Rico.....	8,567.42	66,908.09		58,340.67
Total, general miscellaneous.....	69,727.20	142,032.86		72,305.66
Total executive.....	3,170,728.61	3,396,108.01		225,379.40
JUDICIAL.				
United States district court:				
Salaries.....	34,805.00	34,564.57	240.43	
Traveling expenses.....	2,080.11	1,240.94	839.17	
Fees and mileage of witnesses.....	1,473.66	576.58	897.08	
Fees and mileage of jurors.....	6,396.88	5,850.00	546.88	
Fees United States commissioners.....	217.80	66.25	151.55	
Other expenses.....	3,260.02	2,468.65	791.37	
Total, United States district court.....	48,233.47	44,766.99	3,466.48	

¹ The amount of \$39,906.68, shown in last year's report under "Miscellaneous expenses, sanitation service," has been reduced by segregating properly the following appropriations:

Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico.....	\$11,770.56
Creation and maintenance of an institute of tropical medicine.....	2,716.78
Publication in Spanish of the book Uncinariasis in Porto Rico.....	—

Total..... 14,487.83

being said appropriations carried under "General miscellaneous" expenses.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—*Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1916	1915		
JUDICIAL—continued.				
Insular courts:				
Supreme court—				
Salaries.....	\$45,047.08	\$47,028.34		\$1,981.26
Water and lighting.....	64.98	57.34	\$7.64	
Fees of witnesses.....		2.60		2.60
Publications of the decisions of the supreme court.....	12,228.28	8,433.00	3,795.28	
Other expenses.....	900.28	982.47		82.19
Total, supreme court.....	58,240.62	56,503.75	1,736.87	
District courts—				
Salaries.....	121,483.00	128,920.71		7,437.71
Water and lighting.....	425.31	354.35	70.96	
Rent of courthouses.....	1,580.00	2,080.00		500.00
Traveling expenses.....	2,306.73	2,228.51	78.22	
Care of horses.....	1,312.90	2,590.08		1,277.18
Autopsies.....	1,050.00	1,325.00		275.00
Fees of witnesses.....	18,314.13	19,955.50		1,641.37
Fees of jurors.....	22,176.32	24,296.89		2,120.57
Fees of witnesses and jurors in cases of lunacy.....	27.00	1,439.50		1,412.50
Other expenses.....	4,967.15	4,552.96	414.19	
Total, district courts.....	173,642.54	187,743.50		14,100.96
Municipal courts—				
Salaries.....	99,108.34	99,636.67		528.33
Rent of courthouses.....		7,170.00		7,170.00
Traveling expenses.....	4,913.56	5,008.23		94.67
Care of horses.....	3,345.60	3,345.60		
Fees of witnesses.....	1,731.96	2,261.96		530.00
Other expenses.....	3,650.62	3,329.68	320.94	
Total, municipal courts.....	112,750.08	120,752.14		8,002.06
Total, insular courts.....	344,633.24	364,999.39		20,366.15
Registrars of property:				
Salaries.....	47,321.67	47,287.30	34.37	
Rent of offices.....	3,036.17	3,060.00		23.83
Other expenses.....	2,201.83	2,012.34	189.49	
Total, registrars of property.....	52,559.67	52,359.64	200.03	
Total judicial.....	445,426.38	462,126.02		16,699.64

RECAPITULATION.

Legislative.....	\$65,432.14	\$64,876.80	\$555.34	
Executive.....	3,170,728.61	3,396,108.01		\$225,379.40
Judicial.....	445,426.38	462,126.02		16,699.64
Total.....	3,681,587.13	3,923,110.83		241,523.70

EXHIBIT No. 6.—*Loans to municipalities, as of June 30, 1916.*¹

Municipality.	Balance July 1, 1915.	Loans made dur- ing year.	Amount repaid dur- ing year.	Total amount of loans, June 30, 1916.	
				Converted into bond issues pend- ing execu- tion. ²	Loans not convertible into bond issues.
Adjuntas.....	\$2,666.67			\$2,666.67	
Aguadilla.....	10,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$100,000.00		
Aguas Buenas.....	1,478.20		300.00		\$1,178.20
Aibonito.....	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	
Añasco.....	4,000.00		1,000.00		3,000.00
Arecibo.....	1,983.92		1,000.00		983.92
Arroyo.....		1,000.00			1,000.00
Barranquitas.....		9,000.00		9,000.00	
Bayamon.....	4,000.00	13,000.00		13,000.00	1,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	2,686.89		1,422.22		1,264.67
Caguas.....	36,000.00	64,000.00	100,000.00		
Ciales.....	16,500.00	12,000.00	28,500.00		
Comerio.....	5,000.00	8,500.00	13,500.00		
Corozal.....	5,400.00		300.00		5,100.00
Fajardo.....		4,400.00			4,400.00
Guayama.....	9,000.00	36,500.00	9,000.00	36,500.00	
Gurabo.....	5,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00		
Isabela.....	3,700.00	800.00	500.00		4,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	2,250.00		750.00		1,500.00
Juncos.....		650.00			650.00
Lares.....	10,000.00	44,500.00	54,500.00		
Las Marias.....	759.32		759.32		
Loiza.....	4,800.00		1,600.00		3,200.00
Maricao.....	7,000.00			7,000.00	
Maunabo.....	2,000.00	9,500.00	2,000.00	9,500.00	
Morovis.....		1,500.00	1,000.00		500.00
Naranjito.....	1,500.00		200.00		1,300.00
Pefíuelas.....		1,000.00	200.00		800.00
Ponce.....	20,000.00	8,500.00	7,500.00		21,000.00
Quebradillas.....	1,360.00		170.00		1,190.00
Rio Piedras.....	18,000.00		18,000.00		
Salinas.....	10,000.00	13,500.00	23,500.00		
San German.....	2,400.00		1,200.00		1,200.00
San Juan.....	15,648.07	24,700.00	6,516.03		33,832.04
San Lorenzo.....	4,700.00			4,000.00	700.00
San Sebastian.....	900.00	12,500.00	12,800.00		600.00
Santa Isabel.....	1,250.00		1,250.00		
Toa Alta.....	300.00		100.00		200.00
Utua.....	11,491.85		3,500.00		7,991.85
Vega Baja.....	2,400.00	500.00	1,700.00		1,200.00
Vieques.....	1,200.00		600.00		600.00
Yabucoa.....	2,000.00		2,000.00		
Yauco.....	7,500.00		7,500.00		
Total.....	236,774.92	372,950.00	427,767.57	83,566.67	98,390.68
Total amount of both classes.....				181,957.35	
Less reserve for municipal loan ac- count.....				1,500.00	
				180,457.35	

¹ These loans are repayable to the indefinite no-fiscal-year appropriation "Relief of municipalities," as shown in Exhibit No. 29.² For details and explanation of these bond issues see Exhibit No. 9.

EXHIBIT No. 7.—*Loans to school boards, as of June 30, 1916.*¹

School board.	Balance July 1, 1915.	Loans made dur- ing year.	Amount repaid dur- ing year.	Total amount of loans, June 30, 1916.	
				Converted into bond issues pend- ing execu- tion. ²	Loans not converted into bond issues.
Caguas.....	\$2,400.00		\$800.00		\$1,600.00
Camuy.....		\$6,000.00		\$6,000.00	
Coamo.....	600.00		600.00		
Fajardo.....	2,400.00		1,200.00		1,200.00
Lajas.....	666.66		666.66		
Manati.....	2,400.00		600.00		1,800.00
Mayaguez.....	20,000.00	45,000.00	65,000.00		
Naguabo.....		5,000.00		5,000.00	
Naranjito.....	1,333.30		133.33		1,199.97
Patillas.....	100.00		100.00		
Ponce.....	10,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
San Juan.....	6,912.82		3,042.82		3,900.00
Tor Baja.....	150.00		150.00		
Utua.....		20,000.00		20,000.00	
Total.....	46,992.78	76,000.00	77,292.81	31,000.00	14,699.97
Total amount of both classes.....				45,699.97	

¹ These loans are repayable to the indefinite no-fiscal-year appropriation "Relief of school boards," as shown in Exhibit No. 29.

² For details and explanation of these bond issues see Exhibit No. 9.

EXHIBIT No. 8.—*Loans from school-building fund, amounts due from school boards for construction of school buildings under acts of the legislative assembly approved Mar. 14, 1907, and Mar 9, 1908.*

School board.	Due Govern- ment July 1, 1915.	Total cost of improve- ments dur- ing year.	Proportion assumed by insular govern- ment and charged to construc- tion of school buildings.	Remainder chargeable to school boards.	Repaid on loans dur- ing year.	Balance due govern- ment June 30, 1916.
Aguada.....	\$1,980.00				\$330.00	\$1,650.00
Aguadilla.....	7,200.00				900.00	6,300.00
Aguas Buenas.....		\$732.11	\$366.04	\$366.07	100.00	236.07
Aibonito.....	1,861.78	8,234.23	4,117.11	4,117.12	1,378.91	4,599.99
Añasco.....	1,800.00				450.00	1,350.00
Arroyo.....	573.10				100.00	473.10
Caguas.....	3,600.00				1,200.00	2,400.00
Carolina.....	1,798.96				600.00	1,198.96
Ciales.....	2,581.98				450.00	2,135.98
Cidra.....	90.00				225.00	675.00
Comerio.....	3,913.43	12.35	6.17	6.18	500.00	3,439.61
Corozal.....	2,090.00				400.00	1,600.00
Guayama.....	1,197.97				300.00	897.97
Isabellita.....		987.96	493.98	493.98		493.98
Maunabo.....	1,260.00				315.00	945.00
Moca.....	910.00				280.00	630.00
Rincon.....	1,537.67	2,911.18	1,455.58	1,455.60	400.00	2,591.27
San Lorenzo.....	3,600.00				450.00	3,150.00
Trujillo Alto.....	1,450.00				225.00	1,225.00
Vega Alta.....	2,700.00				450.00	2,250.00
Vega Baja.....	2,100.00				700.00	1,400.00
Total.....	42,988.89	12,877.83	6,438.88	6,438.95	9,753.91	39,673.93

EXHIBIT NO. 9 (PART I).—Municipal and school board bonds pending execution and delivery to treasurer of Porto Rico, June 30, 1916, and their redemption funds.¹

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

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	Authorization and description.	Date of—		Bond issue authorized.	Converted loans from Exhibits Nos. 6 and 7 on June 30, 1916.	Redemption funds, cash balances, June 30, 1916.	
		Issue.	Maturity.			Insular revenues.	Trust funds.
Municipalities:							
Adjuntas.....	Sept. 27, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1915, and series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1933	\$23,000	\$2,666.67	.....	\$2,500.00
Alfonito.....	Sept. 2, 1915, series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1917-1925, and \$2,000, redeemable yearly July 1, 1926.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1926	16,500	1,900.00	.....	1,000.00
Barranquitas.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1933	9,000	9,000.00	.....	500.00
Bayamon.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1923	16,000	17,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Guayama.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$4,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1924	90,000	26,500.00	.....	9,017.07
Maricao.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1924	17,000	7,000.00	\$1,000	1,000.00
Maunabo.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1927	12,000	9,500.00	.....	1,000.00
San Lorenzo.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$300, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1921	4,000	4,000.00	500	500.00
Total, municipal- ities.....				186,500	83,566.67	1,500	17,517.07
School board:							
Camuy.....	Jan. 4, 1916, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1927	12,000	6,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Naguabo.....	Jan. 4, 1916, series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	.....do.....	18,000	5,000.00	.....	1,500.00
Utado.....	Aug. 5, 1915, series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1931	24,000	20,000.00	.....	1,500.00
Total, school boards.....				54,000	31,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Grand total.....				240,500	114,566.67	1,500	21,517.07

¹ Although these bonds have not been executed under act 4, approved Feb. 19, 1913, they were treated as actual bond issues in all respects, and the ordinary loans brought from Exhibits Nos. 6 and 7 were treated as converted into bond issues from the date of the bonds.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

EXHIBIT No. 9 (PART II).—Municipal and school-board bonds executed and delivered to treasurer of Porto Rico on June 30, 1916, and their redemption funds.¹

	Authorization and description.	Date of—		Par value of bonds issued.	Bonds outstanding on June 30, 1916.				Redemption fund, cash balances June 30, 1916.
		Issue.	Maturity.		Owned by The People of Porto Rico.				
					To secure insular refunding bonds.	To secure loan from Mechanics & Metals National Bank.	Unpledged.	Held by University of Porto Rico.	
Municipalities:									
Aguadilla.....	Jan. 13, 1915, series of \$5,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1936	\$100,000	\$90,000	\$10,000		\$100,000	
Arroyo.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1938	24,000	16,000	\$6,000	1,000	23,000	\$1,000
Barceloneta.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	Jan. 1, 1914	July 1, 1923	5,000		4,000		4,000	500
Caguas.....	Oct. 24, 1913, series of \$5,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1933	100,000	75,000		15,000	90,000	5,000
Cayey.....	Feb. 14, 1914, three series at \$2,000, redeemable July 1, 1914, 1915, and 1916, and series of \$2,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	.....do.....	July 1, 1932	46,000	25,000	14,500	2,500	42,000	2,000
Ciales.....	Mar. 23, 1915, series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1933	28,500	22,500		4,500	27,000	1,500
Coamo.....	Sept. 16, 1913, series of \$1,500, redeemable July 1, 1913, and series of \$2,500, redeemable beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1921	21,500		15,000		15,000	2,500
Comerio.....	Jan. 13, 1915, one series of \$500, redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,000 each, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1929	13,500	11,000		2,500	13,500	500
Dorado.....	Sept. 20, 1913, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1928	8,000		6,500		6,500	500
Fajardo.....	Sept. 27, 1913, series of \$2,000, redeemable July 1, 1914, and series of \$5,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1934	112,000	66,000	33,000	5,500	104,500	5,500

Guayánilla.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914-1932, and \$2,000, redeemable July 1, 1933.	July 1, 1933	21,000	12,000	7,000	.....	19,000	1,000
Gurabo.....	Jan. 21, 1915, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	20,000	18,000	.....	2,000	20,000	.....
Humacao.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly Jan. 1, 1915-1919; series of \$2,500, redeemable Jan. 1, 1920-1927, and series of \$3,000, redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1928.	Jan. 1, 1937	60,000	.....	56,000	.....	56,000	1,000
Jayuya.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913	5,000	.....	3,500	.....	3,500	500
Juncos.....	May 29, 1913, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1933	38,000	22,000	14,000	.....	36,000	2,000
Lares.....	Jan. 28, 1915, series of \$500, redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,500, redeemable July 1, 1917-18; and series of \$3,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1914	54,500	51,000	.....	3,500	54,500	500
Peñuelas.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$500, redeemable yearly Jan. 1, 1915-1929, and series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1930.	Jan. 1, 1914	13,500	.....	3,000	.....	12,500	250
Ponce.....	Aug. 15, 1913, series of \$50,000, \$70,000, \$110,000, and \$160,000, redeemable, respectively, July 1, 1923, 1933, 1943, and 1953.	July 1, 1913	390,000	390,000	.....	.....	390,000	10,000
Rio Piedras.....	June 27, 1914, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly July 1, 1915-1920; and series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1921.	July 1, 1914	18,000	10,000	.....	6,000	16,000	2,000
Salinas.....	Jan. 21, 1915, one series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1915; and series of \$1,500, redeemable July 1, 1916-1930.	July 1, 1930	23,500	18,000	.....	4,500	22,500	1,500
San Juan.....	Feb. 16, 1914, series of \$14,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1914	70,000	.....	42,000	.....	42,000	14,000
San Sebastián.....	Mar. 25, 1913, one series of \$500, redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly July 1, 1917-1919; and series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1920.	July 1, 1914	12,500	10,000	.....	2,500	12,500	500
Toa Baja.....	Oct. 3, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	13,000	4,000	7,000	.....	11,000	1,000
Vega Alta.....	May 19, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1923	10,000	1,000	7,000	.....	8,000	1,000
Vieques.....	Sept. 30, 1913, one series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1914; and series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1932	28,000	15,000	10,500	.....	25,500	1,500
Yauco.....	Feb. 16, 1914, series of \$5,000, redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1932	90,000	45,000	35,000	.....	80,000	2,500
Total municipal- ities.....			1,325,500	901,500	264,000	59,500	1,294,500	58,250

These bonds were issued under Act 4, approved Feb. 19, 1913, and received by the insular government in payment of ordinary loans outstanding. In accordance with the terms of the same act the bonds are carried as cash by the treasurer of Porto Rico.

EXHIBIT No. 10.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilo-meters.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by the civil government.		Total.	
				Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	134.0	(San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	134.0	\$1,358,234.33		\$85,121.00		\$30,834.43	134.0	\$1,474,180.76
			Inabon Bridge.....						20,878.35		20,878.35
			Cerrillos Bridge.....						14,166.46		214,166.46
			Portugues Bridge.....						1,150.39		1,150.39
			Cataño-Reves Catolico.....	18.5	168,452.97					18.5	168,452.97
			Change in Road No. 2 for new location of								
			Reves Catolico Bridge.....					2.1	8,238.86	2.1	8,238.86
			Reves Catolico Bridge.....						54,500.00		54,500.00
			Reves Catolico-Vega Alta.....						14,000.00		28,000.00
			Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....	2.5	12,000.00				3,207.75		20,270.75
2	Rio Pinar-Ponce.....	263.1	Vega Baja-Manati.....						4,430.63		43,063.94
			Manati-Areibo.....						5,105,779.73		105,779.73
			Areibo Bridges.....						29,485.33		29,485.33
			Areibo Cany.....						62,504.75		62,504.75
			Cany Bridge.....						3,000.75		3,000.75
			Cany-Aguadilla.....						47,249.25		57,439.25
			Aguadilla-Aguada.....		\$10,181.00				6,967.32		17,148.32
			Aguada-Ayso.....						5.1		5.1
			Mayaguez-Ayso.....						23.5		215,406.85
			Mayaguez-San German.....	9.0	No records.				3,550.00		3,550.00
			Miraflores Bridge.....						7,207.05		7,207.05
			Sabana Grande-Yauco.....	13.5	No records.				16,500.45		16,500.45
			Yauco Bridge.....						4,986.59		4,986.59
			San German-Sabana Grande.....						10,000.00		10,000.00
			Ponce-Yauco.....						69,077.13		69,077.13
			Guayama Bridge.....						181,870.81		181,870.81
			Pastillo Bridge.....						219,996.58		219,996.58
			Tallaboa Bridge.....						10,386.46		210,386.46
			Canas Bridge.....						7,883.40		7,883.40
			Catalo-3 1/2 Piedras.....						13,104.48		213,104.48
									7,160.32		7,160.32
									8,293.51	4.0	8,293.51

⁶ Guajataca Bridge.

⁷ New wooden bridge.

⁸ Important repairs and construction of 1.8 kilometers of road to Guayanilla.

⁹ Important repairs.

¹ Two concrete steel bridges over Jacaguas and Guayo Rivers.

² Complete.

³ Repairs of 5.5 kilometers.

⁴ Survey from Vega Baja-Manati and part of survey from Manati-Areibo.

⁵ New wooden bridge and 300 meters of road.

EXHIBIT No. 10.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilo-meters.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by the civil government.		Total.	
				Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.
20	Road No. 11—Road No. 9 (via Morovis, Corozal, y Naranjito).	36.0	(Road No. 11—Morovis. Morovis River Bridge. Morovis—Corozal. Road No. 9—Naranjito.)	6.0	\$28,292.65	6.0	\$8,900.00	12.0	\$37,192.65		
21	Coamo—Santa Isabel	14.0	Road No. 1—Coamo Spring				19,341.50		19,341.50		
22	Las Cruces—Comerio (via Cidra).	17.0	(Las Cruces—La Cidra. Comerio Cidra.)				2,849.06		2,849.06		
23	Road No. 3—Trujillo Alto	8.0	(Land damages. Auxiliary technical force, general expenses, traveling expenses, and machinery.)				48,941.08		48,941.08		
	Mayaguez—Maricao	25.3	(Las Vegas—Maricao.)				1,914.90		1,914.90		
	Naguabo—Juncos	27.0	(Naguabo—Juncos.)				13,427.72		13,427.72		
	Añasco—San Sebastian	25.0	(Añasco—San Sebastian.)				2,823.18		2,823.18		
	Cabo-Rolo—San German	12.0	(Cabo-Rolo—San German.)				20,680.06		20,680.06		
	Vega-Bala—Morovis	14.0	(Vega-Bala—Morovis.)				2,637.89		2,637.89		
	Viesques—Road	10.0	(Viesques—Road.)				160,295.75		160,295.75		
	Comerio—Road No. 1	18.0	(Comerio—La Plata.)				31,075.92		31,075.92		
	Sabana Grande—Road No. 14	28.0	(Sabana Grande—Road No. 14.)				43,000.00		43,000.00		
	La Muda—Pueblo Viejo	8.9	(La Muda—Guaynabo.)				38,326.38		38,326.38		
	Road No. 2—Florida Adentro	10.0	(Guaynabo—Pueblo Viejo.)				6,050.00		6,050.00		
	Reform School—Mayaguez Playa	5.3	(Reform School—Mayaguez Playa.)				22,250.84		22,250.84		
	Old road Guayanilla—Ponce		(Old road Guayanilla—Ponce.)				50,124.86		50,124.86		
	San Sebastian—Las Marías		(San Sebastian—Las Marías.)				18,700.89		18,700.89		
	Camuy—San Sebastian		(Camuy—San Sebastian.)				21,002.02		21,002.02		
	Hatillo—Road No. 13		(Hatillo—Road No. 13.)				1,939.03		1,939.03		
	Lajas—Yauco (via Guanica)		(Lajas—Yauco.)				4,19,994.81		4,19,994.81		
	Total	1,564.4		275.0	\$2,560,927.07	141.7	1,085,697.07	742.3	4,235,512.87	1,159.0	\$7,882,137.01

¹ New steel bridge.² Survey.³ 3 kilometers abandoned by construction of La Plata Bridge.⁴ Quebrada Frailes Bridge.

⁵ The total shown herewith is \$19,650.86 more than that appearing on the balance sheet of The People of Porto Rico (Exhibit No. 1), due to the fact that said amount has been spent for construction purposes out of the appropriation for construction, maintenance of roads and bridges. The auditor only carries as cost of construction the amounts spent from appropriations for construction purposes.

EXHIBIT No. 11.—Statement showing location by municipalities and valuation of real estate owned by the insular government as of June 30, 1916.

Municipalities.	Valuations as of July 1, 1915.	Deductions during year.	Valuations as of June 30, 1916.
Adjuntas.....	\$2,785.00	.....	\$2,785.00
Aguadilla.....	520.00	.....	520.00
Aguas Buenas.....	1,871.00	\$1,370.00	501.00
Aibonito.....	2,405.00	640.00	1,765.00
Añasco.....	262.00	.....	262.00
Arecibo.....	109,480.00	.....	109,480.00
Arroyo.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Barceloneta.....	20,400.00	.....	20,400.00
Barranquitas.....	760.00	440.00	320.00
Barros.....	7,281.00	879.00	6,402.00
Bayamon.....	175.00	.....	175.00
Cabo Rojo.....	6,295.00	.....	6,295.00
Caguas.....	2,140.00	.....	2,140.00
Camuy.....	20.00	.....	20.00
Carolina.....	1,950.00	.....	1,950.00
Cayey.....	730.00	.....	730.00
Ciales.....	3,338.00	.....	3,338.00
Cidra.....	3,074.00	3,002.00	72.00
Coamo.....	210.00	.....	210.00
Culebra.....	320.00	.....	320.00
Dorado.....	550.00	.....	550.00
Fajardo.....	7,912.00	.....	7,912.00
Guanica.....	800.00	.....	800.00
Guayama.....	22,130.00	.....	22,130.00
Guayanilla.....	1,771.70	.....	1,771.70
Humacao.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Isabela.....	766.00	.....	766.00
Juana Diaz.....	1,786.00	726.00	1,060.00
Lajas.....	2,930.00	.....	2,930.00
Las Marias.....	800.00	.....	800.00
Las Piedras.....	120.00	.....	120.00
Manati.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Maricao.....	10,180.00	.....	10,180.00
Mayaguez.....	79,313.62	300.00	79,013.62
Naranjito.....	1,062.00	.....	1,062.00
Patillas.....	720.00	.....	720.00
Peñuelas.....	1,482.00	1,482.00	.....
Ponce.....	36,864.00	4,662.00	32,202.00
Quebradillas.....	115.00	.....	115.00
Rincon.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Rio Grande.....	120.00	.....	120.00
Rio Piedras.....	45,888.00	.....	45,888.00
Sabana Grande.....	1,672.00	276.00	1,396.00
Salinas.....	1,468.00	.....	1,468.00
San German.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
San Juan.....	5,165,264.43	68,342.76	5,096,921.67
San Lorenzo.....	75.00	.....	75.00
San Sebastian.....	3,458.00	1,470.00	1,988.00
Santa Isabel.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00
Toa Alta.....	40.00	.....	40.00
Utrado.....	18,817.00	2,970.00	15,847.00
Vega Paja.....	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00
Vieques.....	5,728.00	.....	5,728.00
Yabucoa.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Yauco.....	27,320.00	.....	27,320.00
Total.....	5,611,768.75	86,559.76	5,525,208.99

EXHIBIT No. 12.—*Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings, exclusive of real estate, owned by insular government as of June 30, 1916.*

Location.	Description.	Valuation as of July 1, 1915.	Additions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1916.
Adjuntas.....	Rural school, Barrio Pastillo.....	\$250.00	.....	\$250.00
Aguada.....	Rural school, Barrio Atalaya.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Aguas Buenas.....	Rural school, Barrio Jagüeyes.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Mulas.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Aibonito.....	Road house No. 21, Carretera No. 1.....	400.00	.....	400.00
	Road house No. 22, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 23, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Añasco.....	Rural school, Barrio Casey Abajo.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Arecibo.....	Sanitation office.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
	Sanitation stable.....	3,300.00	.....	3,300.00
Arroyo.....	Rural school, Barrio Antigua.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Barros.....	Rural school, Barrio Barros.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 4.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Bayamon.....	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 2.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Caguas.....	Road house No. 10, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00	.....	100.00
	Government building.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
	Road house No. 11, Carretera No. 1.....	50.00	.....	50.00
	Road house No. 12, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00	.....	100.00
	Road house No. 13, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	500.00
	Road house No. 14, Carretera No. 1.....	150.00	.....	150.00
	Road house No. 15, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 16, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Camuy.....	Rural school, Barrio Camuy Arriba.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Piedra Gorda.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Puente.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Yeguada.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Cayey.....	Road house No. 17, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 18, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 19, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 20, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 4.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Coamo.....	Road house No. 24, Carretera No. 1.....	600.00	.....	600.00
	Road house No. 25, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 26, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Culebra.....	Rural school.....	140.00	.....	140.00
	Hospital and cistern.....	3,396.61	.....	3,396.61
Guayama.....	Sanitation stable.....	2,810.00	.....	2,810.00
	Road house No. 3, Carretera No. 4.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
	District jail.....	11,464.84	\$548.20	12,013.04
	Road house No. 4, Carretera No. 4.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Guaynabo.....	Rural school, Barrio Guaruas.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Pueblo Viejo.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Hatillo.....	Rural school, Barrio Bayaney.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Yeguada Occidental.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Pajuil.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Humacao.....	Rural school, Barrio Buena Vista.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	District jail.....	24,983.61	.....	24,983.61
Jayuya.....	Rural school, Barrio Collores.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Juana Díaz.....	Road house No. 27, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 28, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Las Marias.....	Rural school, Barrio Anones.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Mayaguez.....	Reform school buildings.....	112,863.72	5,538.13	118,401.85
	Captain of the port building.....	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00
	Buildings on United States Experimental Station grounds.....	10,578.64	.....	10,578.64
	Sanitation stable.....	2,749.50	.....	2,749.50
	House, San Jose Street.....	700.00	.....	700.00
	Laboratory building.....	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Añasco.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 2 to Añasco.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 2 to Yauco.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.....	52,894.42	11,276.65	64,171.07
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Yauco.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Moca.....	Rural school, Barrio Centro.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Aceituna Abajo.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Morovis.....	Rural school, Barrio Guzman Abajo.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Perchas.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Franquez.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Peñuelas.....	Rural school, Barrio Coto.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Naranjito.....	Rural school, Barrio Guadrana.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Ponce.....	Blind asylum.....	45,000.00	.....	45,000.00
	District court and jail.....	109,000.00	.....	109,000.00
	Captain of port building.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
	Sanitation stable.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

EXHIBIT No. 12.—Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings, exclusive of real estate, owned by insular government as of June 30, 1916—Continued.

Location.	Description.	Valuation as of July 1, 1915.	Additions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1916.
Ponce (continued)	Sanitation office.....	\$1,380.00		\$1,380.00
	Frame building, Barrio Real.....	300.00		300.00
	Road house No. 29, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road house No. 30, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road house No. 31, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 6.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 6.....	750.00		750.00
Rio Piedras.....	Police barracks.....	3,600.00		3,600.00
	La Convalecencia Park.....	1,439.61		1,439.61
	Road house No. 5, Carretera No. 1.....	150.00		150.00
	Road house No. 6, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00		160.00
	Road house No. 7, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00		160.00
	Road house No. 8, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00		160.00
	Road house No. 9, Carretera No. 1.....	600.00		600.00
	Experimental station.....	22,162.27		22,162.27
Sabana Grande.....	Rural school, Barrio Rincon.....	250.00		250.00
San Juan.....	Insane asylum.....	203,240.00		203,240.00
	Governor's palace.....	159,578.72		159,578.72
	Boys' charity school.....	159,340.58		159,340.58
	Military hospital.....	122,180.00		122,180.00
	Girls' charity school.....	88,400.00		88,400.00
	Legislative assembly building.....	92,279.96		92,279.96
	Penitentiary.....	92,008.50		92,008.50
	Pink palace.....	93,650.00		93,650.00
	Intendencia.....	80,150.00		80,150.00
	Central grammar school.....	38,200.00		38,200.00
	Pabellones del Estado Mayor.....	21,750.00		21,750.00
	Police headquarters.....	17,600.00		17,600.00
	Sanitation stables.....	10,012.93		10,012.93
	Quarantine hospital.....	14,416.84		14,416.84
	Office of secretary of Porto Rico.....	6,580.00		6,580.00
	Interior warehouse.....	7,070.89		7,070.89
	Quartermaster's dock.....	6,020.00		6,020.00
	Education warehouse.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
	Insular fair buildings.....	92,680.26		92,680.26
	Treasurer's residence.....	5,340.00		5,340.00
	Naval hospital.....	8,403.90		8,403.90
	Sanitation offices, naval station.....	5,069.29		5,069.29
	Sanitation offices, Marina and leper colony.....	4,869.82		4,869.82
	Captain of port building.....	2,300.00		2,300.00
	Sanitary laundry.....	920.98		920.98
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 1.....	300.00		300.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 1.....	350.00		350.00
	Road house No. 3, Carretera No. 1.....	120.00		120.00
	Road house No. 4, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Sick animal quarantine.....	262.66		262.66
San Lorenzo.....	Rural school, Barrio Florida.....	245.00		245.00
Vega Baja.....	Rural school, Barrio Almirante Norte.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Almirante Sur.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Rio Prieto.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Sierra Alta.....	500.00		500.00
Vega Alta.....	Rural school, Barrio Cienegueta.....	250.00		250.00
Vieques.....	Building used for jail.....	7,600.00		7,600.00
	Total.....	1,824,733.55	\$17,362.98	1,842,096.53

EXHIBIT No. 13.—Statement of accrued trust-fund liabilities as of June 30, 1916.

(Receipts and expenditures not to be confused with those on cash basis, Exhibit No. 28.)

REDEMPTION FUND—ROAD IMPROVEMENT BONDS.			
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	\$621,808.88		
Property tax collections.....	177,883.96		
Delinquent taxes as of June 30, 1916.....	2,791.70		
Total.....		802,484.54	
Interest on \$550,000 4 per cent bonds, payable Dec. 31, 1915.....	\$12,000.00		
Interest on \$425,000 4 per cent bonds, payable June 30, 1916.....	19,500.00		
Bonds retired under sinking-fund requirements Dec. 31, 1915.....	50,000.00		
Repayments of taxes improperly collected.....	204.16		
		81,704.16	
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			\$720,780.38

ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUND.	
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	72.76
Road construction expenditures.....	72.76

EXHIBIT No. 13.—*Statement of accrued trust-fund liabilities as of June 30, 1916*—Con.

MUNICIPAL BOND FUNDS.

Deductions from taxes collected for municipalities.....	\$52,664.25
Interest on bonds for year.....	52,664.25

CONSTRUCTION OF HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT SAN JUAN.

Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	213,992.92
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,752.31
Income billed.....	70.65
Total.....	215,815.88
Construction work.....	135,869.87

Balance as of June 30, 1916..... \$79,946.01

SAN JUAN HARBOR FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	70,777.96
Miscellaneous receipts.....	23,940.91
Accrued revenue.....	20.00
Total.....	94,758.87
Interest on \$500,000 4 per cent for year.....	\$20,000.00
Per diems to members of harbor board, etc.....	325.00
	20,325.00

Balance as of June 30, 1916..... 74,433.87

SCHOOL BOARD BOND FUND.

Deductions from taxes collected for school boards.....	10,777.38
Interest on bonds for year.....	10,777.38

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	32,181.54
Proportion of court fees and fines accrued.....	\$24,779.18
Proportion of sanitary fines collected.....	552.75
Rent for escheated inheritance.....	1,228.25
Rent of property.....	1,471.45
Sale of farm produce.....	2,447.80
Miscellaneous receipts.....	4,637.51
	35,116.94
Total.....	67,298.48
Expenditures.....	35,332.97

Balance as of June 30, 1916..... 31,965.51

UNIVERSITY INCOME FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	320.62
Income from securities owned.....	320.62

Balance as of June 30, 1916..... 641.24

ESCHEATED INHERITANCE FUND.

Receipts during period.....	476.65
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Balance as of June 30, 1916..... 476.65

UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	3,048.17
Federal appropriation, Morrill-Hatch Act.....	50,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	407.54
Total.....	53,455.71
Expenditures.....	51,286.49

Balance as of June 30, 1916..... 2,169.22

PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	198.22
Interest on bank balance.....	106.88
25 per cent sale of Government land.....	400.00

Balance as of June 30, 1916..... 705.10

SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	79,492.45
Interest on loans.....	\$1,263.09
Repayments on principal of loans.....	7,038.99
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,221.31
Transfer from school extension in Porto Rico.....	1,000.00
	10,523.39

Total.....	90,015.84
Expenditures.....	14,699.13

Balance as of June 30, 1916..... 75,316.71

EXHIBIT No. 13.—Statement of accrued trust-fund liabilities as of June 30, 1916—Con.

SCHOOL EXTENSION FUND.		
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	\$1,560.40	
Transfer to school building fund	1,000.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1916		\$560.40
FUNDS FOR INSULAR FAIR.		
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	550.46	
Rent of property.....	75.00	
Total.....	625.46	
Transferred to general fund	575.46	
Balance as of June 30, 1916		50.00
IRRIGATION FUND.		
Construction:		
Balance July 1, 1915.....	\$111,591.13	
Interest on bank balances.....	619.09	
Repayments of unexpended balances by special disbursing officers.....	12,000.00	
Repayments of loan from bureau of supplies.....	15,000.00	
Transfer from operation.....	77,461.22	
Miscellaneous.....	1,911.27	
	\$218,582.71	
Construction expenditures.....	76,184.69	
Advances to special disbursing officers.....	12,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	2,100.00	
	90,284.69	
		128,298.02
Operation:		
Balance July 1, 1915.....	121,533.56	
Proceeds of \$400,000 4 per cent bonds.....	397,934.22	
Repayment of unexpended balances by special disbursing officers.....	3,000.00	
Revenues from taxation.....	168,683.32	
Interest on bank deposits.....	3,801.71	
Accounts collectible.....	32,925.66	
Miscellaneous.....	76,771.26	
	804,649.73	
Operation expenses.....	192,593.86	
Bonds retired Dec. 31, 1915.....	150,000.00	
Interest on bonds.....	205,000.00	
Advances to special disbursing officer.....	3,000.00	
Transfer to construction.....	77,461.22	
	628,055.08	
		176,594.65
Balance as of June 30, 1916		304,892.07
OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES FUND.		
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	9,291.11	
Accounts outstanding transferred during the year	2,075.51	
Total.....	11,366.62	
Old accounts presented for payment.....	217.43	
Balance as of June 30, 1916		11,149.19
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS.		
United States Government (account of firearms).....	307.20	
Redemption certificates of indebtedness outstanding.....	84.02	
Sale of Government property.....	521.92	
Homestead trust fund.....	500.00	
Total.....	1,413.14	
Expenditures:		
Sale of Government property.....	\$173.23	
Homestead trust fund.....	196.58	
	369.81	
Balance as of June 30, 1916		1,043.33
REDEMPTION OF MUNICIPAL BONDS.		
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	23,838.44	
Deduction from taxes collected for municipalities.....	63,123.24	
Total.....	86,961.68	
Payments to redeem bonds.....	20,000.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1916		66,961.68
REDEMPTION OF SCHOOL BOARD BONDS.		
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	6,500.00	
Deduction from taxes collected for municipalities.....	30,500.00	
Total.....	37,000.00	
Expenditures.....	6,500.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1916		30,500.00

EXHIBIT No. 13.—*Statement of accrued trust-fund liabilities as of June 30, 1916*—Con.

SANITARY FUND.			
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	\$7,955.62		
Sanitary fines collected during the year.....	4,513.00		
Total.....	12,468.62		
Transfers and expenses.....	7,604.29		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			\$4,864.33
INSULAR POLICE RELIEF FUND.			
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	1,322.59		
Fines imposed on policemen.....	678.00		
Transfer.....	1,313.68		
Total.....	3,314.27		
Payments to beneficiaries.....	203.11		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			3,111.16
SALE OF ARTICLES, GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.			
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	1,668.22		
Sale of articles.....	225.50		
Total.....	1,893.72		
Expenses.....	273.51		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			1,620.21
SALE OF ARTICLES AND WORK DONE, BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.			
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	2,497.80		
Sale of articles, band concerts, etc.....	608.48		
Total.....	3,106.28		
Expenses.....	622.88		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			2,483.40
SALE OF ARTICLES, PENITENTIARY.			
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	4,273.61		
Sale of articles.....	494.89		
Total.....	4,768.50		
Expenses.....	567.46		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			4,201.04
BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL, RECREATION FUND.			
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	431.32		
50 per cent of receipts from band concerts.....	570.00		
Total.....	1,001.32		
Expenses.....	211.90		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			789.42
PROCEEDS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS.			
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	284,526.27		
Expenditures.....	\$5,666.92		
Transfers.....	166,964.19		
	172,631.11		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			111,895.16
SECURITIES, REFUNDING BONDS.			
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	655,000.00		
Proceeds of sale of \$300,000, 4 per cent refunding bonds.....	305,500.00		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			960,500.00
WORKMEN'S RELIEF TRUST FUND.			
Transfer from insular revenues.....	25,000.00		
Expenditures.....	1,025.32		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			23,974.68
SECURITIES LOAN FUND.			
Transfer from insular revenues.....	401,000.00		
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....			401,000.00
Total, trust fund liabilities.....			2,916,031.36

EXHIBIT No. 14.—Interest-bearing indebtedness of the insular government, June 30, 1916—Bond issues.

Authorization.	Description.	Date of—		Amount—			Balance in sinking fund, June 30, 1916.
		Issue.	Maturity.	Author-ized.	Issued.	Outstand-ing.	
Acts, Mar. 8, 1906, and Feb. 13, 1907.	Road construction, series of \$30,000, payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1908.	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1927	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$550,000	\$717,988.68
Act No. 25, Mar. 10, 1910	Road construction, redeemable after Jan. 1, 1920	Jan. 1, 1910	.....do.....	425,000	425,000	425,000	.....
Act Sept. 18, 1908.	Irrigation, series of \$150,000, payable yearly after 5 years	Jan. 1, 1909	Jan. 1, 1933	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,550,000	.....
Act No. 74, Mar. 9, 1911.	Irrigation, redeemable after Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1943	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Act No. 128, Aug. 8, 1913	Irrigation, series of \$100,000, payable yearly, beginning Jan. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1950	1,700,000	1,700,000	700,000	.....
Act No. 128, Aug. 8, 1913.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000, payable yearly, beginning Jan. 1, 1951	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1954	150,000	400,000	400,000	.....
J. Res. No. 12, Mar. 28, 1914.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000, payable yearly, beginning Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1958	.....	400,000	400,000	.....
Act No. 128, Aug. 8, 1913	San Juan Harbor improvement, first issue, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1912	Jan. 1, 1937	500,000	100,000	100,000	.....
Act No. 45, Mar. 7, 1912.	San Juan Harbor improvement, second issue, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1939	.....	200,000	200,000	74,413.87
Do.....	San Juan Harbor improvement, third issue, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1940	.....	200,000	200,000	.....
Act No. 120, July 26, 1913.	Refunding bonds, first series of \$100,000, due July 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1914	July 1, 1953	1,000,000	655,000	655,000	.....
Do.....	Refunding bonds, first series of \$21,000, payable July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1935	300,000	300,000	300,000	.....
Act No. 23, Mar. 28, 1914	Public improvement bonds, redeemable Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1939	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Total bonded indebtedness.	.....	.....	.....	9,775,000	9,380,000	8,480,000	792,402.55
Temporary loan from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000	.....
Total indebtedness.	.....	.....	.....	9,775,000	9,380,000	8,880,000	792,402.55

NOTE.—Rate of interest, 4 per cent. payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

EXHIBIT No. 15.—*University of Porto Rico—Balance sheet June 30, 1916.*

ASSETS.

Current assets:	
Cash in hands of treasurer of Porto Rico—Balances of funds and appropriations—	
Trust funds.....	\$10,701.89
Balances of fiscal year appropriations available only for obligations contracted during fiscal years stated—	
1914-15.....	.16
1915-16.....	2.26
"No fiscal year appropriations".....	60.76
Accrued income.....	\$10,765.07
Securities purchased, including bonds.....	24,779.18
Fixed assets:	9,500.00
Real estate and improvements—	
Sites and grounds.....	38,052.75
Buildings—	
Normal, practice, etc.....	120,950.66
University farm.....	14,907.60
Equipment—	173,920.01
Library books and equipment.....	46,605.05
Textbooks.....	7,511.86
Laboratory equipment and apparatus.....	26,996.71
Furniture and fixtures.....	28,357.12
Machinery and tools.....	6,627.07
Vehicles and harness.....	2,151.46
Live stock.....	7,477.13
Athletic and military.....	2,877.96
	128,598.26
	<u>\$347,562.52</u>

LIABILITIES.

Trustees of the University of Porto Rico, amount of assets..... 347,562.52

EXHIBIT. No. 16.—*University of Porto Rico—Surplus account June 30, 1916.*

Operating expenses as per Exhibit No. 17:	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	\$28,266.71
Insular normal school.....	61,567.97
Summer school.....	1,042.84
College of Pharmacy.....	3,540.50
College of law.....	4,408.79
Administration.....	5,160.19
	<u>\$113,987.00</u>
Depreciation.....	1,260.00
Transfer of unexpended property to people of Porto Rico.....	492.45
Transfer of appropriation credit to the department of the interior.....	14,100.00
Transfer of unclaimed wages to outstanding liabilities.....	2.24
Transfer of Mavaguez land rent to miscellaneous receipts.....	3.00
Unexpended balance of appropriations, 1913-14, written off.....	.04
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....	347,562.52
	<u>477,407.25</u>
Balance as of July 1, 1915.....	357,938.24
General income:	
Federal appropriation, Morrill Hatch Act.....	50,000.00
Insular government appropriation.....	35,000.00
Revenues:	
Court fines and fees.....	25,331.93
Income from escheated inheritances.....	1,228.25
Sale of public lands.....	400.00
	26,960.18
Matriculation, tuition, and laboratory fees.....	2,097.50
Sale of farm produce.....	2,447.80
Rent of property.....	1,471.45
Interest on securities purchased from permanent university fund.....	427.50
	6,444.25
Gifts and bequests of property.....	1,064.58
	<u>477,407.25</u>

¹ This balance includes \$2,937.76 not included in the records of the auditor, due to the university taking up as assets items which the auditor's office has considered as expenses.

EXHIBIT No. 17.—University of Porto Rico—Detailed statement of operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1916.

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:		
Salaries of teachers.....	\$22,067.64	
Other salaries and wages.....	5,090.00	
School supplies.....	4,047.50	
Farm expenses.....	4,202.85	
Repairs and maintenance.....	1,365.59	
Telephone and telegraph.....	55.52	
Light and water.....	127.60	
Office supplies and expenses.....	422.07	
Travel.....	139.00	
Expenses previous years.....	748.94	
		\$38,266.71
Normal college:		
Salaries of teachers.....	41,969.01	
Other salaries and wages.....	13,259.00	
School supplies.....	3,391.23	
Travel.....	39.26	
Repairs and maintenance.....	2,012.57	
Light and water.....	320.09	
Telephone and telegraph.....	56.84	
Office supplies and expenses.....	377.79	
Expenses previous years.....	46.18	
		61,567.97
Summer school:		
Salaries of teachers.....	580.00	
School supplies.....	462.84	
		1,042.84
College of law:		
Salaries of teachers.....	4,400.00	
School supplies.....	8.79	
		4,408.79
College of pharmacy:		
Salaries of teachers.....	2,700.00	
School supplies.....	812.76	
		3,540.50
Administration:		
Salaries.....	3,729.16	
Travel.....	497.64	
Telephone and telegraph.....	51.67	
Office supplies and expenses.....	314.53	
Light and water.....	3.05	
University catalogue.....	500.00	
Expenses previous years.....	64.14	
		5,160.19
Total.....		113,987.00

EXHIBIT No. 18.—University of Porto Rico—Statement of additions to capital accounts for the period from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

	Total July 1, 1915.	Additions during year.	Total June 30, 1916.
Real estate, improvements, sites, and grounds, Rio Piedras.....			
Buildings, Rio Piedras:			
Normal, practice, etc.....	120,872.12	\$87.54	120,959.66
University farm.....	14,907.60		14,907.60
Total.....	173,832.47	87.54	173,920.01
Equipment:			
Library books and equipment.....	46,144.07	460.98	46,605.05
Textbooks.....	9,650.09	2,136.23	7,513.86
Laboratory equipment and apparatus.....	21,784.99	5,211.72	26,996.71
Furniture and fixtures.....	28,165.32	191.80	28,357.12
Machinery and tools.....	6,096.94	526.13	6,623.07
Vehicles and harness.....	2,128.98	22.48	2,151.46
Live stock.....	7,461.63	11.50	7,473.13
Military and athletic supplies.....	2,919.12	41.26	2,877.86
Total.....	124,351.14	4,247.12	128,598.26
Total, real estate and equipment.....	298,183.61	4,334.66	302,518.27

1 Textbooks and athletic supplies show a decrease for the year in the given amounts on account of sales to students and condemnation of worn-out articles.

EXHIBIT No. 19.—Statement showing the amount of taxes pending on June 30, 1916,

Municipality.	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Adjuntas.....	\$15.00	\$17.38	\$17.38	\$15.80	\$15.80	\$17.38						
Aguada.....												\$12.00
Aguadilla.....												
Aguas Buenas.....												
Aibonito.....												
Añasco.....												60.00
Arecibo.....												34.60
Arroyo.....												
Barceloneta.....												
Barranquitas.....												
Barros.....												3.00
Bayamon.....												38.66
Cabo Rojo.....												72.00
Caguas.....												67.56
Camuy.....	8.92	8.92	9.82	9.80	9.80	10.70	\$10.70	\$10.68	\$10.68	\$10.68	\$10.68	13.68
Carolina.....												3.96
Cayey.....												2.52
Ceiba.....												
Ciales.....												
Cidra.....												
Coamo.....												
Comerio.....												
Corozal.....												
Culebra.....												
Dorado.....												
Fajardo.....												
Guanica.....												
Guayama.....												8.76
Guayanilla.....												
Guaynabo.....												
Gurabo.....												
Hatillo.....												
Hormigueros.....												
Humacao.....												15.96
Isabela.....												
Jayuya.....												
Juana Diaz.....												17.82
Juncos.....												18.00
Lajas.....												
Lares.....												
Las Marias.....											167.56	174.84
Las Piedras.....												
Loiza.....												
Luquillo.....												
Manati.....												
Maricao.....											1.20	11.16
Maunabo.....												
Mayaguez.....											27.84	439.90
Moca.....												
Morovis.....												
Naguabo.....												
Naranjito.....												
Patillas.....												
Peñuelas.....												
Ponce.....												156.55
Quebradillas.....												
Rincon.....												4.80
Rio Grande.....												
Rio Piedras.....	5.52	5.52	6.08	6.08	7.18	13.82	13.82	13.85	17.40	17.40	21.96	38.04
Sabana Grande.....												
Salinas.....												
San German.....												
San Juan.....			255.00	232.50	247.50					111.84	277.50	673.29
San Lorenzo.....												
San Sebastian.....												
Santa Isabel.....												
Toa Alta.....												
Toa Baja.....												
Trujillo Alto.....												
Utua.....	79.72	63.78	50.30	38.46	10.80	11.80	8.64	8.48	8.64	8.64	8.64	31.68
Vega Alta.....										25.32	11.40	11.40
Vega Baja.....												
Vieques.....												
Yabucoa.....												7.44
Yauco.....												
Corporations.....	48.50	91.26	351.26	58.90	147.57		16.00	20.40	27.20		90.00	385.04
Total.....	157.66	186.86	689.84	361.54	438.65	53.70	49.16	53.36	63.92	173.88	616.78	2,302.75

¹ Less than 0.001 per cent.

for fiscal years 1901-2 to 1915-16, percentage, and reasons why they are pending.

1913-14	1914-15	Total.	1915-16	Grand total.	Per cent pending June 30, 1916, for all fiscal years.	Pending judicial action.	Payments extended.	Probably uncollectible.	Claims.
	\$60.00	\$178.74	\$118.98	\$277.72	0.12		\$171.54	\$106.18	
		12.00		12.00	(1)			12.00	
\$1.32	19.76	20.88	1.20	22.08	.033		3.84	18.24	
3.60	11.70	15.30	72.12	87.42	.007	\$72.12		15.30	
	22.20	82.20	248.52	330.72	.15		228.12	102.60	
137.04	98.39	270.03	36.54	306.57	.033	37.44	23.14	245.99	
5.40	2.40	7.80	9.60	17.40	.01			17.40	
	15.00	15.00	14.88	29.88	.035		.96	26.16	\$2.76
		3.00		3.00	(1)			3.00	
29.92	33.90	102.48	28.80	131.28	.033		19.20	104.88	7.20
30.84	223.26	326.10	709.80	1,035.90	.42	495.72	407.10	133.08	
30.60	2.40	100.76	36.60	137.16	.034			137.16	
10.68	10.68	146.42		146.42	.096		143.42	3.00	
4.08	21.86	29.90		29.90	.011			29.90	
248.64	83.04	334.20	161.58	495.78	.20		243.18	231.00	21.60
			129.60	129.60	.066		129.60		
	6.84	6.84	17.16	24.00	.03		19.20	4.80	
274.44	276.00	550.44	483.24	1,033.68	1.02	4.20	1,029.48		
			5.40	5.40	(1)			5.40	
	10.20	10.20	1.20	11.40	.01			11.40	
24.36	21.60	45.96	18.00	63.96	.013		60.36	3.60	
	3.60	3.60	5.88	9.48	.09		3.60	5.88	
30.12	20.40	59.28	37.72	97.00	.019		10.16	86.84	
			1.01	1.01	.003		1.01		
	60.00	60.00	1.20	61.20	.046			61.20	
	12.84	12.84	9.24	22.08	.016	18.48		3.60	
24.60	43.02	83.58	21.72	105.30	.024			99.90	5.40
			1.80	1.80	(1)			1.80	
75.00	21.42	114.24	3.60	117.84	.025		72.60	45.24	
54.24	37.80	110.04	28.80	138.84	.075			52.44	86.40
	9.60	9.60	1.80	11.40	(1)			11.40	
4.20		4.20	5.40	9.60	(1)		5.40	4.20	
174.84	174.54	691.78	205.62	897.40	.43		897.40		
	2.16	2.16	5.64	7.80	.06			6.96	.84
			1.50	1.50	(1)			1.50	
95.64	24.96	132.96	36.78	169.74	.043		99.06	70.68	
	48.00	48.00	120.00	168.00	.085		168.00		
5.64		5.64		5.64	.006			5.64	
122.80	178.50	769.13	273.68	1,022.81	.081	327.56	111.60	146.69	436.96
			12.00	12.00	.013	12.00			
36.92	54.66	91.58	6.00	97.58	.044		26.40	97.58	
	1.76	1.76	2.04	3.60	(1)			3.60	
	3.24	3.24	1.80	5.04	(1)			5.04	
13.20		13.20	33.34	46.54	.034		22.54	24.00	
132.76	145.88	435.19	1,130.52	1,565.71	.069	3.25	706.63	838.15	17.68
			7.62	7.62	.010	7.62			
	4.80		4.80	4.80	(1)			4.80	
30.12	99.36	129.48	7.20	136.68	.06			136.68	
60.66	66.04	293.32	175.62	468.94	.12		386.32	82.62	
			51.12	51.12	.057		.72	50.40	
9.90		9.90	16.32	26.22	(1)			26.22	
121.08	11.58	132.66	7.20	139.86	.046			136.86	3.00
1,569.57	2,789.19	6,156.39	2,645.34	8,801.73	.022	131.56	2,992.22	5,677.95	
1.20	55.20	56.40	39.60	96.00	.049		3.60	92.40	
			2.40	2.40	(1)			2.40	
	9.60	9.60	14.28	23.88	.014		23.88		
4.44	12.21	16.65	4.80	21.45	.03		9.18	12.27	
60.72	85.68	475.98	251.22	727.20	.19		345.90	105.88	275.42
11.40	11.40	70.92	15.00	85.92	.077		82.32	3.60	
16.44	54.96	71.40	74.88	146.28	.073	47.04	39.84	59.40	
18.84	24.00	42.84		42.84	.018			42.84	
15.00	15.90	38.34	15.00	53.34	.083		22.50	30.84	
426.23	5,742.12	7,404.48	8,224.86	15,629.34	.40	6,294.09	5,483.22	1,660.05	2,191.98
3,916.48	10,738.45	19,803.03	15,599.17	35,402.20	.15	7,451.08	13,993.24	10,908.64	3,049.24

Huacabo.....	1,959,374.00	1,950,223.00	3,909,497.00	1,20	23,511.36	23,402.74	46,914.10	3,909.51	35,185.57	3,909.51	3,909.51
Isabela.....	1,039,800.00	32,352.00	1,132,152.00	1,20	13,197.60	388.24	13,585.84	10,132.15	10,139.38	10,132.15	1,132.15
Jayuya.....	3,833,838.00	.....	3,833,838.00	1,20	10,603.32	.....	10,603.32	1,883.86	7,934.74	1,883.86	1,883.86
Juana Diaz.....	2,693,375.00	493,030.00	3,191,835.00	1,20	32,322.52	5,976.75	38,299.27	3,191.44	28,722.06	3,191.44	3,191.44
Jur-Ca.....	1,031,537.00	.....	1,877,813.00	1,20	9,465.01	13,018.82	22,513.83	1,877.82	15,900.40	1,877.82	1,877.82
Lajas.....	1,705,800.00	14,112.00	1,721,012.00	1,20	20,470.80	1,19.35	21,640.15	1,721.02	15,480.12	1,721.02	1,721.02
Lares.....	2,293,500.00	3,550.00	2,303,400.00	1,20	27,193.01	42.96	27,193.01	2,303.40	20,376.72	2,303.40	2,303.40
Las Marias.....	1,405,500.00	.....	1,405,500.00	1,20	16,932.72	.....	16,932.72	1,405.50	12,677.04	1,405.50	1,405.50
Las Piétras.....	1,439,700.00	311,771.00	1,751,471.00	1,20	13,526.16	3,741.24	17,267.40	1,751.47	9,516.93	1,751.47	1,751.47
Loiza.....	1,172,154.00	1,180,671.00	2,352,825.00	1,20	13,483.82	3,577.75	17,061.57	2,352.82	9,632.83	2,352.82	2,352.82
Manatí.....	2,352,335.00	212,611.00	2,564,946.00	1,20	6,991.18	2,531.35	9,522.53	2,564.94	21,155.20	2,564.94	2,564.94
Maricao.....	2,335,435.00	192,235.00	2,527,670.00	1,20	23,023.14	1,944.06	24,967.10	2,527.67	12,473.82	2,527.67	2,527.67
Mayaguez.....	1,375,400.00	7,030.00	1,382,430.00	1,20	16,547.85	84.70	16,632.55	1,382.43	12,473.82	1,382.43	1,382.43
Moca.....	6,705,231.00	734,621.00	7,439,852.00	1,20	80,433.68	8,815.35	89,249.03	7,439.85	69,607.51	7,439.85	7,439.85
Moravia.....	655,234.00	55,635.00	710,869.00	1,20	8,932.40	674.94	9,607.34	710.86	6,905.45	710.86	710.86
Naguabo.....	1,192,575.00	634,313.00	1,826,888.00	1,20	7,893.52	21.23	7,914.75	1,826.88	5,091.03	7,914.75	7,914.75
Narajito.....	314,470.00	4,298.00	318,768.00	1,20	14,311.04	7,611.84	21,922.88	318.76	13,442.16	318.76	318.76
Patillas.....	927,995.00	415,039.00	1,343,034.00	1,20	4,133.14	111.58	4,244.72	1,343.03	3,333.73	4,244.72	4,244.72
Penuelas.....	1,095,014.00	9,635.00	1,104,649.00	1,20	11,134.83	4,930.50	16,115.36	1,104.64	12,038.52	1,104.64	1,104.64
Ponce.....	13,219,557.00	2,497,400.00	15,716,957.00	1,30	12,793.42	115.62	12,909.01	1,075.75	9,641.78	1,075.75	1,075.75
Que'bradillas.....	632,633.00	21,638.00	654,271.00	1,20	171,883.46	32,466.34	204,349.80	15,716.22	141,472.94	15,716.22	15,716.22
Rincón.....	1,422,695.00	398,665.00	1,821,360.00	1,20	8,192.22	230.04	8,422.26	1,821.36	6,339.20	8,422.26	8,422.26
Rio Piétras.....	2,962,093.00	1,394,314.00	4,356,407.00	1,20	4,422.86	4,784.02	9,206.88	1,535.88	6,905.16	1,535.88	1,535.88
Sabana Grande.....	622,753.00	6,216.00	628,969.00	1,20	35,544.14	16,371.84	51,915.98	4,326.34	33,938.98	4,326.34	4,326.34
Salinas.....	2,315,501.00	1,314,238.00	3,629,739.00	1,20	7,473.16	74.60	7,547.76	3,629.73	5,660.82	3,629.73	3,629.73
San German.....	2,210,514.00	137,516.00	2,348,030.00	1,20	27,736.01	15,770.83	43,506.84	2,348.03	32,667.69	2,348.03	2,348.03
San Juan.....	20,486,204.00	10,233,712.00	30,719,916.00	1,30	253,350.72	103,103.00	356,453.72	30,727.28	276,545.51	30,727.28	30,727.28
San Lorenzo.....	774,441.00	75,463.00	849,904.00	1,20	9,533.72	905.58	10,439.30	849.90	7,821.48	849.90	849.90
San Sebastián.....	1,411,630.00	177,870.00	1,589,500.00	1,20	16,940.16	2,134.46	19,074.62	1,589.55	14,305.97	1,589.55	1,589.55
Santa Isabel.....	1,655,192.00	525,777.00	2,180,969.00	1,20	1,832.34	6,303.58	8,135.92	2,180.96	19,622.94	2,180.96	2,180.96
Toa Alta.....	4,455,841.00	198,445.00	4,654,286.00	1,20	5,950.12	3,331.36	9,281.48	4,654.28	6,243.61	4,654.28	4,654.28
Toa Baja.....	1,072,532.00	757,023.00	1,829,555.00	1,20	12,870.78	9,044.42	21,915.20	1,829.55	16,466.40	1,829.55	1,829.55
Trujillo Alto.....	4,455,168.00	436,307.00	4,891,475.00	1,20	5,942.14	5,235.72	11,177.86	4,891.47	2,333.33	4,891.47	4,891.47
Vega Alta.....	2,238,885.00	73,207.00	2,312,092.00	1,20	27,223.58	933.40	28,156.98	2,312.09	21,233.81	2,312.09	2,312.09
Vega Baja.....	1,767,601.00	803,572.00	2,571,173.00	1,20	5,374.70	9,702.88	15,077.58	2,571.17	13,253.13	2,571.17	2,571.17
Vieques.....	2,077,624.00	293,225.00	2,370,849.00	1,20	21,211.32	2,476.76	23,688.08	2,370.84	17,732.58	2,370.84	2,370.84
Yabucoa.....	1,017,503.00	718,674.00	1,736,177.00	1,20	24,955.66	8,624.12	33,579.78	1,736.17	25,184.84	1,736.17	1,736.17
Yauco.....	2,553,619.00	33,175.00	2,586,794.00	1,20	11,197.30	11,123.23	22,320.53	2,586.79	18,264.75	2,586.79	2,586.79
Total.....	135,042,154.00	45,738,610.00	180,780,764.00	.....	1,657,665.62	592,723.04	2,250,388.66	180,780.76	1,626,135.42	180,780.76	180,780.76

¹ The total rate is 1.30 per cent on rural property and 1.35 per cent on urban property, being the rate of municipal bond redemption tax 0.10 per cent on the rural and 0.15 per cent on the urban.

² The total rate is 1.35 per cent on rural property and 1.40 per cent on urban property, being the rate of municipal bond redemption tax 0.16 per cent on the rural and 0.20 per cent on the urban.

The rate of municipal bond redemption tax for Arecibo, Ponce, and San Juan is 0.10 per cent and for Guayama 0.25 per cent.

EXHIBIT No. 19B.—*Statement showing distribution of property tax collections for the years ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1915.*

	1916	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
Tax collections:				
Current year.....	\$2,230,212.30	\$2,097,772.98	\$132,439.32	.....
Prior years.....	51,308.67	47,458.50	3,850.17	.....
Total collections.....	2,281,520.97	2,145,231.48	136,289.49	.....
Protested taxes collected in previous years distributed.....	1,684.60	14,107.70	.....	\$12,423.10
Total taxes distributed.....	2,283,205.57	2,159,339.18	136,289.49	12,423.10
Distribution:				
Insular government—				
General purposes.....	184,423.37	176,623.61	7,799.76	.....
Bond redemption.....	182,591.10	175,213.04	7,378.06	.....
Sanitation purposes.....	103,949.21	107,129.23	.....	2 3,180.02
Total.....	470,963.68	458,965.88	15,177.82	3,180.02
Municipalities.....	1,196,128.19	1,131,652.06	64,476.13	.....
School boards.....	589,604.56	567,320.73	22,283.83	.....
Protested taxes.....	26,509.14	1,400.51	25,108.63	.....
Total distribution.....	2,283,205.57	2,159,339.18	127,046.41	3,180.02

¹ Includes \$145.48 paid under protest, which was distributed directly into insular revenues for account of sanitation.

² Decrease of \$3,180.02 is due to not having included liquidation of this item in current fiscal year. The retention of this amount is based upon an estimate of the receipts of the municipality and an adjustment is made at the close of each fiscal year.

EXHIBIT No. 20.—*Receipts and disbursements of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.*

Insular revenues:			
Balance, July 1, 1915.....			\$575,310.54
Receipts—			
Customs (see Exhibit No. 22).....		\$295,500.00	
Internal revenues (see Exhibit No. 22)—			
Excise tax.....	\$2,677,610.51		
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	\$2.50		
Municipal proportion.....	1.25		
Property taxes, insular proportion.....		184,423.37	
Income taxes.....		136,353.26	
Inheritance taxes.....		17,390.52	
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation—			
Property taxes.....		103,949.21	
Miscellaneous collections.....		4,147.46	
			3,123,875.58
Miscellaneous (see Exhibit No. 22)—			
Ordinary.....		361,902.13	
Proceeds from sale of refunding bonds.....		299,656.67	
Loan repaid by irrigation service ¹		100,000.00	
Municipal bonds redeemed.....		15,500.00	
School-board bonds redeemed.....		6,500.00	
			783,558.80
Repayments (see Exhibit No. 23).....			985,030.79
Transfers from trust funds.....			173,415.73
			5,361,380.90
Total insular revenues receipts, including balance of July 1, 1915.....			5,936,691.44
Disbursements (see Exhibit No. 26):			
Fiscal-year appropriations.....		3,735,827.19	
No fiscal-year appropriations.....		703,078.14	
Indefinite—			
Advances to municipalities.....	372,950.00		
Advances to school boards.....	76,000.00		
Miscellaneous.....	127,153.15		
			576,103.15
Bonds redeemed (see Exhibit No. 22)—			
Municipal ²	22,000.00		
School boards.....	6,500.00		
			28,500.00
Transfers to trust funds ³		733,415.86	
			5,776,924.34
Balance, June 30, 1916.....			159,767.10

¹ A temporary loan of \$100,000 was made from insular revenues to irrigation fund, trust fund, during the fiscal year 1914-15. This amount has been repaid this year out of the proceeds of the sale of irrigation bonds.

² Of this amount \$6,500 was covered into miscellaneous receipts during the fiscal year 1914-15 in payment of principal on bonds of the municipalities of Caguas (\$5,000) and Ciales (\$1,500), due July 1, 1914, at which time the bonds were pending execution and the payment was necessarily carried as a credit balance.

³ Includes \$401,000 representing municipal and school-board bonds pledged to secure loan of \$400,000 from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York. This amount was shown in insular revenues in the report of 1914-15.

EXHIBIT No. 20.—Receipts and disbursements of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916—Continued.

Trust funds:		
Balance, July 1, 1915.....	\$2,097,185.24	
Receipts (see Exhibit No. 28).....	\$3,047,555.34	
Transfers from insular revenues.....	733,415.86	
	<u>3,780,971.20</u>	
Total trust funds, including balance of July 1, 1915.....		5,878,156.44
Expenditures (see Exhibit No. 22).....	2,962,859.68	
Transfer to insular revenues.....	173,415.73	
	<u>3,136,275.41</u>	
Balance, June 30, 1916.....		<u>2,741,881.03</u>
Total balance, insular revenues and trust funds, June 30, 1916.....		<u>2,901,648.13</u>
Insular revenues:		
Cash.....	45,767.10	
Bonds unpledged.....	114,000.00	
	<u>159,767.10</u>	
Trust funds:		
Cash.....	1,380,381.03	
Bonds pledged.....	1,361,500.00	
	<u>2,741,881.03</u>	
		<u>2,901,648.13</u>

EXHIBIT No. 20A.—Comparative statement of excise stamp sales, detailed by sources, fiscal years 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16.**SCHEDULE A—EXCISE PROPER.**

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Distilled spirits:			
Domestic.....	\$983,910.40	\$943,033.50	\$891,473.50
Imported.....	31,984.00	30,036.02	21,924.49
Alcohol in medicine, cosmetics, etc.....	3,283.48	2,518.75	4,300.70
Total.....	<u>1,019,177.88</u>	<u>975,588.27</u>	<u>917,698.69</u>
Beer:			
Domestic.....	62,000.17	40,038.77	43,311.69
Imported.....	87,581.25	82,815.05	89,733.69
Total.....	<u>149,581.42</u>	<u>122,853.82</u>	<u>133,045.38</u>
Wine:			
Domestic.....	98.48		
Imported.....	54,827.44	48,363.85	54,372.37
Sparkling wine.....	1,525.80	2,219.15	1,739.20
Total.....	<u>56,451.72</u>	<u>50,583.00</u>	<u>56,111.57</u>
Champagne.....	5,373.50	1,421.25	3,567.90
Cigars.....	327,450.98	304,269.25	324,532.59
Cigarettes.....	753,390.24	678,160.33	616,051.73
Total.....	<u>1,080,841.22</u>	<u>982,429.58</u>	<u>940,584.32</u>
Picadura and fine-cut chewing tobacco:			
Excise stamps.....	5,252.41	1,121.02	199.35
Special stamps.....	11,274.54	5,635.56	5,256.51
Total.....	<u>16,526.95</u>	<u>6,756.58</u>	<u>5,455.86</u>
Perfumery:			
Domestic.....	3,499.25	4,358.02	4,127.94
Imported.....	12,672.00	9,926.03	9,175.76
Total.....	<u>16,171.25</u>	<u>14,284.05</u>	<u>13,303.70</u>
Patent medicine:			
Domestic.....	1,120.62	1,210.49	1,268.23
Imported.....	38,388.50	36,904.32	41,341.13
Total.....	<u>39,509.12</u>	<u>38,114.81</u>	<u>42,609.36</u>

EXHIBIT No. 20A.—Comparative statement of excise stamp sales, detailed by sources, fiscal years 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16—Continued.**SCHEDULE A—EXCISE PROPER—Continued.**

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Cosmetics, lotions, toilet water, etc.:			
Domestic.....	\$807.95	\$242.04	\$2,571.15
Imported.....	958.87	760.73	3,049.07
Total.....	1,766.82	1,002.77	5,620.22
Cards.....	3,741.77	7,368.00	6,926.75
Arms and ammunition.....	7,787.57	8,889.11	8,536.30
Total.....	11,529.34	16,257.11	15,463.05
Matches:			
Domestic.....			
Imported.....	31,420.50	37,040.76	51,706.02
Total.....	31,420.50	37,040.76	51,706.02
Total excise proper.....	2,428,349.72	2,246,332.00	2,185,166.07

SCHEDULE B—LICENSE TAXES.

Manufacturers:			
Distilleries.....	\$2,150.00	\$2,250.00	\$1,200.00
Rectifiers.....	18,225.00	16,425.00	12,900.00
Perfumery.....	1,312.50	1,382.50	1,212.50
Cigars.....	5,135.50	5,350.00	4,346.25
Cigarettes.....	3,800.00	3,300.00	2,500.00
Medicines.....	240.00	265.00	281.25
Wine.....	75.00	25.00	25.00
Stills.....	35.00	30.00	30.00
Beer.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total.....	31,073.00	29,127.50	22,595.00
Wholesale dealers:			
Distilled spirits.....	16,350.00	14,975.00	13,650.00
Wine.....	7,687.00	6,187.50	5,707.50
Beer.....	6,825.00	6,162.50	5,312.50
Cigars.....	4,762.00	4,300.00	3,987.50
Cigarettes.....	7,799.50	8,300.00	7,790.00
Arms and ammunition.....	350.00	400.00	337.50
Perfumery.....	2,950.00	2,700.00	2,725.00
Denatured alcohol.....	105.00	120.00	107.50
Total.....	46,828.50	43,145.00	39,617.50
Retail dealers:			
Distilled spirits, wines, and beers.....	111,372.50	109,688.00	98,697.00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	63,874.00	63,933.75	59,999.75
Arms and ammunition.....	2,192.50	2,375.00	2,137.50
Perfumery.....	10,294.25	10,425.00	9,810.00
Peddlers' perfumery.....	1,288.75	1,100.00	796.25
Denatured alcohol.....	620.00	650.00	657.50
Total.....	189,642.00	188,171.75	172,098.00
Opium licenses.....		250.36	697.02
Billiards.....	5,897.00	5,767.50	5,052.50
Total, Schedule B.....	273,440.50	266,462.11	240,060.02

EXHIBIT No. 20A.—*Comparative statement of excise stamp sales, detailed by sources, fiscal years 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16—Continued.*

SCHEDULE C—DOCUMENTARY.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Notarial instruments.....	\$57,170.97	\$78,087.75	\$158,906.30
Tax certificates.....	1,263.00	1,043.00	1,021.30
Registrars of property.....	78,124.90	76,159.65	88,573.90
Blank books.....	189.40	276.40	355.74
Law pamphlets.....	387.30	222.45	69.10
Administrative fines.....	2,962.71	2,332.50	3,242.53
Stamp sales, unclassified.....			215.56
Total.....	140,098.28	158,121.75	252,384.43
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	462,603.75	¹ 1,853.75	2.50
Grand total.....	3,304,492.25	² 2,672,769.61	³ 2,677,613.02

¹ Sales cover delinquent taxes for 1913-14. No tax assessed for 1914-15 and 1915-16.

² The difference of \$1.03 between this total less ⁽¹⁾ and the total of excise and industrial and commercial license taxes in Exhibit No. 22 is caused by including \$5.50 as a receipt, but not as a sale. Also the payment of \$8 under protest and the distribution of \$1.47 which was held in trust fund at the beginning of the year as protested. The former amount is shown as a sale and the latter as a receipt.

³ The difference of 1 cent between the grand total of the above exhibit and the total of receipts for account of stamp sales for excise and industrial and commercial license taxes, as shown in Exhibit No. 20, is due to adjustments made on account of collections of half cents for cigar stamps.

EXHIBIT No. 21.—*Funds of the insular government June 30, 1916.*

Depositories:

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	\$667,726.72
Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	78,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	60,000.00
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	50,000.00
The Mechanics & Metals National Bank, New York.....	551,606.96
The Fletcher-American National Bank, Indianapolis.....	57,980.52
The Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, P. R.....	197,590.89

Total cash in depositories..... 1,662,905.09

Less outstanding vouchers and pay checks drawn against funds in American Colonial Bank..... 516,038.16

1,146,866.93

Cash in transit to American Colonial Bank..... \$279,373.10

Cash in transit from American Colonial Bank..... 91.90

279,281.20

Total available cash..... \$1,426,148.13

Municipal bonds:

Collateral to part of loan of \$400,000 from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.....	264,000.00
Collateral to part of \$955,000 refunding bonds sold.....	901,500.00
Unpledged.....	59,500.00
	1,225,000.00

School-board bonds:

Collateral to part of loan of \$400,000 from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.....	137,000.00
Collateral to part of \$955,000 refunding bonds sold.....	59,000.00
Unpledged.....	54,500.00
	250,500.00

Total balance (see Exhibit No. 20)..... 2,901,648.13

Due from municipalities on loans from Insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 6).... 181,957.35

Due from school boards on loans from Insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 7).... 45,699.97

Due from school boards on loans from school building fund (see Exhibit No. 8) 39,673.93

267,331.25

Bills collectible:

Insular revenues..... 24,776.67

Trust fund..... 120.65

24,897.32

3,193,876.70

EXHIBIT No. 22.—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements during the year ending June 30, 1916.

	Insular revenues.	Trust funds.	Totals.
RECEIPTS.			
Cash balance as of July 1, 1915.....	\$575,310.54	\$2,097,185.24	\$2,672,495.78
Customs.....	295,500.00		295,500.00
Excise and property taxes for municipalities.....	2,677,610.51	1 1,892,432.39	4,570,042.90
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	1.25	1.25	2.50
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	184,423.37		184,423.37
Income tax.....	136,353.26		136,353.26
Inheritance tax.....	17,390.52		17,390.52
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	108,096.67		108,096.67
Court fines and fees.....	68,098.39	\$ 4,513.00	72,611.39
Harbor and dock fees.....	25,418.61	\$ 23,960.91	49,379.52
Telephone and telegraph receipts.....	71,836.21		71,836.21
Interest.....	125,884.52	\$ 4,420.80	130,305.32
Royalties on franchises.....	11,616.08		11,616.08
Taxes on insurance premiums.....	21,501.63		21,501.63
Rent of property.....	13,462.67		13,462.67
Sale of government property.....	12,502.03		12,502.03
United States Government (Morrill-Hatch Act).....		\$ 50,000.00	50,000.00
Proceeds from sale of bonds.....	299,656.67	\$ 397,934.22	697,590.89
Loan repaid by irrigation service.....	100,000.00		100,000.00
Municipal and school board bonds redeemed.....	22,000.00		22,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	11,581.99	674,292.77	685,874.76
Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, repayments.....	342,041.05		342,041.05
Repayment of loans by municipalities:			
Cash.....	57,267.57		57,267.57
Bonds.....	370,500.00		370,500.00
Repayment of loans by school boards:			
Cash.....	12,292.81		12,292.81
Bonds.....	65,000.00		65,000.00
Other repayments.....	137,929.36		137,929.36
Transfers.....	173,415.73	733,415.86	906,831.59
Insular government receipts.....	5,361,380.90	3,780,971.20	9,142,352.10
Total.....	5,936,691.44	5,878,156.44	11,814,847.88
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Appropriations:			
1913-14.....	496.13		496.13
1914-15.....	49,697.67		49,697.67
1915-16.....	3,684,097.80		3,684,097.80
1915-16 and prior years.....	1,535.59		1,535.59
No fiscal year.....	703,078.14		703,078.14
Indefinite—			
Relief of municipalities (loans).....	372,950.00		372,950.00
Relief of school boards (loans).....	76,000.00		76,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	127,153.15		127,153.15
Municipal bonds redeemed.....	22,000.00		22,000.00
School-board bonds redeemed.....	6,500.00		6,500.00
Transfers.....	733,415.86	173,415.73	906,831.59
Municipalities, tax account.....		1,279,568.05	1,279,568.05
School boards, tax account.....		582,948.35	582,948.35
Insular bond redemption tax.....		81,704.16	81,704.16
Irrigation fund:			
Construction.....	\$90,284.69		
Maintenance and operation.....	550,593.86		
Workman's relief trust fund.....		640,878.55	640,878.55
Comerio-Cidra Road.....		1,025.32	1,025.32
Comerio-Aguas Buenas Road.....		3,010.49	3,010.49
University fund.....		3,051.45	3,051.45
University agricultural fund.....		35,332.97	35,332.97
Funds for insular fair.....		51,286.49	51,286.49
		575.46	575.46

¹ Included in this item are the following amounts: Transfers from general fund to municipal bond redemption tax of Barranquitas, \$185.70, and of Maunabo, \$38.47, and repayment to general fund of \$2,671.74 per taining to the municipality of Yauco.

² Includes \$4,147.46 paid by municipalities on account of miscellaneous collections.

³ In addition to this amount, \$24,779.18 will be transferred to the university fund from insular revenues as the proportion due from collections on account of court fines and costs.

⁴ Deposited in San Juan Harbor fund.

⁵ Deposited in irrigation fund.

⁶ Deposited in university agricultural fund.

⁷ Deposited in irrigation fund.

To secure the total disbursements of this exhibit, deduct transfers and municipal and school-board bonds redeemed.

EXHIBIT NO. 22.—*Statement of cash receipts and disbursements during the year ending June 30, 1916—Continued.*

	Insular reve- nues.	Trust funds.	Totals.
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
Taxes paid under protest.....		\$14,764.54	\$14,764.54
Cash bond deposits.....		310.00	310.00
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....		135,869.87	135,869.87
San Juan Harbor fund.....		20,325.00	20,325.00
Municipal bond funds.....		52,664.25	52,664.25
School board bond funds.....		10,777.38	10,777.38
Redemption of municipal bonds.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
Redemption of school-board bonds.....		6,500.00	6,500.00
Unclaimed wages.....		1,642.22	1,642.22
Miscellaneous.....		20,625.13	20,625.13
Insular government disbursements.....	\$5,776,924.34	3,136,275.41	8,913,199.75
Balance as of June 30, 1916.....	159,767.10	2,741,881.03	2,901,648.13
Grand total.....	5,936,691.44	5,878,156.44	11,814,847.88

EXHIBIT NO. 23.—*Repayment receipts, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.*

Repayments to bureau of supplies, printing and transportation:		
By various departments from insular revenue appropriations.....	\$277,882.23	
By various departments from trust funds, by municipalities, school boards, and other sources.....	62,570.42	
By special disbursing officers.....	1,588.40	
		\$342,041.05
Payments by municipalities on account of loans.....		427,767.57
Payments by school boards on account of loans.....		77,292.81
Payments by pay patients, insane asylum.....		10,880.50
Amounts repaid by department of the interior for payments received from—		
Municipalities and school boards for services rendered.....	50,978.34	
Penal institutions for subsistence of prisoners working on highways.....	104.64	
Various departments for services rendered.....	2.55	
Miscellaneous sources for work done by bureau of insular telegraph.....	117.97	
Miscellaneous sources for material sold and miscellaneous services rendered.....	3,704.25	
		54,907.75
Amounts repaid by department of sanitation for payments received from sale of equipment and miscellaneous material.....		9,151.22
Amounts repaid by department of insular police for payments received from sale of uniforms and other equipment.....		15,894.34
Amounts repaid by department of education for payments received from sale of equip- ment.....		11,195.23
Amounts repaid by special disbursing officers of unexpended balances.....		28,285.58
Repayments, miscellaneous sources.....		7,614.74
Total.....		985,030.79

EXHIBIT No. 24.—*Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916.*

[Not to be confused with expense accounts of Exhibit No. 5.]

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
LEGISLATIVE.										
Executive Council:										
Salaries.....	\$535.37	\$24,340.00		\$24,875.37		\$23,815.00		\$23.83	\$24,138.83	\$736.54
Temporary employees.....	284.80	3,100.00		3,384.80		3,056.85		271.30	3,328.15	56.65
Legislative printing.....	1,296.00	2,000.00		3,296.00		2,532.21			2,532.21	763.79
Incidentals.....	400.20	950.00		1,350.20		804.46		8.18	812.64	546.56
Postage and freight.....		200.00		200.00		76.50			76.50	123.50
Traveling expenses.....		400.00		400.00		33.30			33.30	366.70
Telegraph and telephone service.....	10.00	10.00		7.63					7.63	2.37
Stationery.....		800.00		800.00		254.93			254.93	545.07
Inspection and testing of gas and electric meters.....		4,000.00		4,000.00						4,000.00
Franchise committee:										
Salaries.....		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00			2,700.00	
Incidentals.....		400.00		673.52		461.24			461.24	212.28
Traveling expenses.....				162.46		24.88			24.88	137.58
Postage.....				80.00						80.00
Expenses of special investigations of franchises and public utilities.....										
	6,608.98			6,608.98				6,608.98	6,608.98	
Total, executive council.....	9,650.33	38,900.00		48,550.33		33,767.00		7,212.29	40,979.29	7,571.04
House of delegates:										
Salaries.....	2,016.96	24,500.00		26,576.96		24,500.00		2,016.95	26,576.95	.01
Temporary employees.....	1,304.02	3,220.00		4,724.02		3,430.25		1,19.41	4,559.87	164.15
Legislative printing.....	435.65	2,200.00	\$200.00	2,635.65		2,107.83	\$70.00	19.24	2,197.24	438.41
Incidentals.....	403.92	2,974.77	70.00	3,448.69		2,804.28	200.00	73.61	3,077.89	370.80
Library supplies.....	261.27	200.00		461.27		190.47		61.27	251.74	209.53
Mileage of members.....	165.90	450.00		615.90		414.50		130.40	544.90	71.00
Publications of the house of delegates.....										
Telephone service.....	1,279.25	324.52		1,279.25		267.67		1,279.25	1,279.25	
				324.52					267.67	56.85
Total, house of delegates.....	5,866.97	33,925.29	270.00	40,066.26		33,775.00	270.00	4,710.51	38,755.51	1,310.75

[illegible]

EXHIBIT No. 2A.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
Secretary—Continued.										
Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation:										
Bureau of supplies, printing transportation, working capital fund.....	\$23,319.87		\$342,041.05	\$365,360.92		\$343,706.00			\$343,706.00	\$21,594.92
Total, secretary.....	37,116.39	\$49,440.00	344,105.41	430,661.80		398,174.49	\$1,984.18	\$4,713.15	404,871.82	25,789.98
Attorney general:										
Salaries.....	2,083.50	29,628.33	111.00	31,822.83		29,822.32		1,937.67	31,759.99	62.84
Incidentals.....	1,446.00	2,500.00	1,830.00	5,776.00		4,293.33		89.11	4,691.49	1,084.51
Traveling expenses.....	219.89	750.00		969.89		609.25		159.44	768.69	201.20
Postage.....	135.00	300.00		435.00		300.00		135.00	435.00	
Litigation fund.....	357.05	1,985.00	1,544.05	3,886.10		2,042.60	1,235.00	357.05	3,634.65	251.45
Total, attorney general.....	4,241.44	35,163.33	3,485.05	42,889.82		37,067.50	1,544.05	2,678.27	41,289.82	1,600.00
Treasurer:										
Salaries.....	9,480.19	111,620.00		121,100.19		108,338.08	5,294.20	7,462.91	121,100.19	
Salaries, collectors of internal revenue.....	705.55	59,000.00	71.67	60,377.22		59,359.50	312.17	157.17	59,828.84	548.38
Settlement of claims for overcol-lection of rentals.....			200.00	200.00		96.20			96.20	103.80
Postage and express.....	221.98	3,000.00	500.40	3,722.38		3,346.11	215.80	12.07	3,573.98	148.40
Traveling expenses, bureau of accounts.....	750.72			750.72				517.50	517.50	233.22
Traveling expenses, bureau of municipal finance.....	963.42			963.42				928.30	928.30	35.12
Traveling expenses, internal-revenue agents.....	1,895.00	8,316.00		10,211.00		7,806.22	667.16	1,626.09	10,099.47	111.53
Traveling expenses, assessors.....	3,510.41	4,200.00		7,710.41		2,060.36	2,139.64	2,300.53	6,500.53	1,209.88
Care of horses, assessors.....	1,452.50	2,500.00		3,952.50		2,014.59	485.50	483.00	2,983.00	969.50
Care of horses, internal revenue agents.....										
Purchase of plates and printing of revenue stamps.....	2,538.48	7,200.00		9,738.48		5,771.93	1,572.07	1,155.20	8,499.20	1,239.28
Total, treasurer.....	7,228.86			7,228.86				7,228.86	7,228.86	

Establish new system of industrial and commercial license taxes.....	9,441.59	6,511.17	9,441.59	8,464.35	9,441.59	9,441.59	4,155.53
Stationery and printing.....	108.71		12,619.88	211.02	8,464.35	8,464.35	1,454.53
Unexpendable property.....	1,665.55		1,665.55	211.02	211.02	211.02	41.24
Lighting and water.....	41.14		14.14	68.52	31.36	31.36	50.90
Telephone and telephone service.....	260.98	35.80	1,496.78	739.85	500.00	1,293.83	236.93
Incidentals and traveling expenses.....	2,462.84	4,563.09	10,023.93	6,768.54	827.26	7,595.80	2,430.33
Expenses, collecting income tax.....	703.64		703.64	17.09		17.09	686.55
Salaries, temporary employees, bureau of property taxes.....	.50		.50				.50
Compensation to stamp agents.....		3,112.84	3,112.84	2,612.84	500.00	3,112.84	
Revision of the assessment of property in Porto Rico.....			60,000.00	3,596.72		3,596.72	56,403.28
Total. treasurer.....	43,432.06	14,994.97	325,163.03	211,271.85	32,140.48	255,135.23	70,027.80
Auditor:							
Salaries.....	4,300.72	6.39	58,807.11	52,813.72	1,600.38	56,494.59	2,312.52
Incidentals.....	771.57	2,826.17	3,797.74	2,771.22	704.42	3,475.64	322.10
Blank forms.....	2.30		211.70	269.40	2.30	211.70	
Stationery and printing.....	.88	459.00	1,209.88	610.58		886.46	373.42
Telephone and telephone service.....	80.82	25.00	145.82	55.70		136.52	9.30
Traveling expenses.....	3,196.35	300.00	6,496.35	2,980.24	2,228.73	6,444.59	51.76
Unexpendable property.....	2.36		2.36			2.36	
Postage and freight.....			300.00	300.00		300.00	
Total. auditor.....	8,355.00	3,631.56	70,970.96	59,740.86	4,535.83	67,901.86	3,069.10
Department of the Interior.							
Commissioner of the interior:							
Salaries.....	15,447.15	2,109.56	82,696.71	64,856.49	7,301.45	79,500.61	3,196.10
Compensation to pilots acting as captains of ports.....	871.21		2,371.21	1,279.06	803.67	2,082.73	288.48
Contingent expenses.....	795.91	286.69	1,082.60	792.28		792.28	290.32
Incidentals.....	2,964.51	31.28	2,995.79		2,995.79	2,995.79	
Postage.....	161.31		161.31			161.31	
Traveling expenses.....	2,032.14	16.37	2,048.51		2,048.51	2,048.51	
Purchase and repair of instruments.....			582.63		582.63	582.63	
Expenses, division of public lands.....	1,168.56	1,317.91	12,486.47	6,923.92	1,185.94	11,759.86	726.61
Miscellaneous expenses.....		5,406.30	15,406.30	11,796.78		13,546.78	1,859.52
Total, commissioner of the interior.....	24,023.42	9,168.11	119,831.63	85,648.53	15,079.30	113,470.50	6,361.03
Maintenance and repair of public buildings:							
Care of buildings.....	1,407.42	2,361.38	28,768.80	19,676.12	1,126.94	20,803.06	7,965.74
Water.....	468.00		1,908.00	524.68	274.05	798.73	1,169.27
Electric light.....	311.99		1,861.99	1,549.47		1,549.47	312.52
Improvements to the boys' charity school.....	859.35		859.35				859.35

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
<i>Department of the Interior—Continued.</i>										
Maintenance and repair of public buildings—Continued.										
Improving the sewerage system of the district jail at Guayama.	\$1,352.92		\$140.56	\$1,493.48		\$688.76			\$688.76	\$804.72
Construction of a model penitentiary.	117,508.80			117,508.80						117,508.89
Erection of an insular capital building.	287,161.46			287,161.46						287,161.46
Construction of a district jail at Aguadilla.	20,000.00			20,000.00						20,000.00
Construction of an insular building in the city of Guayama.	50,000.00			50,000.00						50,000.00
College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, University of Porto Rico, Mayaguez.	42.68			42.68		4.45	\$38.23		42.68	
Purchase of furniture.										
Erection of buildings and improvements.	266.20		38.23	304.43		255.46			255.46	48.97
Building construction and repairs.	14,100.00		451.56	14,551.56		11,469.55			11,469.55	3,082.01
Repairs, reform school buildings.	6,614.19			6,614.19		5,538.13			5,538.13	1,076.06
Purchase and construction of rural school buildings.	536.72			536.72						536.72
Total maintenance and repair of public buildings.	500,629.82	\$28,050.00	2,991.73	531,671.55		39,706.62	38.23	\$1,400.99	41,145.84	490,525.71
Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges.										
Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges.	612.15	315,001.00	11,390.16	327,003.31		308,444.44		550.90	308,995.34	18,007.97
Construction of San Antonio-Martin Peña road.	58,241.76			58,241.76						58,241.76
Completion of road between Mayaguez and Maricao via Las Vegas.	62.55			62.55						62.55

Completion of road No. 2 between San Juan and Arecho.	8,020.67	200.00	8,220.67	615.00	615.00	7,605.67
Construction of San Sebastian-Las Marias road.	18,224.97		18,224.97			18,224.97
Construction of Arecho-Lares road	20,488.56	436.09	20,904.65	2,718.49	2,718.49	18,186.16
Completion of Cabo Rojo-San German road.	4,760.53	134.55	4,895.08	3,660.56	3,660.56	1,234.52
Completion of road between Aguada and Añasco.	88.25		88.25			70.75
Termination of road in Vieques.	16,435.47		16,435.47	17.50	17.50	16,435.47
Construction of Corozal-Morovis road.	23,150.94		23,150.94			23,150.94
Study of road from Hatillo to connect with Arecho-Lares road.	354.04		354.04			354.04
Construction of 1 kilometer Ponce-Adjuntas road.	1,924.36	166.20	2,090.56	1,486.50	1,486.50	604.06
Construction of Ciales-Juana Diaz road.	1,030.14		1,030.14			1,030.14
Completion of San German-Lajas road.	5.49		5.49	5.00	.49	
Study of road from Barros to Ceasco.	6,902.02		6,902.02			6,902.02
Construction of Guaynabo-Pueblo Viejo road.	1,411.44		1,411.44	1,406.25	1,406.25	5.19
Construction of Camuy-San Sebastian road.	27,629.52		27,629.52			27,629.52
Construction of road from road No. 2 to Florida Adentro.	8,686.40	803.80	9,490.20	7,398.71	7,398.71	2,091.49
Completion of Las Piedras-San Lorenzo and Naguabo-Juncos roads.	29,345.46	26.13	29,371.59	17,387.30	17,387.30	11,984.29
Construction of Martin Peña-Bayamon road.	54,976.00	512.70	55,488.70	16,846.36	16,846.36	38,642.34
Completion of road No. 2 into Arecho.	32,664.22		32,664.22	29,089.81	29,089.81	3,574.41
Construction of bridge over Guayánilla River.	207.34	200.00	407.34		407.34	
Construction of bridges over rivers Vegas and Duey in jurisdiction of Yauco.	7,110.32		7,110.32	21.73	21.73	7,088.59
Construction of road No. 16 from Yauco to road No. 14.	49,623.58	268.88	49,892.46	29,568.09	29,568.09	20,314.37
Construction of Morovis River bridge.	1,658.50		1,658.50		1,658.50	
Construction of bridges over Inabon, Cerrillos, and Portugues Rivers.	38,386.25	5,712.89	44,099.14	744.34	744.34	43,354.80
Construction of bridges on Ponce-Yauco road.	30,376.85	465.60	30,872.45	19,219.65	19,219.65	11,652.80
Construction of bridge over Humacao River.	3,726.85	192.50	3,919.35	1,962.54	1,962.54	2,056.81
Road to the Portugues River bridge	4,995.50	190.00	5,185.50	200.00	4,985.50	

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
<i>Department of the Interior—Continued.</i>										
Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges—Contd.										
Insular road and bridge construction.....				\$1,071.94		\$1,067.82			\$1,067.82	\$4.12
Construction of bridge, Aguadilla-San Sebastian road (Ponton Garcia).....		\$3,000.00		3,000.00						3,000.00
Total, maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	\$451,080.13	318,001.00	21,791.44	790,872.57		441,700.09	\$4,985.50	\$2,617.23	449,362.82	341,509.75
Maintenance and repair of harbor improvements:										
Repairs, maintenance, and construction of certain docks, bulkheads, and water fronts.....	702.50		161.92	864.42		269.24			269.24	595.18
Repairing bulkhead and sea wall in San Juan Harbor.....		5,000.00	197.70	5,197.70		223.50			223.50	4,974.20
Construction of pier in the city of Aguadilla.....		12,000.00		12,000.00						12,000.00
Total, maintenance and repair of harbor improvements.....	702.50	17,000.00	359.62	18,062.12		492.74			492.74	17,569.38
Miscellaneous:										
Study of irrigation of the districts of Ponce and Juana Diaz.....		20,000.00		20,000.00						20,000.00
Study of irrigation of Lajas and Isabela.....		8,000.00		8,000.00						8,000.00
Changing course of Yaurol River at Arroyo.....		1,000.00		1,000.00						1,000.00
Construction of an artesian well at Isabela.....										
	32.33			32.33		32.33			32.33	

Maintenance of engines for artesian well, Quebradillas.....	203.44	1,011.47	1,214.91	591.85	591.85	623.06
Survey for project to connect private railroads in territory served by insular road No. 3.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	980.25	980.25	19.75
Special construction work for municipalities and school boards.....	9,104.62	34,562.59	43,667.21	38,489.78	38,489.78	5,177.43
Compensation to Porto Rico General Telephone Co., account per centage on tolls.....			600.00			151.15
Maintenance of artesian well, Quebradillas.....			1,000.00	448.85	448.85	1,000.00
Construction of artesian well at Playa de Naguabo.....			700.00			700.00
Maintenance of aqueduct, Isabela.....			1,000.00			1,000.00
Plan for construction of public-service railroads.....			2,000.00			2,000.00
Survey, sale, or lease of certain government lands at Boqueron, Cabo Rojo.....			500.00			500.00
Survey and sale of certain government lands.....			3,000.00			3,000.00
Total, miscellaneous.....	9,340.39	36,574.06	83,714.45	40,543.06	40,543.06	43,171.39
Bureau of insular telegraph:						
Salaries.....	3,174.99	19.31	61,594.30	56,474.44	60,150.96	1,443.34
Contingent expenses.....	200.77	1,448.45	1,649.22	1,649.22	1,649.22	
Rent of offices.....	163.56		163.56		163.56	
Lighting.....	1.64		1.64		1.64	
Purchase of material.....	1,274.70		1,274.70		1,274.70	
Reconstruction and extension.....	316.65		1,920.00		623.63	
Incidentals.....	121.10		1,920.00		1,920.00	
Transportation and subsistence.....	139.83		14,129.82		13,316.92	812.90
Freight and wagon transportation.....	193.89		193.89		193.89	
Postage.....	6.00		6.00		6.00	
Printing and stationery.....	18.02		18.02		18.02	
Purchase, maintenance, or hire of horses and oxen.....	308.24		308.24		308.24	
Extension, maintenance, and operation of insular telegraph and telephone system.....	581.00		581.00			
Total, bureau of insular telegraph.....	6,500.39	4,329.83	81,980.22	359.81	359.81	221.19
Total, department of the interior.....	992,276.65	75,214.79	1,626,132.44	679,830.33	724,517.75	901,614.69

EXHIBIT No. 24.—*Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
<i>Department of education.</i>										
Office of the commissioner:										
Salaries.....	\$3,269.12	\$34,960.00	\$3.34	\$38,232.46		\$34,428.62		\$2,070.95	\$36,499.57	\$1,732.89
Incidentals and traveling expenses.....	28.78	9,000.00	147.60	9,176.38		7,669.42		28.51	7,697.93	1,478.45
Postage.....		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,448.83			1,448.83	51.17
Total, office of the commissioner.	3,297.90	45,460.00	150.94	48,908.84		43,546.87		2,099.46	45,646.33	3,262.51
Public schools:										
Salaries, common schools.....	10,193.17	1,066,650.00	9,066.74	1,085,909.91		1,066,190.00	\$6,862.50	12.25	1,073,064.75	12,845.16
Contingent expenses, common schools.....	3.02	6,000.00		6,003.02		5,129.84	.10	1.08	5,131.02	871.40
Textbooks and school supplies.....	2,754.67	50,000.00	2,712.35	55,467.02		49,237.08			49,237.08	6,229.94
Salaries, high schools.....	53,845.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	59,963.13		57,060.88	1,285.00	790.88	57,142.76	2,820.37
Contingent expenses, high schools.....	1,622.25	5,000.00	3,500.00	10,122.25		6,438.83		103.86	6,562.69	3,559.57
Water, San Juan High School.....	347.92			347.92				172.16	172.16	175.76
Lighting, San Juan High School.....	150.10			150.10				67.60	67.60	82.50
Summer institutes and general lecture work.....	242.78			242.78				242.78	242.78	
Common-school equipment.....	8,504.17		11,229.48	19,733.65		7,412.59			7,412.59	12,321.06
Expenses of encampment of public-school cadets.....	557.74			557.74				557.74	557.74	
Extension and development of common and industrial schools.....	146,404.47	6,006.10	6,006.10	152,410.57		3,662.71	14,045.00		17,707.71	134,702.86
Equipment for high schools.....		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		97.00	1,358.60		1,455.60	1,044.40
Total, public schools.....	173,248.43	1,181,495.00	38,664.67	1,393,408.10		1,193,249.53	23,551.20	1,954.95	1,218,755.68	174,652.42
University of Porto Rico:										
Expenses, University of Porto Rico.....	13.40	35,000.00	300.00	35,313.40		35,311.14			35,311.14	2.26
Expenses, office board of trustees.....	3.49			3.49		3.42			3.42	.07
Construction and improvements.....	77.94			77.94		66.15			66.15	11.79
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	.13			.13				.04	.04	.09
University fund (indefinite).....		1,228.25		1,228.25			1,228.25		1,228.25	

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
<i>Department of education—Continued.</i>										
Insular library:		\$6,720.00		\$6,720.00		\$6,720.00			\$6,720.00	
Salaries.....	\$0.08	.08		.08						\$0.08
Contingent expenses.....	.06	3,300.00		3,300.06		2,493.17		\$0.08	2,493.23	806.83
Incidentals.....	.26	.26		.26				.26	.26	
Books, publications, etc.....	.44	.44		.44				.44	.44	
Lighting.....	500.00			500.00				500.00	500.00	
Historical Bulletin of Porto Rico.....										
Total insular library.....	500.84	10,020.00		10,520.84		9,213.17		500.76	9,713.93	806.91
Government of the island of Culebra:										
Salaries.....	623.87	3,160.00		3,783.87		3,038.33	\$50.00		3,088.33	695.54
Contingent expenses.....	34.71	750.00	\$50.00	834.71		758.54		24.71	783.25	51.46
Total government of the island of Culebra.....	658.58	3,910.00	50.00	4,018.58		3,796.87	50.00	24.71	3,871.58	747.00
<i>Department of labor, charities, and correction.</i>										
Office of the director:										
Salaries.....	833.54	39,540.00		40,373.54		39,126.40	200.00	620.00	39,946.40	427.14
Traveling expenses.....	914.99	720.00		1,534.99		295.95	130.00	595.91	1,021.86	513.13
Transportation of prisoners.....	155.23	700.00		855.23		426.63	150.00	30.56	607.19	248.04
Lighting.....	28.70	160.00	180.00	368.70		314.38		20.64	335.02	33.68
Stationery and printing.....	1,722.78	1,500.00	150.00	3,372.78		1,821.46	200.00	1,021.61	3,043.07	329.71
Postage and freight.....	202.00	300.00		502.00		249.85			249.85	252.15
Telegraph and telephone service.....	427.12	450.00		877.12		72.19	100.00		172.19	704.93
Incidentals.....	716.90	300.00	450.00	1,466.90		715.01		695.42	1,410.43	56.47
Unexpendable property.....	79.78			79.78		4.19			4.19	75.59
Bureau of labor.....										
Stationery and printing.....		2,000.00		2,000.00		1,009.09	280.00		1,289.09	710.91
Telegraph and telephone service.....		100.00	20.00	120.00		110.15			110.15	9.85
Traveling expenses.....	2,309.74	2,000.00	800.00	5,109.74		2,905.02		2,025.04	4,930.06	179.68

Postage and freight.....	900.00	907.47	5.39	500.00	5.00	510.39	397.08
Incidentals.....	200.00	1,504.02	283.38	.....	377.80	861.18	702.84
Per diem for travel.....	.....	281.07	.....	.....	281.07	281.07	.....
Total, office of the director.....	.....	59,413.34	47,339.09	1,500.00	5,873.05	54,772.14	4,641.20
Charitable institutions:							
Blind asylum—							
Salaries.....	7,928.00	7,933.00	7,923.00	.....	.....	7,928.00	5.00
Subsistence.....	6,500.00	7,648.99	6,122.33	.....	.....	6,976.91	672.08
Clothing and bedding.....	900.00	1,217.33	1,079.95	200.00	.....	1,102.94	134.39
Unexpendable property.....	.....	1,700.00	1,079.95	.....	.....	1,102.94	593.57
Medical supplies.....	100.00	175.00	141.43	.....	.....	141.43	33.57
Fuel.....	600.00	600.00	533.94	.....	.....	533.94	66.06
Incidentals.....	50.00	550.00	537.70	.....	.....	537.70	12.30
Water and lighting.....	300.00	660.00	581.71	.....	.....	581.71	78.29
Transportation of patients.....	700.00	1,200.30	490.45	.....	373.70	1,074.15	126.15
.....	348.30	848.30	309.95	.....	.....	409.95	438.35
Total, blind asylum.....	13,028.00	20,832.92	17,720.46	510.00	1,056.27	19,286.73	1,546.19
Insane asylum—							
Salaries.....	17,604.00	17,673.87	17,636.05	.....	27.09	17,668.14	10.73
Subsistence.....	22,000.00	29,317.84	27,822.14	.....	556.93	29,192.74	125.10
Clothing and bedding.....	2,000.00	9,306.68	4,736.40	813.67	.....	9,155.63	241.05
Incidentals.....	301.76	2,701.76	2,385.25	4,050.00	.....	2,385.25	316.51
Fuel, water and lighting.....	3,000.00	2,178.80	3,166.81	.....	825.04	3,991.85	186.95
Medicines and supplies.....	1,000.00	2,511.54	2,267.94	.....	.....	2,267.94	243.90
Transportation of patients.....	1,000.00	994.98	145.15	300.00	224.68	669.83	285.15
Unexpendable property.....	100.00	711.87	634.83	.....	.....	634.83	77.04
Total, insane asylum.....	46,404.00	67,447.34	58,794.57	5,163.67	2,002.97	65,961.21	1,486.13
Girls' charity school—							
Salaries.....	11,240.00	11,256.33	11,213.00	.....	11.33	11,224.33	32.00
Subsistence.....	11,400.00	12,146.97	11,101.07	.....	398.53	11,799.60	347.37
Clothing and bedding.....	2,000.00	3,990.31	3,341.77	200.00	203.51	3,745.28	245.03
Textbooks and school supplies.....	300.00	300.00	269.93	.....	.....	269.93	30.07
Unexpendable property.....	200.00	580.00	543.98	.....	.....	543.98	36.02
Medicines.....	350.00	350.00	306.86	.....	.....	306.86	43.14
Fuel.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,146.71	20.00	.....	1,166.71	33.29
Incidentals.....	400.00	810.00	781.47	.....	.....	781.47	28.53
Water and lighting.....	1,100.00	1,715.43	1,214.91	400.00	37.60	1,652.51	62.92
Total, girls' charity school.....	28,190.00	32,349.04	29,919.70	920.00	650.97	31,490.67	858.37
Boys' charity school—							
Salaries.....	21,364.00	21,488.44	21,028.70	300.00	.....	21,329.48	158.96
Subsistence.....	17,700.00	19,687.99	16,584.87	1,650.00	.....	19,327.01	360.98
Clothing and bedding.....	4,000.00	7,202.77	5,543.45	.....	1,092.14	6,590.64	252.13
Textbooks and school supplies.....	300.00	300.00	208.53	.....	1,407.19	206.53	93.47
Unexpendable property.....	200.00	954.75	888.92	.....	.....	888.92	65.83
Medicines.....	600.00	600.00	392.53	.....	.....	392.53	207.47

EXHIBIT NO. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
<i>Department of labor, charities, and correction—Continued.</i>										
Charitable institutions—Continued.										
Boys' charity school—Continued.										
Fuel.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,000.00		\$845.16			\$845.16	\$154.84
Incidentals.....		300.00		1,700.00		1,630.20			1,630.20	69.80
Equipment.....	\$461.68	1,000.00	550.00	2,011.68		1,711.60		\$299.32	1,970.92	40.76
Water.....	137.04	900.00		1,037.04		675.32		46.52	1,001.84	35.20
Lighting.....	88.51	750.00		1,838.51		632.34		21.08	1,763.42	85.09
Total, boys' charity school.....	5,922.43	48,114.00	2,784.75	56,821.18		50,139.02	2,330.00	2,827.03	55,296.65	1,524.53
Total, charitable institutions.....	14,555.49	140,736.00	22,158.99	177,450.48		156,574.35	8,923.67	6,537.24	172,035.26	5,415.22
Penal Institutions:										
Penitentiary—										
Salaries.....	602.35	18,724.00		19,326.35		18,260.49	450.00	303.19	19,013.68	312.67
Food for prisoners.....	5,369.51	25,003.00	7.00	30,384.51		23,672.67	2,896.13	1,202.64	27,771.44	2,613.07
Clothing.....	1,619.71	6,000.00	700.00	8,319.71		7,419.42	717.58	73.43	8,210.43	109.28
Saving fund.....	440.12	2,500.00	211.69	3,151.81		2,654.77		366.47	3,021.24	130.57
Medicines.....		800.00		800.00		741.99			741.99	58.01
Unexpendable property.....		300.00	100.00	400.00		303.91			303.91	96.09
Fuel.....		500.00		500.00		351.66			351.66	148.34
Incidentals.....	1,525.35	2,400.00	1,167.58	5,392.93		4,082.13		1,220.52	5,302.65	90.28
Water.....	362.04	1,100.00		1,462.04		1,052.76		300.92	1,353.68	108.36
Lighting.....	205.89	1,200.00	450.00	1,855.89		1,595.44		167.75	1,763.19	92.70
Telegraph and telephone service.....		87.00		87.00		72.70			72.70	14.30
Postage and freight.....		110.00		110.00		62.95			62.95	47.05
Total, penitentiary.....	10,424.97	58,729.00	2,636.27	71,790.24		60,270.89	4,063.71	3,634.92	67,969.52	3,820.72
San Juan and Arecibo district jails—										
Salaries.....	99.76	11,960.00	360.00	12,419.76		12,280.34		69.15	12,349.49	70.27
Food for prisoners.....	307.88	16,495.00	1,100.00	17,902.88		17,587.77		41.92	17,629.69	273.19

Lighting and water.....	734.15	1,575.00	.....	.....	1,225.48	150.00	558.32	1,933.80	375.35
Telegraph and telephone serv- ice.....	.....	160.00	.....	.....	41.78	.....	.....	41.78	118.22
Postage and freight.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	28.68	.....	.....	28.68	1.32
Incidentals.....	203.66	1,854.00	250.00	.....	1,797.90	360.00	15.69	2,173.59	134.07
Total, San Juan and Are- cibo district jails.....	1,345.45	32,074.00	1,710.00	35,129.45	32,961.95	510.00	685.08	34,157.03	972.42
Ponce jail—									
Salaries.....	155.07	6,504.00	.....	6,659.07	6,498.34	.....	18.66	6,517.00	142.07
Food for prisoners.....	943.60	8,270.00	.....	9,213.60	7,701.63	530.00	61.30	8,292.93	970.67
Lighting and water.....	130.65	600.00	80.00	510.65	732.37	.....	42.91	775.28	35.37
Telegraph and telephone serv- ice.....	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	1.22	.....	.....	1.22	73.78
Postage and freight.....	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	38.11	.....	.....	38.11	11.89
Incidentals.....	792.99	500.00	.....	1,292.99	493.77	.....	436.95	930.72	362.27
Total, Ponce jail.....	2,022.31	15,999.00	80.00	18,101.31	15,465.44	530.00	559.82	16,555.26	1,546.05
Mayaguez jail—									
Salaries.....	11.95	6,324.00	.....	6,335.95	6,310.40	.....	6.80	6,317.20	13.15
Food for prisoners.....	161.80	6,171.00	.....	6,332.80	5,743.12	400.00	112.76	6,261.88	70.92
Lighting and water.....	154.10	600.00	.....	754.10	500.63	60.00	62.39	623.02	131.08
Telegraph and telephone serv- ice.....	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	21.00	.....	.....	21.00	54.00
Postage and freight.....	.....	37.00	.....	37.00	32.22	.....	.....	32.22	4.78
Medicines and supplies.....	.....	701.00	60.00	761.00	689.40	.....	.....	689.40	71.60
Incidentals.....	107.39	.....	.....	107.39	.....	.....	97.33	97.33	10.06
Total, Mayaguez jail.....	434.64	13,908.00	60.00	14,402.64	13,302.77	460.00	279.28	14,042.05	360.59
Humacao jail—									
Salaries.....	24.00	6,144.00	.....	6,168.00	6,129.33	.....	7.00	6,136.33	31.67
Food for prisoners.....	442.62	8,380.00	.....	8,822.62	7,526.74	740.00	247.42	8,514.16	308.46
Lighting and water.....	60.78	430.00	395.00	885.78	841.80	.....	19.90	861.70	24.08
Telegraph and telephone serv- ice.....	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	59.90	.....	.....	59.90	15.10
Postage and freight.....	.....	46.00	.....	46.00	39.46	.....	.....	39.46	6.54
Incidentals.....	282.75	600.00	455.00	1,337.75	1,039.69	.....	154.32	1,194.01	143.74
Total, Humacao jail.....	810.15	15,675.00	850.00	17,335.15	15,636.92	740.00	428.64	16,805.56	529.59
Guayama jail—									
Salaries.....	105.90	5,328.00	.....	5,433.90	5,264.66	.....	53.90	5,318.56	115.34
Food for prisoners.....	627.36	6,347.00	.....	6,974.36	3,814.13	2,130.00	208.93	6,153.06	821.30
Lighting and water.....	176.66	340.00	.....	516.66	190.43	60.00	78.20	328.63	188.03
Telegraph and telephone serv- ice.....	.....	70.00	.....	70.00	53.64	.....	.....	53.64	16.36
Postage and freight.....	.....	40.00	.....	40.00	30.10	.....	.....	30.10	9.90
Incidentals.....	284.94	410.00	230.00	924.94	716.53	.....	93.91	810.44	114.50
Total, Guayama jail.....	1,194.86	12,535.00	230.00	13,959.86	10,069.49	2,190.00	434.94	12,694.43	1,265.43

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
<i>Department of labor, charities, and correction—Continued.</i>										
Penal institutions—Continued.										
Aguadilla jail—										
Salaries.....	\$18.73	\$4,728.00		\$4,746.73		\$4,714.40		\$9.67	\$4,724.07	\$22.66
Food for prisoners.....	215.92	4,073.00		4,288.92		3,006.90	\$310.00	47.73	3,364.63	924.29
Rent of jail.....	60.00	720.00		780.00		780.00			780.00	
Lighting and water.....	37.39	70.00	\$10.00	117.39		65.28			65.28	
Telegraph and telephone service.....		60.00		60.00		17.10	10.00		27.10	
Postage and freight.....		30.00	10.00	40.00		36.20			36.20	32.90
Incidentals.....	313.64	375.00		688.64		445.83		167.64	613.47	75.17
Total, Aguadilla jail.....	645.68	10,056.00	20.00	10,721.68		9,065.71	320.00	225.04	9,610.75	1,110.93
Vieques jail—										
Salaries.....	190.54			190.54		7.95		77.00	84.95	105.59
Food for prisoners.....	2,678.50			2,678.50				2,408.32	2,408.32	270.18
Lighting and water.....	40.45			40.45						40.45
Incidentals.....	178.24			178.24				50.37	50.37	127.87
Total, Vieques jail.....	3,087.73			3,087.73		7.95		2,535.69	2,543.64	544.09
P.R. reform:										
Salaries.....	196.85	13,184.00		13,380.85		13,118.94		57.50	13,176.44	204.41
Subsistence.....	748.41	6,865.00		7,613.41		5,617.22	1,175.00	470.88	7,263.10	350.31
Equipment.....	1,091.39	1,000.00		2,091.39		1,770.30	250.00	404.78	1,425.08	666.31
Lighting and water.....	139.83	500.00	350.00	989.83		900.80			900.80	89.03
Purchase of an electric accumulator.....		1,000.00		1,000.00						1,000.00
Telegraph and telephone service.....		62.00	10.00	72.00		62.16			62.10	9.90
Transportation and care of animals.....	168.99	240.00	260.00	668.99		494.93		72.33	567.26	101.73
Postage and freight.....		35.00	15.00	50.00		41.00			41.00	9.00

Incidentals.....	2,803.00	1,000.00	3,803.00	3,457.66	310.00	3,767.06	35.34
Clothing, bedding, etc.....			1,032.94	125.23		220.66	812.28
Total, reform school.....							
Miscellaneous—							
Maintenance of prisoners in							
municipal jails.....							
Expenses of executions.....							
Total miscellaneous.....							
Total penal institutions.....							
Total department of labor,							
charities and corrections.....							
Insular police:							
Salaries.....	11,107.36	5,442.55	398,089.91	373,610.69	12,153.51	390,812.99	7,256.92
Stationery and printing.....	2,500.00	175.00	2,675.00	1,946.01	600.00	2,546.01	128.99
Lighting and water.....	3,800.00	70.00	4,143.25	3,765.00	1.25	3,955.37	187.68
Telegraph and telephone service.....	75.58	244.00	3,244.00	2,485.74	500.00	2,985.74	258.26
Rent of quarters.....	12,000.00	15.32	12,090.90	11,611.32	350.00	11,961.60	129.30
Transportation.....	6,000.00	2,140.90	10,403.46	9,251.59	645.99	9,900.58	1,002.88
Care of animals.....	7,500.00	3.75	7,503.75	6,808.80	615.32	7,424.12	79.63
Automobile supplies and repairs.....	3,000.00	254.74	3,254.74	2,847.18		2,847.18	407.56
Unexpended property.....	1,500.00	.71	1,500.71	1,495.63		1,495.63	5.08
Postage and freight.....	850.00		850.00	836.85		836.85	13.15
Secret and confidential service.....	1,000.00	182.71	1,276.56	1,000.00		1,093.85	182.71
Incidentals.....	2,000.00	3,152.67	5,333.90	5,295.00		5,321.22	12.68
Purchase of horses.....	15.00		15.00			15.00	
Bicycles.....	42.71		42.71				42.71
Repair of bicycles.....	15.78		15.78			15.78	
Elections.....	470.47		470.47				470.47
Stabling, keeping, etc.....	2,827.89		2,827.89	129.23	1,142.05	1,404.09	1,423.80
Insular police uniform fund ¹	448.61	25,894.34	26,342.95	20,106.71	5,000.00	25,106.71	1,236.24
Total, insular police.....	18,314.29	37,576.69	480,560.98	441,205.53	21,008.12	467,722.92	12,838.06
Sanitation service.							
Office of the director:							
Salaries.....	8,654.97	3,980.00	64,654.97	55,919.99		63,492.51	1,162.46
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	1,055.81		1,555.81	605.81	250.00	855.81	700.00
Lighting and water.....	708.06		908.06	120.60		419.52	458.54
Postage and freight.....	3,514.72		5,014.72	867.46		4,272.10	742.53
Purchase of vaccine and serums.....	23.35		1,023.35	686.24	500.00	1,686.24	337.11
Stationery and printing.....	175.41	250.00	1,925.41	1,578.77		1,578.77	346.64
Supplies and equipment, bacterio-							
logical laboratory.....	263.88		1,263.88	1,131.68		1,238.01	25.87

¹ All expenditures from this appropriation are reimbursable.

EXHIBIT No. 24.—*Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
Sanitation service—Continued.										
Office of the director—Continued.										
Laboratory.....	\$832.69	\$1,000.00		\$1,632.69		\$945.77		\$473.73	\$1,419.50	\$213.19
Telegraph and telephone service.....	397.70	960.00		1,357.70		570.30		61.43	631.73	725.97
Traveling expenses.....	186.64	3,000.00	\$1,472.67	4,659.31		4,522.72		73.60	4,596.32	62.99
Incidentals.....	865.00	500.00	485.20	1,850.20		1,296.62		63.64	1,360.26	489.94
Labor, mosquito extermination.....	1,582.28			1,582.28				1,582.28	1,582.28	
Material, mosquito extermination.....	2,384.76			2,384.76				2,384.76	2,384.76	
Maintenance of equipment.....	1,551.92			1,551.92				1,551.92	1,551.92	
Purchase and repair of furniture.....	91.41			91.41				91.41	91.41	
Printing of Bulletin of Sanitation.....	282.64			282.64						282.64
Unexpendable property.....	8.11			8.11		6.99			6.99	1.12
Total, office of the director.....	22,379.35	63,180.00	6,187.87	91,747.22		68,252.95	\$750.00	17,195.27	86,198.22	5,549.00
Field force:										
Salaries.....	19,664.55	66,000.00		85,664.55		60,582.14	4,962.00	18,378.73	83,922.87	1,741.68
Killing and burying of animals.....	1,230.04	300.00		1,530.04		7.00		745.54	752.54	777.50
Incidentals.....	1,272.15	12,000.00		13,272.15		11,694.94		11,694.94	11,694.94	1,577.21
Lighting and water.....	1,462.08	600.00		2,062.08		220.52	233.00	926.15	1,379.67	682.41
Postage and freight.....	2,945.01	800.00		3,745.01		567.74		1,739.08	2,306.82	1,438.19
Rent.....	705.61	1,780.00		2,485.61		1,625.00		554.55	2,179.55	306.06
Telegraph and telephone service.....	754.93	200.00		954.93		151.25	77.67	329.35	480.60	474.33
Traveling expenses.....	1,287.93	6,750.00		8,037.93		6,636.74		748.72	7,463.13	574.80
Labor and incidental expenses.....	5,304.60			5,304.60				5,304.60	5,304.60	
Maintenance of animals.....	8,580.48			8,580.48				8,580.48	8,580.48	
Maintenance of equipment.....	419.04			419.04				419.04	419.04	
Materials.....	2,714.37			2,714.37				2,714.37	2,714.37	
Purchase of animals.....	3,415.00			3,415.00				3,415.00	3,415.00	
Purchase of equipment.....	995.50			995.50				995.50	995.50	
Labor, rat extermination.....	2,355.87			2,355.87						2,355.87
Total, field force.....	53,107.16	88,430.00		141,537.16		81,485.33	5,272.67	44,831.11	131,609.11	9,928.05

Quarantine hospital:									
Salaries.....	19.75	1,032.00	70.00	1,121.75	1,074.67	150.00	.....	44.94	1,074.67
Subsistence.....	1,136.55	700.00	13.00	1,849.55	520.71	.....	.....	.....	715.65
Lighting and water.....	28.34	200.00	.....	228.34	192.94	.....	.....	.....	192.94
Incidentals.....	216.33	100.00	163.00	479.33	254.68	.....	.....	153.65	408.33
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	430.14	.....	.....	430.14	.....	.....	.....	35.94	35.94
Total, quarantine hospital.....	1,831.11	2,032.00	246.00	4,109.11	2,043.00	150.00	224.53	2,427.53	1,681.58
Leper colony:									
Salaries.....	216.60	3,206.00	.....	3,522.60	3,299.16	.....	34.53	3,333.69	188.91
Subsistence.....	343.70	5,475.00	.....	5,818.70	5,287.24	.....	94.68	5,381.92	456.87
Clothing and bedding.....	225.45	2,000.00	.....	2,225.45	1,624.64	250.00	40.12	1,914.76	310.69
Unexpended property.....	64.38	500.00	.....	564.38	351.27	125.00	.....	476.27	88.11
Incidentals.....	525.39	1,630.00	375.00	2,530.39	1,864.36	.....	9.32	1,873.68	636.71
Launch supplies and repairs.....	95.94	.....	.....	95.94	.....	.....	9.48	9.48	86.46
Total, leper colony.....	1,471.55	12,911.00	375.00	14,757.55	12,406.67	375.00	138.13	12,969.80	1,787.75
Miscellaneous:									
Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics.....	43,354.59	.....	15,292.99	58,647.58	25,105.60	9,664.00	.....	34,769.60	23,877.98
Suppression of anemia.....	884.16	8,000.00	.....	8,884.16	6,890.55	.....	.....	6,890.55	2,023.61
Rat extermination.....	3,000.00	.....	9,947.77	12,947.77	1,538.09	.....	.....	1,538.09	1,461.91
Mosquito extermination.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,703.80	.....	.....	9,703.80	243.97
Total, miscellaneous.....	47,238.75	8,000.00	25,240.76	80,479.51	43,208.04	9,664.00	.....	52,872.04	27,607.47
Total, sanitation service.....	126,027.92	174,553.00	32,049.63	332,630.55	207,395.99	16,211.67	62,469.04	286,076.70	46,553.85
Commercial and agricultural development.									
Salaries.....	665.59	.....	.....	665.59	.....	.....	665.59	665.59	.....
Incidentals.....	18.92	.....	.....	18.92	.....	.....	18.92	18.92	.....
Traveling expenses.....	468.96	.....	.....	468.96	.....	.....	468.96	468.96	.....
Expenses experimental work.....	1,694.50	.....	.....	1,694.50	.....	.....	1,694.50	1,694.50	.....
Expenses board of agriculture.....	1,633.65	.....	.....	1,633.65	.....	.....	1,633.65	1,633.65	.....
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....	10,139.19	15,000.00	.....	25,139.19	21,742.10	.....	.....	21,742.10	3,397.09
Expenses commerce commission.....	6,627.98	.....	5,246.03	11,874.01	11,727.37	.....	.....	11,727.37	146.64
Inspection of Porto Rican tobacco.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000.00
Liabilities, experimental station, Rio Piedras.....	1,750.00	110.75	.....	1,860.75	.....	.....	.....	1,860.75	.....
Agricultural development in Porto Rico.....	5,786.19	.....	.....	5,786.19	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	5,186.19
Promoting the development of commerce and agriculture of Porto Rico.....	353.86	.....	.....	353.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	353.86
Total, commercial and agricultural development.....	40,784.98	15,464.61	5,246.03	61,495.62	37,563.87	.....	2,847.97	40,411.84	21,083.78

EXHIBIT No. 24.—*Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
<i>Civil-service commission.</i>										
Salaries.....	\$1,881.69	\$6,160.00	.....	\$7,841.69	.....	\$6,034.00	\$10.00	\$1,671.68	\$7,715.68	\$126.01
Contingent expenses.....	612.96	.....	\$10.00	622.96	.....	605.99	.....	16.63	622.62	34
Incidentals.....	.....	760.00	.....	760.00	.....	373.34	.....	.....	373.34	386.66
Total, civil-service commission.....	2,294.65	6,920.00	10.00	9,224.65	.....	7,013.33	10.00	1,688.31	8,711.64	513.01
<i>General miscellaneous.</i>										
Miscellaneous expenditures, subject to the approval of the governor.....	3,157.13	.....	.....	26,042.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,397.36	1,644.85
Insular fair board.....	3,093.83	20,000.00	2,885.08	3,093.83	.....	11,872.64	12,065.48	459.24	2,711.79	382.04
Adjust claims against the late Diputación Provincial and boards of prison control.....	2,479.29	.....	.....	2,479.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,479.29
Representation of Porto Rico at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal.....	2,000.00	.....	4,890.46	6,890.46	.....	6,386.63	503.83	.....	6,890.46	.....
Purchase of first-mortgage bonds of Tourist Hotel.....	200,000.00	.....	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00
Provide for the transfer of the remains of Dr. Ramon Emeterio Betances.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Expenses of commission to investigate appropriations and expenditures of insular government.....	4,450.59	.....	.....	4,450.59	.....	3,125.53	.....	.....	3,125.53	1,325.06
Refunding bond expense.....	9,273.45	.....	.....	9,273.45	.....	326.05	.....	.....	326.05	8,953.40
Premiums upon bonds of employees of insular government.....	1,820.00	2,730.21	280.63	4,830.84	.....	2,995.27	.....	.....	2,995.27	1,835.57
Repayment of taxes improperly collected.....	.....	3,625.33	.....	3,625.33	.....	3,625.33	.....	.....	3,625.33	.....
Repayment of fees, fines, and moneys improperly collected by secretaries and marshals of the insular courts.....	.....	2.75	.....	2.75	.....	2.75	.....	.....	2.75	.....
Proceeds, public improvement bonds.....	.....	.....	166,964.19	166,964.19	.....	.....	.....	166,964.19	166,964.19	.....

Redemption of collateral loans under Act No. 120 of 1913.....	16, 876.66	16, 876.66	16, 876.66	16, 876.66	16, 876.66	16, 876.66
Irrigation investigating commission.....	286.33	286.33	1.50	1.50	1.50	284.83
Expenses of election in Porto Rico.....	14.49	40, 014.49	8, 587.33	8, 587.33	8, 587.33	31, 427.16
Relief of municipalities.....		609, 724.92	372, 950.00	372, 950.00	609, 724.92	
Relief of school boards.....		45, 699.97	46, 992.78	76, 000.00	122, 992.78	
Board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories of the Union ("indefinite").....		544.45		544.45	544.45	
Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hy- giene of Porto Rico.....		11, 000.00		10, 354.26	10, 354.26	645.74
Creation and maintenance of Institute of Tropical Medicine.....	3, 392.85	3, 392.85	3, 392.85		3, 392.85	
Publication in Spanish of the book Uncinariasis in Porto Rico.....	799.51	1, 297.51	1, 297.51		1, 297.51	
Expenses Insular Bank of Porto Rico. Commission to investigate purchases made by officials of the insular government.....		20, 000.00	20, 000.00			20, 000.00
Workman's relief fund.....		1, 000.00	1, 000.00			1, 000.00
Expenses sale of bonds for roads.....		25, 000.00	25, 000.00		25, 000.00	
Escheated inheritance fund.....		10, 000.00				10, 000.00
Repatriation of certain Porto Ricans now in Mexico.....	249.29	287.61	287.61		287.61	
Survey of the natural resources of Porto Rico and collection of exhib- its in cooperation with the New York Academy of Science.....	.02	45.29				
Paving and maintaining Ponce de Leon Avenue.....	100, 000.00	5, 045.31	4, 351.12		4, 351.12	694.19
Redemption of insular bonds for roads. Interest on refunding bonds.....		100, 000.00	8, 500.00		8, 500.00	100, 000.00
Interest, public improvement bonds.....		38, 200.00	38, 200.00		38, 200.00	
Judicial election expenses.....	51.27	40, 000.00	40, 000.00		40, 000.00	
Miscellaneous transportation furnished by the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	803.21	51.27				51.27
Securities, refunding bonds.....		305, 500.00	305, 500.00	803.21	803.21	
Securities, loans to insular government. Medical, dental, and pharmaceutical boards.....		401, 000.00	401, 000.00	305, 500.00	305, 500.00	
Fees and expenses, board of medi- cal examiners.....		1, 206.13			1, 206.13	
Fees and expenses, board of dental examiners.....		307.22			307.22	
Fees and expenses, board of pharmacy.....		1, 087.73	1, 087.73		1, 087.73	

¹ These appropriations were included in last year's report under "Miscellaneous, sanitation service," and have been transferred this year to "General miscellaneous."

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
EXECUTIVE—Continued.										
<i>General miscellaneous—Continued.</i>										
Sundry pensions and reliefs:										
Relief of minor (grand) children of Roman Baldorioty de Castro.		\$166.68		\$166.68		\$67.67			\$66.67	\$100.01
Pension for Dr. Agustín Stahl.		1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00			1,200.00	
Subvention to Miss Margarita Calajo.		500.00		500.00		500.00			500.00	
Subvention to Miss Sara Aparicio Henúa.	\$280.00			280.00						280.00
Support of deaf and dumb asylum, San Juan.		1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00			1,200.00	
Subvention to Liga Antituberculosa de Ponce.		4,000.00		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00	
Maintenance of San Juan Antituberculosis League.	944.30			944.30		943.98			943.98	.32
Subvention to Liga Antituberculosa de Puerto Rico.		10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00	
Subvention to the Ponce asylum for orphans.		1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00			1,200.00	
Judgment of Bonocio Ramos.	684.23			684.23						684.23
Refund of confiscated cash bond to Messrs. Santoni & Co.		10.00		10.00		10.00			10.00	
Compensation to Primitivo Rodríguez for injuries received.		150.00		150.00		150.00			150.00	
To indemnify Juana Torres de Lopez de Victoria for property destroyed.		7,000.00		7,000.00		7,000.00			7,000.00	
Compensation to Dr. Fernando Figueredo for services rendered.		550.00		550.00		550.00			550.00	
Settlement of claim of Sabás Honoré against The People of Porto Rico.		2,000.00		2,000.00						2,000.00
Total, general miscellaneous.	334,785.79	1,208,000.09	\$680,126.03	2,222,911.91	\$283,767.70	639,023.40	\$744,356.92	\$170,975.93	1,838,123.95	384,787.96
Total executive.	1,968,920.64	4,500,210.48	1,286,825.36	7,755,956.48	283,767.70	4,482,671.17	868,217.84	344,083.33	5,978,740.04	1,777,216.44

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1916.
JUDICIAL—continued.										
<i>Insular courts—Continued.</i>										
District courts:										
Salaries—										
San Juan.....	\$20.00	\$31,628.33	\$102.66	\$31,750.99	.....	\$31,740.66	.....	.....	\$31,740.66	\$10.33
Ponce.....	16,990.00	16,990.00	.....	16,990.00	.....	16,990.00	.....	.....	16,990.00	.....
Mayaguez.....	473.92	15,070.00	.....	15,543.92	.....	15,070.00	.....	\$473.92	15,543.92	.....
Arecibo.....	.....	14,500.00	.....	14,500.00	.....	14,500.00	.....	.....	14,500.00	.....
Humacao.....	.....	14,620.00	.....	14,620.00	.....	14,354.01	.....	.....	14,620.00	.....
Guayama.....	2.00	14,502.00	.....	14,502.00	.....	14,348.33	.....	.....	14,465.33	.....
Aguaadilla.....	58.34	14,500.00	.....	14,558.34	.....	14,495.00	.....	2.00	14,465.34	36.67
Purchase of law books.....	439.77	700.00	.....	1,139.77	.....	690.42	.....	58.34	714.44	.....
Postage.....	150.00	500.00	200.00	850.00	.....	700.00	.....	150.00	850.00	.....
Incidentals.....	250.36	5,000.00	.....	5,250.36	.....	4,758.36	85.00	143.27	4,986.63	263.73
Water.....	127.90	250.00	.....	377.90	.....	185.06	25.00	102.25	312.31	.....
Lighting.....	131.06	250.00	25.00	406.06	.....	254.31	.....	101.06	355.37	50.69
Rent of courthouses.....	60.00	2,160.00	.....	2,220.00	.....	1,580.00	580.00	60.00	2,220.00	.....
Traveling expenses, judges and fiscals.....	604.84	2,000.00	200.00	2,804.84	.....	2,183.90	.....	405.77	2,589.67	205.17
Care of horses.....	1.92	1,320.00	.....	1,321.92	.....	1,312.90	.....	.....	1,312.90	9.02
Traveling expenses, marshals.....	52.93	200.00	.....	252.93	.....	112.83	.....	20.51	133.34	119.59
Autopsies.....	159.00	1,000.00	163.33	1,322.33	.....	1,125.00	.....	9.00	1,134.00	188.33
Fees of witnesses.....	5,022.05	21,540.00	2,879.95	29,442.00	.....	21,345.68	200.00	4,517.55	26,063.23	3,378.77
Fees of jurors.....	1,894.51	26,000.00	4,032.35	31,926.86	.....	26,282.77	.....	1,725.58	28,008.35	3,918.51
Fees of witnesses in cases of lunacy.....	275.44	500.00	.....	775.44	.....	97.00	.....	104.44	201.44	574.00
Chemical analyses, insular courts.....	70.00	.....	.....	70.00	.....	.....	.....	70.00	70.00	.....
Total, district courts.....	9,794.04	183,228.33	7,603.29	200,625.66	.....	182,106.23	1,270.99	7,997.71	191,374.93	9,250.73
Municipal courts:										
Salaries.....	1,080.67	100,000.00	.....	101,080.67	.....	99,108.34	861.00	1,080.67	101,050.01	30.66
Incidentals.....	582.84	5,000.00	.....	5,582.84	.....	4,087.01	700.00	287.78	5,074.79	510.05
Traveling expenses, court officials.....	506.56	3,600.00	2.00	4,106.56	.....	3,412.86	163.29	192.33	3,768.48	338.08
Care of horses.....	6.57	3,346.00	.....	3,352.57	.....	3,345.60	.....	6.17	3,351.77	.80
Traveling expenses, marshals.....	258.40	1,600.00	.....	1,858.40	.....	1,562.60	.....	121.39	1,683.99	174.41
Fees of witnesses.....	750.23	1,800.00	4.70	2,554.93	.....	1,769.48	.....	552.19	2,321.67	233.26

Rent.....	356.01				356.01	356.01	18.91
Purchase of law books.....	279.01				279.04	260.13	
Repairs of court buildings.....	200.00				200.00	200.00	
Total, municipal courts.....	1,020.32	115,346.90	6.70	119,373.02		118,066.85	1,306.17
Total, insular courts.....	15,525.61	392,214.33	7,823.28	385,543.25		369,923.79	15,669.46
Registrars of property:							
Salaries—							
San Juan.....		12,800.00		12,800.00		12,795.00	5.00
Ponce.....		5,570.00		5,570.00		5,570.00	
Mayaguez.....		5,090.00		5,090.00		5,090.00	
Arecibo.....		5,090.00		5,090.00		5,090.00	
San German.....		4,060.00		4,060.00		4,060.00	
Humacao.....		4,060.00		4,060.00		4,060.00	
Caguas.....	46.67	3,560.00		3,606.67		3,563.34	43.33
Guayama.....		4,060.00		4,060.00		4,060.00	
Aguadilla.....	406.67	3,080.00		3,486.67		3,486.67	
Incidentals.....	741.55	2,800.00	201.00	3,742.55		3,469.03	273.52
Rent.....		3,060.00		3,060.00		3,036.17	23.83
Total, registrars of property.....	1,194.89	53,230.00	201.00	54,625.89		51,280.21	345.68
Total judicial.....	19,656.34	465,694.33	15,424.92	500,775.59		481,277.57	19,498.02
Grand total.....	2,006,944.71	5,041,234.10	1,302,520.28	8,350,699.09	\$283,767.70	6,544,119.07	1,806,580.02

EXHIBIT No. 25.—Recapitulation, by departments.

Departments.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balances unexpended June 30, 1916.
LEGISLATIVE.										
Executive council.....	\$9,850.33	\$38,900.00		\$48,550.33		\$83,767.00		\$7,212.29	\$40,979.29	\$7,571.04
House of delegates.....	3,866.97	33,929.29	\$270.00	40,066.26		33,775.00	\$270.00	4,710.51	38,755.51	1,310.75
Miscellaneous legislative.....	2,850.43	2,500.00		5,350.43		4,016.23		350.43	4,366.66	983.77
Total legislative.....	18,567.73	75,329.29	270.00	93,967.02		71,558.23	270.00	12,273.23	84,101.46	9,865.56
EXECUTIVE.										
Office of the governor.....	3,841.11	27,796.19	4,088.75	35,726.05		31,865.38	80.00	2,362.76	34,308.14	1,417.91
Office of the secretary.....	37,316.39	42,740.00	314,105.41	430,661.80		398,174.49	1,984.18	4,713.15	401,871.82	25,789.98
Office of the attorney general.....	4,311.44	33,133.33	3,483.05	42,867.82		37,067.50	1,544.05	2,478.27	41,289.82	1,600.00
Office of the treasurer.....	43,322.06	298,736.00	14,483.97	325,863.03		211,271.85	11,722.00	32,140.18	255,135.23	70,027.80
Office of the auditor.....	48,325.00	286,736.00	1,483.56	335,863.03		279,770.96	3,425.17	4,535.83	287,901.86	3,060.10
Department of the interior.....	992,276.55	558,864.40	73,214.79	1,623,132.44		678,830.33	21,113.00	23,274.42	724,517.55	901,614.69
Department of education.....	306,401.78	558,611.00	54,310.06	1,622,665.09		1,318,939.15	25,178.45	5,600.76	1,349,723.25	283,881.84
Insular library.....	400.84	10,020.00		10,320.84		9,213.17		500.76	9,713.93	606.91
Government of the island of Culebra.....	658.58	3,910.00	50.00	4,618.58		3,796.87	50.00	24.71	3,871.58	747.00
Department of labor, charities, and correction.....	49,829.16	388,078.61	31,936.29	469,844.16		400,569.45	21,032.38	24,757.78	446,359.61	23,484.55
Insular police.....	18,311.29	424,670.00	31,576.69	474,557.98		411,205.53	21,008.12	5,509.27	457,722.92	12,838.06
Sanitation service.....	126,027.92	174,553.00	32,019.63	332,600.55		207,395.99	16,211.67	62,469.04	286,076.70	46,553.85
Commercial and agricultural development.....	40,784.98	15,464.61	5,246.03	61,495.62		37,563.87		2,847.97	40,411.84	21,083.78
Civil-service commission.....	2,294.65	6,920.00	10.00	9,224.65		7,013.33	10.00	1,688.31	8,711.64	513.01
General miscellaneous.....	334,783.79	1,208,000.09	680,126.03	2,222,911.91	\$283,767.70	639,023.40	744,356.92	170,975.93	1,838,123.95	384,787.96
Total executive.....	1,968,920.64	4,500,210.48	1,286,825.36	7,755,956.48	283,767.70	4,482,671.17	868,217.84	344,083.33	5,978,740.04	1,777,216.44
JUDICIAL.										
United States District Court.....	2,935.81	50,220.00	7,400.64	60,556.45		51,407.21	4,945.03	721.33	57,073.57	3,482.88
Insular courts.....	15,325.64	362,244.33	7,823.28	385,593.25		355,971.09	3,045.28	10,407.42	369,923.79	15,660.46
Registers of property.....	1,194.89	53,220.00	201.00	54,625.80		53,400.78		879.43	54,280.21	345.68
Total judicial.....	19,656.34	465,694.33	15,424.92	500,775.59		460,779.08	7,990.31	12,508.18	481,277.57	19,498.02
Grand total.....	2,006,941.71	5,041,224.10	1,302,520.28	8,350,690.09	283,767.70	5,015,008.48	876,478.15	368,864.74	6,544,119.07	1,806,580.02

EXHIBIT No. 26.—*Recapitulation, by fiscal years.*

Appropriations.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1915.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1915. ¹	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1915.	Cash dis- bursements. ²	Transfers to other appro- priations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balances unexpended June 30, 1916.
Fiscal year 1915-16 and prior years.....	\$1,535.59	.....	\$1,535.59	.....	\$1,535.59	.....	.....	\$1,535.59	.....
Fiscal year 1915-16.....	3,747,848.64	\$124,343.42	3,872,190.06	.....	3,684,097.80	\$87,888.22	.....	3,771,986.02	\$100,224.04
Fiscal year 1914-15.....	653.79	18,541.10	148,083.08	.....	49,697.67	17,985.56	.....	67,683.23	80,389.85
Fiscal year 1913-14.....	64.20	3,144.07	200,571.05	.....	496.13	1,603.35	\$198,471.57	200,571.05	.....
No fiscal year.....	228,172.61	484,202.06	2,393,068.41	.....	703,078.14	60,595.16	* 3,428.98	767,102.28	1,625,966.13
Indefinite:
Relief of municipalities.....	\$181,957.35	427,767.57	609,724.92	\$236,774.92	372,950.00	.....	.....	609,724.92	.....
Relief of school boards.....	\$45,699.97	77,292.81	122,992.78	46,992.78	76,000.00	.....	.....	122,992.78	.....
Miscellaneous.....	835,303.95	167,229.25	1,002,533.20	.....	127,153.15	708,415.86	166,964.19	1,002,533.20	.....
Total.....	2,006,944.71	5,041,234.10	1,302,520.28	8,350,699.09	283,767.70	5,015,008.48	876,478.15	368,864.74	6,544,119.07	1,806,580.02

¹ This column covers appropriations made during the legislative session of March, 1915, and subsequently, for the fiscal year 1915-16, to cover deficiencies of that year and other years, for no definite fiscal year, and in addition appropriations authorized during past and present years to meet expenditures from indefinite appropriations.

² Cash disbursements include advances to disbursing officers and not their net disbursements. They are required to repay all unexpended balances at the close of the year, and the amounts are included in the column for repayments. This is done to agree with the total of cash repayments and disbursements of Exhibit No. 22.

³ Although the balances of these appropriations can not, until July 1, 1916, be actually closed by surplus-fund warrants, as provided by law for appropriations that remain on the books of the auditor for more than two years after the expiration of the year for which they are made, the balances are no longer available for expenditure, and it is considered proper to show them in this way.

⁴ Appropriations canceled by surplus-fund warrants either by action of the legislature or due to the purpose for which appropriated having ceased to exist.

⁵ No appropriation warrants are necessary for these two appropriations, representing loans made to municipalities and school boards, because they are indefinite no-fiscal-year appropriations, and the repayment of the loans would close them. The credits by appropriations are given here to offset the debit balances in the accounts, which would otherwise falsely reduce the combined balances of all classes unexpended June 30, 1916.

EXHIBIT No. 27.—*Insular revenues—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1916, by years.*

[Not to be confused with accrued revenues, Exhibit No. 4, and accrued expenses, Exhibit No. 5.]

RECEIPTS.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Balance on hand beginning of period.....	\$1,072,326.39	\$526,102.52	\$711,022.37	\$1,214,000.67	\$1,791,554.46	\$930,024.91	\$283,273.23	\$575,310.54
Customs.....	803,386.35	879,362.43	1,065,998.95	1,180,592.90	1,028,291.95	674,000.00	350,753.16	295,500.00
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	122,283.39	127,245.20	136,408.09	162,876.71	177,585.21	186,086.99	176,023.61	184,423.37
Excise taxes:								
Tobacco stamps.....	169,917.13	185,400.33	202,128.79	223,365.23	248,967.45	1,166,212.22	988,063.14	945,840.82
Other stamps.....	1,773,099.20	1,885,666.48	2,217,751.72	2,355,549.32	2,231,206.42	1,677,349.24	1,682,844.19	1,731,769.69
Inheritance taxes.....	10,912.08	25,160.51	15,161.42	36,440.06	24,897.74	25,867.05	33,431.65	17,390.52
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	52,031.03	66,352.88	71,072.16	65,635.95	63,797.68	74,610.28	74,610.28	71,836.21
Court fines and fees.....	71,985.62	73,709.54	98,775.40	129,979.30	120,048.82	115,836.11	100,529.15	168,088.39
Harbor and dock fees.....	35,019.91	38,697.59	50,926.81	54,165.26	17,126.37	21,936.27	23,467.78	25,418.61
Interest.....	58,502.21	88,778.06	41,779.59	63,750.51	83,863.21	81,780.49	93,615.53	125,884.32
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....						231,417.59	926.89	1.25
Income tax.....				189,639.88		50,423.87	70,636.55	136,353.26
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....				91,462.19		279,252.20	110,478.55	108,066.67
Miscellaneous.....	78,573.33	85,181.68		91,372.50	334,920.87	171,942.99	2,271,090.41	* 492,321.07
Total insular revenues.....	3,175,740.25	3,451,836.41	3,986,745.84	4,558,803.83	4,382,544.02	4,753,902.70	5,977,102.89	4,202,934.38
Repayments on loans by municipalities and school boards:								
Cash.....	132,586.11	136,681.54	118,603.22	110,072.95	140,896.25	74,560.65	135,374.20	69,560.38
Bonds.....						962,000.00	205,090.00	435,500.00
Miscellaneous repayments and transfers.....	240,034.62	48,221.17	49,649.36	82,966.78	130,207.32	733,362.38	855,279.84	311,345.09
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, repayments.....		107,829.42	274,405.34	684,379.87	753,403.43	721,122.84	355,950.24	342,041.05
Total revenues and repayments.....	3,548,960.98	3,744,568.54	4,429,403.76	5,436,223.43	5,427,051.02	6,784,948.57	7,528,707.17	5,361,380.90
Total.....	4,621,287.37	4,270,671.06	5,140,426.13	6,650,224.10	7,221,605.48	7,714,973.48	7,811,980.40	5,936,691.44

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Executive council.....	\$29,395.25	\$30,008.52	\$31,824.18	\$31,039.56	\$44,552.50	\$50,324.02	\$35,876.10	\$33,767.00
House of delegates.....	25,692.62	23,475.62	25,667.74	25,141.82	30,326.57	41,898.24	29,934.77	33,775.00
Miscellaneous legislative: Printing and publication of laws.....	1,833.13		3,104.68	2,491.99	2,129.07	2,344.81	1,449.78	4,016.23

EXECUTIVE.

Office of the governor and secretary (exclusive of bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation).

Office of the attorney general.

Office of the treasurer.

Office of the auditor.

Department of the interior.

Office of the commissioner.

Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.

Maintenance and repair of public buildings.

Insular telegraph.

Construction, maintenance, and repair of harbor improvements.

Miscellaneous.

Department of education.

Office of the commissioner.

Public schools.

University of Porto Rico.

Miscellaneous (includes donations for educational buildings).

Insular library.

Government of the island of Culebra.

Department of labor, charities, and correction.

General.

Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.

Insular police.

Sanitation service.

General.

Suppression of anemia.

Commercial and agricultural development.

Civil service commission.

Loans to municipalities (under miscellaneous).

Loans to school boards (under miscellaneous).

Miscellaneous (unclassified).

Purchases and expenses, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.

Election expenses.

Miscellaneous (see also loans to municipalities and school boards).

General.

Other disbursements.

Insular fair (\$50.38 for buildings under department of the interior).

Transfers.

39,492.56

27,359.36

23,068.24

42,001.32

94,452.93

528,706.93

92,252.76

75,953.47

71,032.74

43,172.65

812,566.40

55,679.16

62,487.47

4,376.21

357,634.55

12,690.81

499,905.94

29,024.89

11,468.72

173,335.14

100,284.90

27,827.02

100,091.12

28,587.27

75,261.87

43,172.11

40,920.32

31,507.92

208,469.98

40,384.32

91,326.51

313,186.69

96,177.90

72,119.50

13,555.33

43,172.65

761,981.53

35,625.49

45,336.35

4,698.56

398,535.46

15,204.82

466,666.06

6,673.74

9,993.09

39,849.59

29,643.14

98,460.57

64,562.31

32,764.14

237,096.78

46,861.27

82,563.66

362,660.93

59,335.99

77,262.46

7,312.01

43,029.03

801,899.58

61,418.06

26,072.06

4,797.92

396,203.33

14,758.65

446,967.49

33,451.37

11,501.32

19,200.00

17,385.86

158,563.93

284,903.99

31,169.54

2,129.61

95,591.31

42,643.50

99,993.31

152,122.20

1,356.21

660,377.90

7,214.79

43,528.94

42,752.09

35,000.00

35,492.55

152,122.20

9,723.14

150,871.79

1,544,234.90

733,415.86

93,081.01

43,406.40

287,051.66

69,278.49

109,910.39

35,713.23

149,961.11

88,808.92

50,769.02

84,260.34

43,369.13

267,303.84

74,038.69

119,910.39

35,713.23

57,712.73

75,089.91

244,869.56

49,156.49

922,100.82

82,597.32

30,734.54

8,084.41

6,133.96

371,542.92

12,935.72

482,919.20

839,086.38

15,212.53

48,637.36

13,558.48

517,598.25

5,000.00

76,143.73

731,768.58

4,723.57

333,835.56

64,256.80

557,021.55

96,000.00

91,267.04

2,500.00

1,544,234.90

733,415.86

93,081.01

43,406.40

287,051.66

69,278.49

109,910.39

35,713.23

149,961.11

88,808.92

50,769.02

19,338.86

54,273.05

1,257,611.46

78,187.08

87,744.68

97,798.58

9,926.24

2,970.02

439,729.05

12,665.48

525,303.20

260,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8,355.53

234,727.13

90,390.49

20,371.21

372,577.31

12,977.17

438,490.82

290,545.58

9,840.60

52,236.67

8

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Insular revenues—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1916, by years—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

	1908	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
JUDICIAL.								
General.....	\$425,107.42	\$421,441.99	\$443,366.26	\$461,383.91	\$526,981.65	\$527,252.15	\$493,806.08	\$460,779.08
Total disbursements, loans, repayments, and transfers.....	4,095,184.85	3,559,648.69	3,926,425.46	4,855,669.64	6,291,580.57	7,431,700.25	7,236,669.86	5,776,924.34
Balance on hand June 30, 1916.....	526,102.52	711,022.37	1,214,000.67	1,794,554.46	930,024.91	283,273.23	575,310.54	159,767.10
Total.....	4,621,287.37	4,270,671.06	5,140,426.13	6,650,224.10	7,221,605.48	7,714,973.48	7,811,980.40	5,936,691.44

NOTE.—This statement is stated in the form of previous years for comparison, and the classifications do not exactly agree with the statements of the current year. This and the following statement are not for income and expenses, but for cash receipts and disbursements vastly different in their nature.

EXHIBIT No. 28.—Trust funds—Statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1916, by years.

[Not to be confused with expense accounts of Exhibit No. 5.]

RECEIPTS.

Description.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Balance June 30, 1916.
Balance on hand at beginning of period.....	\$930,366.04	\$3,172,679.92	\$2,918,025.84	\$2,801,443.58	\$1,328,828.68	\$1,432,382.18	\$1,154,065.08	\$2,097,185.24	.....
Municipal bond redemption tax:									
San Juan.....	72,509.58	78,007.80	93,315.77	77,757.05	26,911.00	33,006.66	33,398.47	31,948.63	.....
Mayaguez.....	25,439.94	23,853.42	27,915.66	29,497.37	14,329.99	15,499.89	15,499.89	15,499.89	.....
Ponce.....	23,199.49	21,223.78	23,698.36	25,670.37	15,265.06	15,264.80	15,045.28	15,045.28	.....
Arecibo.....	9,085.25	9,901.29	11,508.29	15,552.82	7,687.89	6,341.87	7,467.21	7,114.33	.....
Barraquitas.....								9,707.00	.....
Guayama.....								9,509.45	.....
Mamabo.....								2,298.38	.....
Municipal property tax:									
General fund.....	734,003.61	764,777.56	820,942.53	981,185.03	879,503.88	922,334.63	1,064,272.79	1,113,560.43	.....
Road fund.....	32,188.65	85,423.61	60,972.19	109,329.14	119,583.24	124,307.33	117,519.07	123,040.83	.....
School fund.....	271,866.05	283,400.29	303,971.43	363,501.97	396,168.46	415,283.76	394,276.61	411,358.28	.....
School tax.....	106,016.24	130,444.91	130,476.33	160,560.17	175,960.10	181,660.49	173,014.12	178,246.28	.....
Public improvement fund:									
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan					100,657.11	200,305.05	205,648.60	1,752.31	.....
Insular Harbor fund.....					31,245.37	30,325.81	26,615.94	23,960.91	.....
Taxes paid under protest.....	119,678.21	125,338.41	135,695.02	177,270.43	175,953.09	184,554.72	175,213.04	182,591.10	.....
Irrigation fund.....	3,014,966.67	19,005.19	71,679.10	119,814.07	45,563.37	84,552.50	46,176.43	41,622.58	.....
University fund.....	16,350.20	16,350.20	22,950.49	90,849.12	1,150,813.77	782,969.65	556,969.64	654,634.21	.....
University Agricultural fund.....	35,000.00	40,587.74	105,465.55	8,363.10	41,601.40	1,543.39	5,756.98	8,556.76	.....
University income fund.....				50,425.00	51,656.62	50,402.62	50,261.32	50,407.54	.....
Permanent university fund.....							892.39	320.62	.....
Funds for insular fair.....				32,270.18	7,132.21	9.15	106.88	106.88	.....
School building fund.....				7,987.53	34,478.60	1,514.25	946.57	75.00	.....
School extension in Porto Rico:									
General fund.....	4,951.71	6,397.85	6,565.53		7,523.71	9,299.59	9,400.15	11,017.00	.....
Mechanical fund.....	6,043.88	2,862.50	2,075.00	2,160.51	439.49	591.35			.....
Sanitation fund for the suppression of epidemics.	6,166.34	48.36	50.00	208.44					.....
Municipal bond funds:									
School board fund.....				10,800.00	7,071.29	3,424.50	2,305.80	4,513.00	.....
Industrial fund.....						22,532.61	40,216.15	52,694.25	.....
Redeem and commercial licenses.							9,367.13	10,777.38	.....
Redemption of municipal bonds.						203,280.30	832.36	1.25	.....
Redemption of school-board bonds.						34,602.03	69,955.11	63,123.24	.....
							26,500.00	30,500.00	.....

* Includes transfer of \$185.70 from municipal property tax, general fund.
 * Includes transfer of \$38.47 from municipal property tax, general fund.

* Includes repayment of \$2,671.74 pertaining to the municipality of Yauco.

EXHIBIT No. 28.—*Trust funds—Statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1916, by years—Continued.*

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Description.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Balance June 30, 1916.
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction.			\$427,732.59	\$16,729.20	\$4,031.74	\$399.70	\$148.50		
Redemption certificates, indebtedness.	\$14.30								
Outstanding liabilities.	1,410.73	\$2,832.82	7,484.36	2,930.21	2,102.39	508.65	1,790.82	\$2,075.51	
Cash bond deposits.	2,086.89	31,373.00	5,270.00	6,095.00	902.00	2,444.00	1,095.00	1,710.00	
Franchise deposits.	300.00	1,176.35	1,296.02	1,088.25	857.05	749.63	875.00	961.71	
Teachers' pension fund.		2,037.32			22.94				
Accrued interest on road bonds.									
Unclaimed wages.					87.00		2,666.70	3,439.78	
Miscellaneous.	11,929.31	4,557.83	7,935.66	6,136.64	5,583.13	9,540.51	6,627.22	10,311.92	
Total receipts.	4,543,277.05	1,644,646.03	2,311,109.21	2,296,184.60	3,303,133.90	3,325,432.86	3,255,026.11	3,047,555.34	
Transfers.		6,752.76	73,062.21	83,752.95	50,278.36	150,871.79	1,544,234.90	733,415.86	
Total revenues and transfers.	4,543,277.05	1,651,398.79	2,384,171.42	2,379,937.55	3,353,412.26	3,476,304.65	4,799,261.01	3,780,971.20	
Total debits.	5,473,643.09	4,824,078.71	5,302,197.26	5,181,381.13	4,682,240.94	4,928,686.83	5,953,326.09	5,878,156.44	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Municipal bond redemption tax:	\$72,154.73	\$78,110.06	\$94,609.01	\$77,333.10	\$27,058.70	\$29,346.74	\$37,424.64	\$31,473.11	\$475.52
San Juan.	26,694.11	26,261.82	28,227.70	29,328.02	14,354.09	195.13	42.79	74.36	4.43
Payaguez.	22,693.87	24,639.66	24,045.08	25,804.50	15,250.58	15,335.53	15,054.90	15,361.81	208.08
Ponce.	9,082.97	9,922.20	11,554.49	15,549.44	7,565.86	6,467.28	7,467.21	7,064.09	50.24
Arecibo.								681.77	8,827.68
Guayama.								298.38	1,000.00
Maunabo.								229.29	477.71
Barraquitas.									
Municipal property tax:	738,100.28	768,449.14	829,081.17	978,563.43	870,497.72	909,152.35	1,089,082.81	1,102,695.79	10,864.66
General fund.	82,621.23	85,854.25	91,846.30	101,057.79	118,248.48	121,175.60	120,456.91	121,689.46	1,351.48
Road fund.	271,314.90	285,593.95	306,975.68	362,540.64	291,892.56	409,642.15	405,158.45	406,754.07	4,694.21
School fund.	108,105.07	131,263.86	131,706.46	160,150.17	174,042.87	179,151.25	177,880.49	176,214.28	2,052.00
School tax.	94,440.52	274,259.22	708,770.86	1,389,678.76	1,181,057.18	1,394,941.28	724,694.82	640,878.55	100,752.28
Irrigation fund.	26,266.57	16,350.00	1,415.83	24,782.16	61,351.18	21,772.61	26,442.80	35,332.97	7,186.33
University fund.							571.77		641.24
University income fund.									
University agricultural fund.									
Permanent university fund.	65,000.00	40,587.74	45,631.39	33,771.44	91,281.42	87,257.07	47,221.62	51,286.49	2,169.22
Funds for insular fair.				31,906.23	33,518.66	9,500.00	2,415.82	575.46	7,705.10

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

[illegible]

EXHIBIT No. 29.—Estimated insular revenue cash income, appropriation assets, and appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1917.**ESTIMATED CASH INCOME AND APPROPRIATION ASSETS.****Treasurer's estimate of cash income:**

Customs.....	\$300,000.00	
Excise taxes.....	2,680,000.00	
Property taxes.....	630,000.00	
Telephone and telegraph receipts.....	70,000.00	
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	110,000.00	
Court fees and fines.....	30,000.00	
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	75,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	60,000.00	
Miscellaneous income.....	65,000.00	
Income taxes.....	150,000.00	
Inheritance taxes.....	35,000.00	
Harbor and dock fees.....	25,000.00	
Total.....	4,230,000.00	
Less reserve for income billed.....	9,199.00	
		\$4,220,801.00

Appropriation assets at July 1, 1916:

Loans to municipalities and school boards (repayable to indefinite appropriations).....		1 228,157.32
Proceeds public improvement bonds.....		2 111,895.16
Cash available for insular revenue expenditures—		
With depositaries (see Exhibit 22).....	\$159,767.10	
With disbursing officers.....	470.00	
Excess of securities hypothecated.....	6,500.00	
	166,667.10	
Less accrued interest.....	2,812.78	
		163,854.32
Bills for collection—		
Repayable to appropriations.....	16,257.35	
Income billed.....	9,199.00	
		25,456.35
		\$4,748,164.16
Estimated deficit June 30, 1917.....		560,008.44
		5,309,072.59

APPROPRIATIONS.**Appropriation balances at July 1, 1916:**

Fiscal year 1916-17, unexpended balances.....		4,230,648.00
Fiscal year 1915-16—		
Unexpended balances.....	\$ 100,224.04	
Less estimated lapses.....	50,000.00	
		50,224.04
Fiscal year 1914-15—		
Unexpended balances.....	\$ 80,389.85	
Less estimated lapses.....	80,000.00	
		389.85
No fiscal year—		
Unexpended balances.....	1,625,966.13	
Bills for collection repayable.....	16,257.35	
With disbursing officers.....	400.00	
	\$ 1,642,623.48	
Less estimated lapses.....	732,000.00	
		910,623.48
Indefinite estimated nonreimbursable expenditures to June 30, 1917.....		117,187.22
		5,309,072.59

¹ The appropriations for these loans known as "Relief of municipalities" and "Relief of school boards" are revolving indefinite appropriations. The two amounts composing this balance are carried as debit balances in the appropriations mentioned because no amount can be fixed for the appropriations in advance for the reason that loans of an indefinite amount are authorized by law. Instead of considering the total of loans outstanding as an asset of the appropriations that, when converted into cash, will create appropriations equal in amount to the repayments made by the municipalities and school boards, the better practice now seems to be to treat the sums of such repayments as offsets to the deficits. The repayments when all loans shall have been repaid will equal the expenditures, and no appropriation warrant will be necessary to close the appropriations as is the case with nonrevolving indefinite appropriations.

² This amount remains in the trust fund "Proceeds, public improvement bonds," and as expenditures are made for public improvements from no fiscal year appropriations the amount thereof will be transferred from the trust fund to the general fund.

³ This amount includes \$679.68 not included in the treasurer's figures as per Exhibit No. 21, due to canceled bills in transit.

⁴ It is estimated that \$50,000 of this amount will lapse at the expiration of the two-year limit on June 30, 1918, in accordance with statutory provisions.

⁵ At present it is estimated that \$50,000 of this balance will lapse June 30, 1917, at the expiration of the two-year limit for carrying balances of fiscal year appropriations. The money can not be spent for other than obligations incurred during the year ending June 30, 1915.

⁶ In the neighborhood of \$732,000 of the no fiscal year appropriations have stood on the books for periods varying from two to seven years for such purposes as the construction of an insular capitol, the purchase of bonds for a tourist hotel, etc., the expenditures from which are not of urgent necessity. An issue of bonds has been floated to secure the capital necessary for construction work, the balance of the proceeds remaining being shown among the appropriation assets.

EXHIBIT No. 30.—Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1915-16.

[Detailed report of expenditures from appropriation to June 30, 1916, as per voucher record book.]

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

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Road No.	Sections.	Kilometers.	Field force.				Broken stone, furnishing.		Placing stone.	Cleaning ditches.	Removing land slides.
			Traveling Inspectors.	Capataces and str. Ks.	Police capataces.	Mechanics.	Contract.	Adminis- tration.			
DISTRICT No. 1.											
1	San Juan-Ponce.....	0-36	.....	\$540.00	\$640.00	\$836.00	\$1,076.40	\$8,009.87	\$4,368.36	\$2,530.11	\$41.44
1	Do.....	36-61	.....	227.50	.....	.....	4,931.16	177.27	2,633.67	1,472.02	59.00
2	Catano-Guaynabo.....	0-9	.....	186.67	.....	60.00	.....	111.37	468.44	1,285.15	.....
2	Catano-Arecibo.....	0-18	.....	221.67	30.00	.....	3,070.02	591.93	1,534.51	454.10	2.00
3	Do.....	18-31	.....	257.99	.....	.....	2,127.01	55.50	1,335.02	425.54	75.36
3	Rio Piedras-Humacao.....	0-25	.....	355.00	140.00	180.00	4,542.52	563.76	3,378.73	860.63	28.34
3	Do.....	25-40	.....	420.00	.....	.....	1,365.63	137.67	615.92	674.08	14.08
3	Do.....	40-47	\$480.33	440.00	.....	.....	.....	63.86	19.50	675.24	2.00
3	Do.....	47-55	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	244.34	299.12	13.52
5	Comerio-Barranquitas.....	27-44	.....	113.33	.....	.....	4,356.01	168.55	1,534.66	433.13	940.45
5	Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	0-10	.....	240.01	.....	60.00	1,150.71	75.25	817.87	155.23	.....
5	Caguas-Humacao.....	0-29	.....	160.00	.....	.....	2,920.89	89.21	621.89	339.28	60.80
7	Caguas-San Lorenzo.....	0-10	.....	239.99	.....	192.00	754.98	26.25	769.96	225.56	82.47
7	Las Piedras-San Lorenzo.....	0-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121.34	.....
9	Bayamon-Comerio.....	0-27	.....	365.00	.....	120.00	1,823.42	150.94	1,484.08	959.67	1,812.41
10	Toa Alta-Corozal.....	0-20	.....	218.01	.....	.....	1,078.00	98.68	1,698.01	531.28	50.30
20	La Plata-Naranjito.....	0-5	.....	13.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.70	144.47	439.16
22	Las Cruces-Cidra.....	0-8	.....	192.50	.....	.....	362.75	.....	362.75	301.29	.....
23	Ramal Trujillo Alto.....	0-6	.....	87.50	.....	.....	174.01	.....	174.01	250.84	.....
.....	Ramal Loiza.....	0-7	.....	437.50	.....	.....	64.53	.....	6.00	.....	77.36
.....	Ramal Naguabo-Juncos.....	0-12	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	120.00	.....
.....	Martin Pe'ia-Bayamon.....	0-5	49.50	.....	240.00	324.00	4,274.06	307.00	2,245.77	153.87	.....
.....	General expenses.....	.....	2,453.00	245.00	120.00	517.28	.....	112.10	.....	.....	.....
Total, district No. 1.....			2,982.83	4,801.00	1,170.00	2,289.28	31,444.55	10,782.55	23,325.19	11,576.48	3,098.69
DISTRICT No. 2.											
1	San Juan-Ponce.....	118-134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Ponce-Yaico.....	0-32	.....	200.00	.....	.....	1,293.75	1,060.00	1,607.20	814.72	37.40
3	Ponce-Santa Isabel.....	0-23	.....	480.00	.....	.....	.....	40.68	408.83	383.38	373.21
6	Ponce-Aguilantes.....	0-24	.....	80.00	.....	.....	2,412.48	11.45	1,230.83	612.33	6.15
11	Villalba-Divisoria.....	0-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,155.40	1,292.80	361.26
16	Yaico-Lares.....	0-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.68	32.12
.....	General expenses.....	.....	900.00	70.00	.....	128.64	.....	29.40	.....	7.20	150.84
Total, district No. 2.....			900.00	880.00	.....	128.64	3,706.23	2,805.53	4,402.93	3,138.11	900.98

EXHIBIT No. 30.—Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1915-1916—Continued.

Road No.	Sections.	Kilometers.	Field force.				Broken stone, furnishing.		Placing stone.	Cleaning ditches.	Removing land slides.
			Traveling Inspectors.	Capataces and str. ks.	Police capataces.	Mechanics.	Contract.	Adminis- tration.			
DISTRICT No. 3.											
2	Aguadilla-Camuy.....	0-42		\$335.00	\$35.00	\$300.00	\$2,043.36	\$48.44	\$2,508.31	\$595.16	\$251.99
2	Camuy-Arecibo.....	42-56		180.00		60.00	4,964.12		960.64	343.95	313.59
2	Aguadilla-Rincon.....	0-15		160.00		60.00	347.90	7.19	437.13	143.53	109.78
2	Rincon-Mayaguez.....	15-39		460.00		240.00	1,589.00	259.45	1,549.33	269.99	
2	Mayaguez-San German.....	0-20		290.00		140.00	412.00	787.06	2,760.06	184.75	
2	San German-Yauco.....	20-45		390.00				126.29	328.71	169.68	64.84
2	Aguadilla-Aguadilla.....	0-18		240.00		120.00		446.58	891.91	697.46	214.31
8	Do.....	18-51		480.00				138.24	2,516.41	1,144.31	1,081.21
13	Mayaguez-Las Marias.....	0-27		295.00		70.00		5,396.18	240.05	217.22	319.51
13	Arecibo-Lares.....	0-20		160.00				1,845.73	131.40	171.12	395.07
14	Consumo-Maricao.....	0-12		220.00				1,672.56	1,181.20	215.58	473.22
18	Ramal Cabo Rojo.....	0-6		157.50				1,575.90	707.94	162.27	9.66
18	Ramal Monte Grande.....	0-4		17.50				1,103.13	368.97	407.50	589.87
19	Mayaguez-Las Vegas.....	0-20		480.00		35.00		129.35	189.10	115.09	60.68
19	San German-Lajas.....	0-5		60.00				231.25	102.50	54.86	
19	Lajas-Guanica.....	0-10						24.50	206.27	19.00	
19	Alfaro-San Sebastian.....	0-6		20.00					72.61	80.06	20.72
19	Mayaguez-Correcional.....	0-4									
19	General expenses.....		\$2,420.00		15.00	397.26		112.09	2.95	111.70	
Total, district No. 3.....											
			2,420.00	4,125.00	365.00	1,649.26	26,220.97	2,598.35	16,770.51	5,103.23	3,909.25
DISTRICT No. 4.											
3	Santa Isabel-Guayama.....	23-56		40.00			993.13	971.95	870.56	871.67	
3	Guayama-Maunabo.....	56-85		200.00			440.80	99.25	879.51	1,090.18	44.86
3	Maunabo-Humacao.....	85-115		280.00					270.93	782.20	86.47
4	Cavey-Guayama.....	0-27		420.00				1.48	394.43	718.76	198.24
4	General expenses.....		887.50	70.00		128.68		20.71			
Total, district No. 4.....											
			887.50	1,010.00		128.68	1,433.93	1,093.39	2,415.43	3,462.81	329.57
DISTRICT No. 5.											
2	Vega Alta-Manati.....	31-52								553.10	6.00
2	Manati-Arecibo.....	52-78		110.83		180.00	4,562.71	122.03	3,297.62	201.68	
11	Manati-Ciales.....	0-26		320.00			2,176.00	10.78	1,402.89	274.91	208.16

20	Ramal Morovis.	0-12		165.84				408.18	1.75	435.01	98.93	35.71
6	Vega Baja-Morovis.	0-11		35.00				1,472.59	47.89	638.52	113.19	51.55
15	Barceloneta-Florida.	0-10		70.00				60.00	20.71	17.16	41.79	
	General expenses.		944.17		188.70							
	Total, district No. 5.		944.17	701.67	428.70	8,619.48	203.16	5,794.00	1,283.60	301.42		
	DISTRICT No. 6.											
6	Ponce-Arecibo.	24-60										
6	Do.	60-82		200.00				761.26	272.03	1,427.75	1,219.98	917.44
15	Alto Banderá-Jayuya.	0-22		500.00				3,371.33	597.41	1,791.26	1,437.93	226.09
	Ramal Cambalache.							2,204.10	227.22	1,397.44	1,336.75	584.64
	General expenses.		900.00	70.00	128.71					15.47		
	Total, district No. 6.		900.00	770.00	188.71	6,336.69	1,117.34	4,684.12	2,994.66	1,728.17		
	DISTRICT No. 7.											
1	San Juan-Ponce.	61-84		75.00								
1	Do.	84-108		320.00				1,438.95	9.50	1,126.50	672.84	3.59
15	Albionito-Barros.	0-27		400.00				2,161.65		1,073.39	413.51	1.79
21	Coamo-Los Baños.	0-5						1,103.70	280.33	1,336.53	1,101.64	77.90
5	Comerio-Barranquitas.	27-44								279.09	25.27	11.84
	General expenses.		900.00	70.00	128.71				20.64	267.32	101.45	170.59
	Total, district No. 7.		900.00	865.00	128.71	4,704.30	310.47	4,091.71	2,314.71	265.71		
	DISTRICT No. 8.											
3	Fajardo-Humacao.	50-85		152.83								
3	Humacao-Yabucoa.	100-115		40.00						97.89	214.43	
5	Caguas-Humacao.	0-29		240.00				120.00		130.84	104.60	
7	Las Piedras-San Lorenzo.	0-6		17.50						1,138.26	807.52	12.00
	Naguabo-Juncos.	0-12								2.52	2.52	
	Vieques Road.	0-9		45.00							36.01	
	General expenses.		400.00		82.02							
	Total, district No. 8.		400.00	459.33	202.02	313.03				1,367.49	1,164.88	12.00
	Grand total.		10,334.50	13,598.00	5,144.00	85,779.18	19,210.79	62,851.38	31,038.48	11,205.79		

EXHIBIT No. 30.—Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1915-16—Continued.

Road No.	Sections.	Kilometers.	Machinery, etc.		Miscellaneous.	Bridges and culverts.		Sprinkling tarvia.	Traveling expenses.	Office force.	Total.
			Purchase.	Repairing.		New construction.	Repairing.				
DISTRICT No. 1.											
1	San Juan-Ponce.....	0-36	\$24.16	\$308.80	\$215.02	.....	\$395.06	\$3,913.03	\$5.00	.....	\$22,913.25
1	Do.....	36-61	17.25	91.87	67.02	.....	48.39	.....	3.00	.....	9,728.15
2	Catano-Guaynabo.....	0-9	.....	.....	36.25	\$33.15	652.23	.....	.....	.....	2,807.00
2	Catano-Arecibo.....	0-18	.....	2.40	36.47	.....	97.36	.....	.....	.....	6,113.46
2	Do.....	18-31	.....	.....	14.87	90.30	232.79	.....	.....	.....	4,614.38
3	Rio Piedras-Humacao.....	0-25	9.63	.....	14.87	.....	56.15	535.03	.....	.....	10,795.44
3	Do.....	25-40	19.15	4.01	53.43	14.15	1,576.40	.....	170.88	.....	4,803.52
3	Do.....	40-67	.....	.....	5.40	7,895.90	193.80	.....	.....	.....	9,944.91
3	Do.....	67-85	.....	.....	5.55	.....	358.62	.....	.....	.....	1,121.15
5	Comerio-Barraquitas.....	27-44	.....	8.85	.....	136.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,691.91
5	Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	0-10	.....	1.00	13.22	.....	36.94	.....	4.50	.....	2,515.76
5	Caguas-Humacao.....	0-29	2.47	18.50	23.75	.....	84.25	.....	.....	.....	4,273.66
7	Las Piedras-San Lorenzo.....	0-10	.....	46.60	9.70	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,433.04
9	Bayamon-Comerio.....	0-6	.....	7.20	25.97	.....	1,550.67	.....	10.00	.....	121.34
10	Tea Alta-Corozal.....	0-27	.....	.....	7.60	.....	19.35	.....	.....	.....	8,309.36
20	La Plata-Narenjic.....	0-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.28	.....	.....	.....	2,701.23
22	Las Cruces-Cidra.....	0-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	122.95	.....	.....	.....	617.94
23	Ramal Trujillo Alto.....	0-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.63	.....	7.70	.....	1,015.83
0-7	Ramal Lolita.....	0-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	163.48	.....	.....	.....	604.04
0-12	Ramal Naguabo-Juncos.....	0-12	.....	.....	332.30	.....	271.62	.....	.....	.....	271.51
0-5	Martin Peña-Bayamon.....	0-5	1.93	527.78	.....	.....	93.35	.....	1.31	.....	438.62
.....	General expenses.....	.....	785.46	1,510.31	1,526.60	8.40	.....	.....	2,305.82	\$1,183.94	10,767.91
Total, district No. 1.....			870.05	2,525.32	2,521.80	8,043.18	6,085.15	4,448.06	2,508.21	1,183.94	123,256.28
DISTRICT No. 2.											
1	San Juan-Ponce.....	118-134	.....	3.00	180.05	138.19	.....	446.39	.....	.....	5,780.70
2	Ponce-Yaureo.....	0-32	.....	.....	31.00	.....	2.80	.....	.....	.....	1,729.90
3	Ponce-Santa Isabel.....	0-24	.....	24.35	92.21	.....	684.26	.....	.....	.....	4,314.13
6	Ponce-Aguadilla.....	0-24	.....	15.00	2.00	.....	280.17	.....	.....	.....	5,610.58
11	Villalba-Divisoria.....	0-5	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.10
16	Yaureo-Lares.....	0-9	232.21	477.52	80.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230.29
.....	General expenses.....	.....	232.21	477.52	1,449.37	.....	.....	.....	605.46	370.03	4,262.63
Total, district No. 2.....			232.21	519.87	1,835.51	138.19	967.23	446.39	605.46	370.03	21,987.31

DISTRICT No. 3.									
2	Aguadilla-Camuy.....	0-42	7.79	41.19	23.17	21.76	3.45	5,962.33	
2	Camuy-Arecibo.....	42-56	3.77	67.97	28.67	254.84	.43	7,116.38	
2	Aguadilla-Rincon.....	0-15		5.00	3.87	286.62		1,764.83	
2	Rincon-Mayaguez.....	15-39		21.66	40.24	53.21		4,662.66	
2	Mayaguez-San German.....	0-20		41.50	68.29	45.03		8,020.73	
2	San German-Yaico.....	20-45			102.20	83.63		1,888.50	
8	Aguadilla-Aguinas.....	0-18			94.59	121.32	5.31	4,096.38	
8	Do.....	18-51		7.40	13.50	102.10		10,879.35	
13	Mayaguez-Las Marias.....	0-27	.40	7.40	13.50	102.10		4,897.02	
13	recho-Lares.....	0-20		5.55	5.00	406.19		3,742.33	
14	Consumo-Maricao.....	0-12			2.80	206.79	.43	3,488.13	
18	Ramal Cabo Rojo.....	0-6	.40		3.42			671.44	
	Mayaguez-Las Vegas.....	0-4			50.00	30.04		2,582.81	
19	San German-Lajas.....	0-20		5.23	9.40	265.41		1,920.35	
	Lajas-Guanica.....	0-5			2.80	1.20		306.54	
	Añasco-San Sebastian.....	0-10						711.27	
	Mayaguez-Correccional.....	0-6	.63		1.20	65.21		183.39	
	General expenses.....	0-4	299.18	1,152.55	2,432.04		1,552.58	185.04	
	Total, district No. 3.....		312.17	1,351.45	2,888.41	1,943.35	1,562.20	9,764.63	72,855.01
DISTRICT No. 4.									
3	Santa Isabel-Guayama.....	23-56		5.30	76.26	1,113.46		4,942.23	
3	Guayama-Maunabo.....	56-85		1.80	26.40	279.20		3,092.09	
3	Maunabo-Humacao.....	85-115			17.90	374.69	5.00	1,817.49	
4	Cavey-Guayama.....	0-27		2.70	135.95			1,871.56	
	General expenses.....		599.44	463.16	446.97		551.87	3,553.36	
	Total, district No. 4.....		599.44	472.96	703.48	1,767.74	556.87	15,246.83	
DISTRICT No. 5.									
2	Vega Alta-Manati.....	31-52			50.13			8,892.42	
2	Manati-Arecibo.....	52-78			55.15	194.83		458.46	
11	Manati-Clares.....	0-26			6.06	11.04		4,409.83	
20	Ramal Morovis.....	0-12		5.00	3.00			1,153.42	
	Vega Baja-Morovis.....	0-11		5.00	9.64		21.87	2,685.13	
	Barceloneta-Florida.....	0-10			10.48	264.88		1,291.89	
	General expenses.....		280.15	233.58	26.85		638.47	2,772.67	
	Total, district No. 5.....		280.15	243.58	161.70	25.00	660.34	20,491.76	

EXHIBIT No. 30.—Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1915-16—Continued.

Road No.	Sections.	Kilometers.	Machinery, etc.		Miscellaneous.	Bridges and culverts.		Sprinkling apparatus.	Traveling expenses.	Office force.	Total.
			Purchase.	Repairing.		New construction.	Repairing.				
DISTRICT No. 6.											
6	Ponce-Arecibo.....	24-60		\$32.13	\$27.63		\$484.91				\$5,143.13
6	Do.....	60-82		17.44	28.92		524.15				8,279.78
15	Alto Bandera-Jayuya.....	0-22	\$25.25		15.38		316.59		\$3.62		5,585.74
	Ramal Cambalache.....										52.20
	General expenses.....		320.59	249.95	22.75				616.35	\$369.99	2,714.49
	Total, district No. 6.....		345.84	299.52	94.68		1,325.65		619.97	369.99	21,775.34
DISTRICT No. 7.											
1	San Juan-Ponce.....	61-84			1.40		59.22				3,387.00
1	Do.....	84-108			23.13		79.58		8.92		4,081.97
15	Albionto-Barros.....	0-27		1.75	19.85		230.51				4,552.21
21	Ceamo-Los Baños.....	0-5									316.20
5	Comerio-Barranquitas.....	27-44	356.38	335.26	150.31		4.32		1.24		540.60
	General expenses.....								606.77	369.98	2,951.25
	Total, district No. 7.....		356.38	337.01	194.69		373.63		616.93	369.98	15,829.23
DISTRICT No. 8.											
3	Fajardo-Humacao.....	50-85			3.00		658.12				1,131.52
3	Humacao-Yabucoa.....	100-115					2.70		5.25		277.64
5	Caguas-Humacao.....	0-29	1.50	12.75	35.24		127.34		3.50		2,811.94
7	Las Piedras-San Lorenzo.....	0-6									20.02
	Naguabo-Juncos.....	0-12					18.48				54.49
	Vieques Road.....	0-9	86.05	189.31	131.08		431.33				431.33
	General expenses.....								434.27	185.05	1,552.78
	Total, district No. 8.....		87.55	202.06	169.32		1,237.97		443.02	185.05	6,279.72
	Grand total.....		3,083.79	5,951.77	8,569.59	\$8,358.30	14,175.47	\$4,894.45	7,575.00	4,417.99	297,721.48

EXHIBIT No. 31.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Road No.	Road sections.	I enghths main- tained.	Broken stone and gravel for macadam.						
			On hand from last year.	Stone delivered July 1, 1914-June 30, 1916.		Stone placed.		Balance June 30, 1916.	
				Cubic meters.	Cost.	Average cost per cubic meter.	Cubic meters.		Cost.	Average cost per cubic meter.
		<i>Kiloms.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>						<i>Cu. meters.</i>
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.	128.5	3,063.50	11,334.00	\$20,158.55	\$1.77	12,898.75	\$11,645.12	1,468.70
2	Rio Pinar-Ponce (via Mayaguez).	256.9	3,082.26	17,293.17	25,759.98	1.48	19,914.84	16,993.40	460.59
3	Rio Pinar-Ponce (via Fajardo).	193.3	1,240.75	9,765.75	10,842.57	1.11	11,917.50	7,918.55	89.00
4	Ca. e. Guayama.	26.2	2,027.50	5,133.20	9,073.65	1.47	11,978.50	3,595.91	1,649.00
5	Barraquitas Humacao.	53.8	249.97	5,271.25	7,493.98	1.40	6,642.26	4,569.88	32.00
6	Pon-e-Areibo.	89.9	338.25	4,739.00	7,931.23	1.03	6,375.75	4,502.08	84.00
7	(aguas) Las Pias (via Sn. Lorenzo).	16.4	235.00	4,641.00	7,215.90	1.55	4,861.25	3,428.32	69.00
8	Agua Hija-Adjuntas.	49.0	235.00	1,918.74	1,974.38	1.02	1,913.74	1,601.08	73.00
9	Ba. amon Comerio.	26.5	180.50	708.50	1,176.98	1.66	887.00	1,698.01	8.83
10	Roa-Alta-Barros (via Coro. al).	19.4	283.50	1,603.00	2,185.78	1.32	1,834.55	1,402.89	48.95
11	Manati-Juana Diaz (via. Lajas).	30.1	501.50	3,029.50	3,999.74	1.29	3,462.50	2,528.53	76.00
12	Mayaguez-Areibo (via Las Marias).	46.8	37.00	927.00	1,661.80	1.79	897.50	707.94	68.50
13	Consumo-Marraco.	11.6	7.50	3,761.50	3,815.35	1.01	3,767.50	2,733.97	5.00
14	Adjuntas-Albionito (via Barros).	48.3							
15	Yauco-Lares.	6.0							
16	Mayaguez-Las Vegas.	19.8	217.00	209.00	231.25	1.10	241.00	189.10	185.00
17	Mayaguez-Cabo Rojo.	5.7	244.00	100.00	129.25	1.29	339.00	208.94	5.00
18	San German-El Boqueron (via Lajas).	4.5	.50				.50	.50	
19	(La Plata Bridge-Naranjito.	6.1							
20	Morovis Branch.	11.6		503.92	409.93	.81	224.42	435.01	79.50
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.	5.0	408.50				408.50	279.09	.68
22	Las Cruces-Idra.	8.2	487.00				457.50	399.09	29.50
23	Trujillo Alto Branch.	6.0	161.60				157.42	174.01	4.18
	Naguabo-Juncos.	12.0							
	Canovanas-Lola.	7.0							
	Vega Baja-Morovis.	13.5	64.25	1,198.00	1,785.36	1.49	1,262.25	638.52	.50
	Vieques-Rio.	5.0							
	Adas-to-San Sebastian.	6.0	4.00	100.00	100.00		108.00	72.61	.67
	Martin Peña-Bayamon.	5.0	2,670.08	4,581.08	4,581.08	1.71	2,557.83	2,120.71	112.25
	Lajas Guanica.	4.00	400.00	400.00	486.00	1.21	400.00	206.27	.51
	Mayaguez-La Corre. cional.	3.8	17.00		3.35	.19	17.00	2.95	.17
	Barcelona-Florida.	5.0							
	Cabo Rojo-San German.	4.2		1,030.00	1,210.44	1.17	1,030.00	859.17	.73
	Total.	1,126.9	16,103.58	73,368.70	101,928.20	1.43	84,070.56	65,686.61	5,401.72

EXHIBIT No. 31.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916—Continued.

Road No.	Road sections.	Lengths maintained. Kiloms.	Spread of larvia.	Tools, purchase and repairs.	Landslides and cleaning ditches.		Bridges and culverts repair.	Overseers and foremen.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Average cost of maintenance per kilometer.
					Cost.	Average cost per kilo. meter.					
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.	28.5	\$4,359.42	\$539.87	\$0,686.42	\$2.03	\$720.44	\$1,747.50	\$486.62	\$46,643.04	\$362.99
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Mayaguez).	256.9		706.64	5,851.78	21.76	2,022.55	3,052.16	483.31	54,789.83	213.27
3	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Fajardo).	193.3		663.68	6,379.87	33.00	13,216.84	2,197.83	425.80	42,180.17	218.21
4	Cavey-Guayama.	26.2	535.03	2.70	917.00	35.00		420.00	135.95	1,871.56	71.43
5	Barranquitas-Humacao.	53.8		318.43	3,022.77	56.18	301.11	753.34	72.21	18,111.39	336.64
6	Ponce-Arecibo.	80.9		412.41	5,455.50	67.43	1,289.23	350.50	56.55	19,492.23	240.94
7	Caguas-Las Piedras (via Sn. Lorenzo).	16.4		46.60	429.37	26.18	85.53	257.49	9.70	2,571.88	156.52
8	Aguadilla-Adjuntas.	49.0		306.38	3,137.29	64.02	223.42	720.00	108.09	15,269.60	311.62
9	Bayamon-Camero.	26.5		7.20	2,772.08	104.60	1,550.67	365.00	25.97	8,299.36	313.18
10	Goa-Alta-Barros (via Corozal).	19.4			581.58	29.97	19.33	218.01	7.60	2,701.23	139.23
11	Manati-Juana Diaz (via Ciales).	30.1		30	532.87	17.70	11.04	320.00	6.05	4,438.03	147.47
12	Mayaguez-Areibo (via Las Marías).	45.8		6.35	1,172.92	25.61	654.76	455.00	12.22	8,639.52	188.63
13	Consumo-Maricao.	11.6			688.80	59.37	206.79	220.00	2.80	3,188.13	300.70
14	Adjuntas-Albionito (via Barros).	48.3		358.13	2,100.89	43.49	551.42	900.00	35.23	10,494.99	217.29
15	Yauco-Lares.	6.0			158.71	26.45			80.58	239.29	39.88
16	Mayaguez-Las Vegas.	19.8		5.23	754.96	38.43	265.41	480.00	9.40	1,835.35	97.74
17	Mayaguez-Cabo Rojo.	7.7		.40	171.93	30.16		157.50	3.42	1,177.44	117.74
18	San German-El Boqueron (via Lajas).	4.5			242.04	53.78	1.20	60.00	2.80	306.54	68.12
19	(via La Plata Bridge-Naranjito).	6.1			595.33	97.59	9.28	13.33		617.04	101.30
20	Morovis Branch.	11.6		5.00	131.64	11.60		235.84			
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.	5.0			37.11	7.42			3.00	1,223.42	105.46
22	Las Cruces-Isla.	8.2			301.29	36.74	122.95	192.50		316.20	63.24
23	Trujillo Alto Branch.	6.0			328.20	54.70	6.63	87.50		1,015.83	123.88
	Naguabo-Juncos.	12.0			163.01	13.58	290.10	85.00		538.17	99.39
	Canovanas-Isla.	7.0			70.53	10.07	163.48	37.50		271.51	38.78
	Vega Baja-Morovis.	13.5		5.00	164.74	12.20	25.00	35.00	9.64	2,663.26	197.28
	Vieques Road.	5.0					431.33			431.33	86.26
	Añasco-San Sebastian.	6.0			100.78	16.79		20.00		263.39	32.23
	Martin Peña-Bayamon.	7.0		1.93	842.93	168.60	101.75		332.30	7,980.68	1,596.13
	Lajas Guanica.	4.0			19.00	4.75				711.27	155.04
	Mayaguez-La Correccional.	3.8		.63	111.70	29.39	65.21		1.20	185.04	48.69
	Barceloneta-Florida.	5.0			118.95	23.79			10.88	129.83	25.98
	Cabo Rojo-San German.	4.2			412.30	98.16	33.40	217.50	50.00	2,782.81	662.57
Total.		1,126.9	4,894.45	3,687.08	44,457.29	39.45	22,268.89	13,598.50	2,381.32	261,902.34	

General expenses:		
Purchase and repair of machinery.....	7,050.78	.....
Inspection.....	10,334.50	.....
Traveling expenses.....	7,573.00	.....
Office force.....	4,417.99	.....
Miscellaneous.....	6,442.87	.....
Total.....	287,721.48	284.19

EXHIBIT No. 33.—Collections at the several ports of the island during the fiscal year 1915-16.

Month.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Arroyo.	Humacao.	Fajardo.	Aguadilla.	Arceibo.	Guanica.	Guayanilla.	Total.
1915.											
July.....	\$2,510.31	\$567.03	\$461.67	\$91.75	\$162.52	\$155.49	\$210.69	\$141.39	\$132.78	\$61.25	\$4,494.88
August.....	1,781.12	813.16	178.72	103.99	216.82	56.39	51.37	110.52	310.45	.....	3,554.59
September.....	1,481.28	473.37	361.19	88.77	216.46	57.85	84.26	74.57	114.45	.....	2,734.25
October.....	1,924.50	548.09	225.28	69.01	111.73	74.89	108.03	60.80	237.69	27.52	3,587.89
November.....	1,643.65	538.40	284.22	139.55	160.32	63.78	126.44	118.63	173.38	22.45	3,288.52
December.....	1,777.10	573.51	228.70	195.92	109.97	64.00	143.57	84.30	608.28	.....	3,785.35
1916.											
January.....	2,433.31	757.22	207.06	61.49	148.37	159.76	157.41	115.88	641.04	68.13	4,749.87
February.....	1,964.23	1,074.38	557.22	150.07	177.31	190.60	84.26	81.73	981.24	30.46	5,181.50
March.....	2,244.25	841.20	321.06	441.46	199.87	101.52	97.77	63.69	999.10	13.70	5,224.88
April.....	1,775.91	508.26	310.87	102.03	216.25	130.78	135.53	121.42	1,099.87	81.04	4,512.06
May.....	2,380.36	571.37	207.70	82.47	217.08	132.89	77.35	133.74	471.59	27.42	4,801.97
June.....	2,061.89	666.23	204.74	113.12	136.00	124.85	101.63	139.16	339.06	25.03	3,851.73
	23,980.91	7,950.22	3,549.33	1,649.63	1,932.78	1,212.80	1,410.31	1,265.54	6,089.27	357.08	49,397.87

EXHIBIT No. 34.—Total cash receipts and expenditures, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1916.

TELEGRAPH.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.
July.....	11,284	\$3,504.69	\$594.51	\$2,910.18	.....
August.....	10,786	3,245.88	4,232.00	.....	\$986.12
September.....	11,280	3,568.39	4,916.67	.....	1,348.28
October.....	11,908	3,808.74	6,749.69	.....	2,940.95
November.....	12,279	3,796.94	2,744.82	1,052.12	.....
December.....	12,375	3,914.33	6,605.60	.....	2,691.27
January.....	12,452	3,866.07	1,442.41	2,423.66	.....
February.....	12,090	3,949.17	4,106.94	.....	157.77
March.....	13,505	4,463.53	4,083.76	379.77	.....
April.....	13,493	4,303.41	3,938.16	365.25	.....
May.....	13,005	4,188.34	3,280.78	907.56	.....
June.....	13,353	4,431.23	7,396.84	.....	2,965.61
Total.....	147,810	47,040.72	50,092.18	8,038.54	11,090.00

TELEPHONE.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Tolls.	Rentals.	Total.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses
July.....	1,504	\$1,361.73	\$537.89	\$1,899.61	\$198.17	\$1,701.44	.....
August.....	2,597	717.92	536.22	1,254.14	1,410.67	.....	\$156.52
September.....	3,769	1,299.01	517.22	1,816.23	1,638.89	177.34	.....
October.....	3,627	1,210.94	537.02	1,747.96	2,249.90	.....	501.94
November.....	1,666	1,338.22	538.72	1,876.94	914.94	962.00	.....
December.....	4,548	1,409.47	542.22	1,951.69	2,201.87	.....	250.18
January.....	3,932	1,360.11	562.52	1,922.63	480.81	1,441.82	.....
February.....	3,975	1,387.56	579.62	1,967.18	1,368.98	598.20	.....
March.....	5,035	1,582.01	572.22	2,154.23	1,361.25	792.98	.....
April.....	2,131	1,756.89	581.22	2,338.11	1,312.72	1,025.39	.....
May.....	4,875	1,929.75	631.44	2,561.19	1,093.60	1,467.59	.....
June.....	2,264	2,592.56	591.54	3,184.10	2,465.61	718.49	.....
Total.....	39,873	17,946.16	6,777.85	24,674.01	16,697.41	8,885.25	908.65

COMBINED.

Month.	Number of free messages.	Total number of messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.	De'cit and surplus.
July.....	65	12,853	\$5,404.30	\$792.65	\$4,611.62	.....	\$4,611.62
August.....	70	13,453	4,500.02	5,642.67	.....	\$1,142.65	1,142.65
September.....	41	15,090	5,384.62	6,555.56	177.34	1,348.28	1,170.94
October.....	76	15,611	5,556.70	8,999.59	.....	3,442.89	3,442.89
November.....	52	13,997	5,673.88	3,659.76	2,014.12	.....	2,014.12
December.....	70	16,993	5,866.02	8,807.47	.....	2,941.45	2,941.45
January.....	187	16,571	5,788.70	1,923.22	3,865.48	.....	3,865.48
February.....	146	16,161	5,916.35	5,475.92	598.20	157.77	440.43
March.....	297	18,837	6,617.76	5,445.01	1,172.75	.....	1,172.75
April.....	481	16,105	6,641.52	5,250.88	1,390.64	.....	1,390.64
May.....	185	18,065	6,749.53	4,374.38	2,365.15	.....	2,365.15
June.....	222	15,839	7,015.33	9,862.45	718.49	2,965.61	2,247.12
Total.....	1,892	189,575	71,714.73	66,789.59	16,913.79	11,998.65	4,915.14

¹ This amount includes \$54.53, difference on special delivery from the previous year, that were not taken up in the report for that year.

EXHIBIT No. 35.—Statement by stations showing receipts and operating expenses, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1916.

Stations.	Line receipts.			Expenditures.					Profits.	Losses.
	Cash.	Value of half-rate.	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Stationery, traveling expenses postage, etc.		
Adjuntas.....	\$498.22	\$12.76	\$0.29	\$511.27	\$420.00		\$1.50	\$45.63	\$44.14	
Aguada.....	20.76			20.76				9.02	11.74	
Aguadilla.....	927.95	7.35	4.70	940.00	840.00		2.90	120.51		\$133.41
Aguas Buenas.....	468.97	1.62	3.84	474.43	240.00		1.72	38.91	193.80	
Albionito.....	1,437.35	9.40		1,446.75	540.00	75.25	3.67	188.56	611.27	
Alfasco.....	1,197.21	2.95		1,200.16			2.46	37.21		
Arecibo.....	1,292.50	12.41	57.36	1,362.27	1,171.01	160.60	19.40	157.29		377.88
Arroyo.....	476.52	1.02		477.54	447.00	66.00	6.03	58.16		152.03
Barceloneta.....	93.81			93.81				33.65		98.65
Barraquitas.....	462.51	1.78		464.29	180.00		3.57	43.04	60.16	
Barros.....	300.86	3.95		304.81	179.00	45.00	8.00	45.79	237.08	
Bayamon.....	225.90	3.08		229.67	420.00	55.00	13.80	28.49	27.02	
Cabo Rojo.....	151.83	6.04	11.99	169.86	402.67		3.21	25.36		287.62
Caguas.....	537.78	9.27	3.45	550.50	960.00		32.83	118.04		261.38
Camuy.....	99.34			99.34						560.29
Carolina.....	97.82	6.62	2.84	107.28	540.00		2.67	30.86	68.48	
Carraño.....	58.73			58.73				5.60		440.99
Caye.....	3,867.89	6.26	88.10	3,962.25	1,164.00	114.14	4.52	429.79	27.35	
Cebal.....	42.15	1.00	6.30	49.45	660.00	88.00	1.72	7.15	2,249.50	
Ciales.....	141.39	5.56		141.95	371.00		3.21	16.55		707.42
Cidra.....	295.47	3.20		298.87	240.00		4.40	24.30	29.88	
Comerio.....	296.81	5.08	7.48	309.37	540.00	55.00	2.35	22.87		310.88
Comerio.....	456.39			456.39	239.50	55.00	4.50	40.43	116.06	
Corozal.....	85.83			85.83	10.00		1.28	49.77	45.13	
Dorado.....	18.55			18.55				8.76	9.79	
Fajardo.....	614.23	9.29		623.62	750.00	65.00	2.55	58.18	283.11	
Guayama.....	1,081.38	25.77	10.97	1,118.12	600.00	88.00	4.09	127.81	238.32	
Guayanilla.....	107.83			107.83				41.73	63.10	
Guirao.....	567.03		4.66	572.58	507.50			87.45	22.36	
Hatillo.....	38.91			38.91				16.23		
Hormigueros.....	13.49			13.49				4.54	8.95	
Humacao.....	807.80	31.33		838.83	900.00		9.15	83.98		154.30
Isabela.....	173.98			173.98	450.00			22.49		298.51
Jayuya.....	360.50			360.50	240.00		3.24	45.24	72.02	
Juana Diaz.....	141.11	4.00	.76	145.87	439.00		3.94	15.77		312.08
Juncos.....	1,260.50	10.66	1.25	1,272.43	780.00	88.00	16.95	120.06	267.42	
Lajas.....	24.43			24.43				8.77	15.06	
Lares.....	371.39	6.52		377.91	574.00	88.00	11.00	38.78		334.87

[illegible]

EXHIBIT No. 36.—*Irrigation Service—Financial statement, June 30, 1916.*

		ASSETS.	
Investment accounts:			
Construction expenditures.....			\$4,067,746.22
Construction equipment.....	\$179,507.08		
Less depreciation charged off.....	133,894.84		
		45,612.24	
Supplies, construction.....	56,390.07		
Total value equipment and supplies on hand.....			102,002.91
			4,169,749.13
Less items in suspense.....			488.11
Total expenditures on construction to date.....			4,169,261.02
Interest on bonds to June 30, 1916.....			1,101,355.56
Interest payable on temporary loan, insular government.....			955.55
Discount on bonds.....			46,100.50
Operation:			
During construction, eastern division.....	5,886.38		
During construction, western division.....	9,939.28		
			15,825.66
Plant:			
Irrigation system, Guamani Canal.....	1,129.72		
Irrigation system, Juana Diaz Canal.....	1,345.06		
			2,474.78
Maintenance repairs:			
Irrigation system—			
Patillas Reservoir.....	550.55		
Guamani Canal.....	2,336.59		
Melania Reservoir.....	65.53		
Patillas Canal.....	8,229.43		
Coamo Reservoir.....	9.10		
Juana Diaz Canal.....	5,507.56		
			16,698.81
Maintenance improvements:			
Irrigation system—			
Guamani Canal.....	7,284.45		
Patillas Canal.....	4,200.50		
Coamo Reservoir.....	9.23		
Juana Diaz Canal.....	1,200.91		
General headquarters, Guayama office.....	50.20		
Juana Diaz office.....	53.50		
			12,918.79
Operation:			
Irrigation system, eastern division.....	34,959.73		
Irrigation system, western division.....	16,610.32		
			51,570.05
Hydroelectric system, power plant.....	4,047.41		
Hydroelectric system, substations.....	175.73		
			4,223.14
General headquarters.....			14,726.25
Administration.....			60,395.14
Stores.....			4,490.04
Total expenditures.....			\$5,500,925.29
Working accounts:			
Cash in hands of treasurer, San Juan.....	100,752.28		
Disbursing officer, Guayama, P. R.....			
Disbursing officer, Washington, D. C.....			
Accounts collectible.....	1,046.53		
			101,798.81
Less—			
Vouchers payable.....	6,796.95		
Unpaid labor.....	806.12		
Accrued expenses.....	343.31		
			7,946.38
Total balance available for expenditures—			
Construction fund.....	70,649.44		
Operation and maintenance fund.....	23,202.99		
			93,852.43
Total.....			5,594,847.72
		LIABILITIES.	
Investment accounts:			
Bond issue—			
Series of 1909.....	3,000,000.00		
Series of 1913.....	1,000,000.00		
Series of 1914.....	1,100,000.00		
Series of 1915.....	400,000.00		
Total bond issue.....			5,500,000.00
Less bonds paid—			
Jan. 1, 1914.....	150,000.00		
Jan. 1, 1915.....	150,000.00		
Dec. 31, 1915.....	150,000.00		
			450,000.00
Total bonded debt.....			5,050,000.00

EXHIBIT No. 36.—*Irrigation Service—Financial statement, June 30, 1916—Continued.*

LIABILITIES—continued.

Premium on bonds.....	\$8,559.50	
Interest on bank balances.....	223,293.36	
Receipt during construction, eastern division.....	55,887.75	
Receipt during construction, western division.....	34,662.20	
Irrigation revenues.....	218,439.70	
Miscellaneous irrigation revenues.....	107.93	
Hydroelectric current revenue.....	576.08	
Miscellaneous hydroelectric revenue.....	500.00	
Donation by Manuel Gonzalez y Martinez.....	2,821.20	
		\$544,847.72
Total.....		5,594,847.72

EXHIBIT No. 37.—*Irrigation Service—Summary of accounts to June 30, 1916.*

	Debits.	Credits.
Patillas Dam.....	\$1,135,292.94	
Patillas Canals.....	385,740.31	
Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	27,655.48	
Carite Dam.....	272,391.72	
Carite Tunnel.....	66,853.19	
Carite water power.....	272,397.95	
Guamani Canals.....	111,659.38	
Toro Negro diversion.....	129,904.44	
Guaabal Dam.....	618,201.37	
Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	39,979.86	
General Administration.....	333,650.32	
Juana Diaz Canal.....	324,630.79	
Melania Reservoir.....	44,029.17	
Hydrographic division.....	74,315.16	
Coamo Dam.....	302,558.94	
Bond issue.....		\$4,800,000.00
Premium on bonds.....		8,559.50
Interest on bonds.....	901,777.78	
Interest on bank balances.....		219,472.47
Treasurer, San Juan.....	76,126.53	
Disbursing officer, Guayama.....		
Disbursing officer, Washington, D. C.....		
Unpaid labor.....		776.80
Vouchers payable.....		5,303.76
Treasurer accounts, collectible.....	704.41	
Accrued expenses.....		100.94
Operation during construction, eastern division.....	5,886.38	
Operation during construction, western division.....	9,939.28	
Receipt from operation during construction, eastern division.....		55,887.75
Receipt from operation during construction, western division.....		34,662.20
Discount on bonds.....	38,612.50	
Interest payable on temporary loan, Insular government.....	955.55	
Irrigation system, Guamani Canal.....	1,129.72	
Irrigation system, Juana Diaz Canal.....	1,345.06	
Maintenance repairs:		
Patillas Reservoir.....	550.55	
Melania Reservoir.....	65.58	
Guamani Canal.....	2,336.59	
Patillas Canal.....	8,229.43	
Coamo Reservoir.....	9.10	
Juana Diaz Canal.....	5,507.56	
Maintenance improvements:		
Guamani Canal.....	7,284.45	
Patillas Canal.....	4,260.50	
Coamo Reservoir.....	9.23	
Juana Diaz Canal.....	1,260.91	
General headquarters, Guayama office.....	50.20	
General headquarters, Juana Diaz office.....	53.50	
Irrigation system, eastern division.....	34,959.73	
Irrigation system, western division.....	16,610.32	
Operation:		
Hydroelectric system power plant.....	4,017.41	
Hydroelectric system substation.....	175.73	
General headquarters telephone line.....	2,609.00	
General headquarters corral.....	401.25	
General headquarters:		
Garage.....		15.47
Repair shop.....	24.80	
Construction division.....	11,706.67	
Administration, executive division.....	39,341.95	
Administration, engineering division.....	12,315.40	
Accounting division.....	6,835.91	
Administration, property division.....	1,901.88	
Treasury.....	24,625.75	

EXHIBIT No. 37.—*Irrigation Service—Summary of accounts to June 30, 1916—Contd.*

	Debit.	Credit.
Accounts receivable.....	\$342.12	
Stores.....	4,490.04	
Unpaid labor.....		\$29.32
Accounts payable.....		3,312.37
Accrued interest on bonds.....	98,577.78	
Accrued expenses.....		242.37
Bonded debt.....		250,000.00
Irrigation revenue.....		218,439.70
Miscellaneous irrigation revenue.....		107.93
Hydroelectric current revenue.....		576.08
Miscellaneous hydroelectric revenue.....		500.00
Interest on daily bank balances.....		3,820.89
Donation by Manuel Gonzalez y Martinez.....		2,821.20
Interest on bonds.....	101,000.00	
Other interest.....	1,819.18	
Discount on bonds.....	7,488.00	
Total.....	5,604,628.75	5,604,628.75

EXHIBIT No. 38.—*Statement of net charges to features during fiscal year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

Features.	Total to June 30, 1915.	Total, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.	Total, June 30, 1916.
Patillas Dam.....	\$1,136,622.81	¹ \$1,329.87	\$1,135,292.94
Patillas Canal.....	383,452.08	2,288.23	385,740.31
Patillas lateral canal and outlets.....	27,487.99	167.49	27,655.48
Carite Dam.....	272,660.53	¹ 268.81	272,391.72
Carite Tunnel.....	66,771.53	81.66	66,853.19
Carite water power.....	212,047.94	60,350.01	272,397.95
Guamani Canal.....	109,254.82	2,404.56	111,659.38
Toro Negro diversion.....	129,254.46	649.98	129,904.44
Guayabal Dam.....	652,448.94	¹ 4,247.57	648,201.37
Juana Diaz lateral canals.....	39,863.18	116.68	39,979.86
General administration.....	330,493.58	3,156.74	333,650.32
Juana Diaz Canal.....	321,306.67	3,324.12	324,630.79
Melania Reservoir.....	45,358.96	¹ 1,329.79	44,029.17
Hydrographic division.....	74,582.89	¹ 267.73	74,315.16
Coamo Dam.....	303,560.23	¹ 1,001.29	302,558.94
Plant, irrigation system:			
Guamani Canal.....		1,129.72	1,129.72
Juana Diaz Canal.....	195.00	1,150.06	1,345.06
Maintenance repairs:			
Patillas Reservoir.....		550.55	550.55
Melania Reservoir.....		65.58	65.58
Guamani Canal.....		2,336.59	2,336.59
Patillas Canal.....		8,229.43	8,229.43
Coamo Reservoir.....		9.10	9.10
Juana Diaz Canal.....		5,507.56	5,507.56
Maintenance improvements:			
Guamani Canal.....		7,284.45	7,284.45
Patillas Canal.....		4,260.50	4,260.50
Coamo Reservoir.....		9.23	9.23
Juana Diaz Canal.....		1,260.91	1,260.91
Guayama office.....		50.20	50.20
Juana Diaz office.....		53.50	53.50
Operation:			
Eastern division.....	18,865.32	16,094.41	34,959.73
Western division.....	9,002.87	7,607.45	16,610.32
Hydroelectric system power plant.....	399.34	3,648.07	4,047.41
Hydroelectric system, substations.....		175.73	175.73
General headquarters:			
Telephone lines.....	1,132.00	1,477.00	2,609.00
Corral.....	369.29	31.96	401.25
Garage.....	1.21	¹ 15.47	¹ 14.26
Repair shop.....	13.78	11.02	24.80
Construction division.....	18,713.07	¹ 7,006.40	11,706.67
Administration:			
Executive division.....	17,408.32	21,933.63	39,341.95
Engineering division.....	5,749.79	6,565.61	12,315.40
Accounting division.....	3,412.97	3,422.94	6,835.91
Property division.....	751.03	1,150.85	1,901.88
Total.....	4,181,180.60	151,088.59	4,332,269.19

¹ Credits.

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
San Juan, P. R., August 10, 1916.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: In compliance with your request of June 19, 1916, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

The year just closed has been remarkable in that the sugar industry, encouraged by the high prices obtaining since the outbreak of the European war and reassured by the repeal of the act of Congress placing sugar on the free list, has, by increased plantings, not only swelled the volume of the island's production to a total heretofore unknown, exceeding by nearly 100,000 tons the record set by the best previous years, but has as well been able to market this bumper crop at prices which will make the value of this year's exportations exceed by many millions of dollars the corresponding figures of any preceding year. Weather conditions in the main have been favorable, and in those sections where unfavorable conditions were met—as, for example, on the southern coast, where an exceptionally severe drought occurred—the government irrigation system, now completing its first full fiscal year of operation, has more than justified the foresight and wisdom of its sponsors and assured to those planters in its territory a bountiful crop, which otherwise might have been a total failure. Nor is sugar the only industry which has been blessed by favorable conditions. The tobacco of the island, which is gradually coming into high favor with the consumers in the north, where for a time it rested under a cloud, enjoyed one of the most productive years of its history and reached prices which in many instances were nearly double those obtained during the preceding year. A determined effort is being made by some of the largest and most important producers and exporters to further the demand for Porto Rican cigars, and it is to be expected that this demand will show a steady and healthy growth. The number of cigars exported in 1916 to the United States numbered approximately 160,000,000, showing a slight decrease from the number exported in 1915, for which market conditions in the United States during the early part of the year were largely responsible. In the event that the proposed organic act now pending approval before Congress becomes a law, the number of such cigars sold in the United States will have a very important interest for the island's finances, since it is proposed that the revenue collected in Porto Rico upon these cigars, which heretofore have yielded no income to the insular treasury, will accrue to the island government. A statement of the number of cigars and cigarettes manufactured, together with the number exported, as compared with other years, shows the healthy condition of this industry, which provides employment for such a large number of working people on the island.

Equally important to the well-being of the island, although not productive of revenue to the government through the medium of excise taxes, the coffee and fruit industries have each completed a fairly satisfactory year. The coffee crop was injured to a considerable extent throughout certain sections of the island by rains and high winds, but those growers who succeeded in harvesting this year's production were well repaid by the increased prices for which the coffee was sold. The fruit growers also had unusual difficulties to contend with this year in shortage of shipping facilities, which at one time seemed to portend a serious loss. One of the encouraging developments of this threatened danger, however, was the spirit in which representatives of other industries in many instances yielded cargo space to the pineapple growers to enable them to market their perishable fruit. This healthy spirit of cooperation, which has been developing among members of the same industry and has manifested itself in the formation of organizations, such as the Sugar Growers' Association, the Fruit Exchange, and the Asociación de Productores de Café, it is interesting to note, is finding larger expression in the realization that the progress and prosperity of the island depends upon the development of all of the island's resources, and that a spirit

of mutual helpfulness is beneficial to all. Another encouraging feature in the review of this year's advances is the relatively higher prices that the small farmer who raises what are termed in Porto Rico "frutos menores," or small crops, has obtained for his produce. It is of such great importance to the State that this class of independent landholders be aided in their struggle for development, that their prosperity is perhaps of more direct interest to the community at large than that of their neighbors of the sugar hacienda. In the larger aspect that a prosperous year will encourage an extension of this class of farming and turn a greater number of the island's inhabitants to this means of providing for themselves and their families, this is, perhaps, the most satisfactory part of the general prosperity which Porto Rico has enjoyed during the past fiscal year.

A comparison of the consolidated bank statement, shown as Table No. 1, affords some interesting sidelights on the conditions obtaining at the close of this year as compared with 12 months before. Deposits from the public in the 11 active banking institutions shown on the report reach the important total of nearly \$17,000,000, as compared with little more than \$10,000,000 for the year before. The amount held outside the island in the hands of correspondents has increased from three and one-half millions to over five millions, while the amount owed by island banks has been reduced from over two and one-half millions to little more than one-half million dollars. The loans and discounts item shows an increase of over \$1,000,000, while the stock of cash held by the various banks has increased over \$2,000,000. The interest rate has decreased to a certain extent, and bankers maintain that all legitimate interests offering proper security have no difficulty in securing accommodations.

While the producer has been enjoying good crops and higher prices, however, he has had a number of corresponding drawbacks which have interfered seriously with the general prosperity and left a notable impression on the record of the island's finances. An era of high prices for the island's exports has also been an era of extremely high prices for the great volume of importations of all the necessities of life, for Porto Rico lives almost entirely upon what is brought in from beyond her shores. The prices of foodstuffs, already high in the home market, are increased in Porto Rico by the unprecedented freight rates which have grown up since the inception of the war. The war has also had its effect upon those articles of food and clothing which formerly were obtained from abroad, and this source of supply has been almost entirely cut off. For these reasons the great mass of the island's population has had very little more to spend for other than actual necessities, notwithstanding the fact that earnings have increased in many instances, not only in the case of the independent farmer or proprietor, but also as regards the day laborer on the sugar estate, where, in addition to an increased wage, bonuses amounting to 10 per cent of his earnings during the crop year have been distributed by at least two of the largest sugar mills to all of the laborers on their properties. This condition of such a small margin between earnings and expenditures for actual necessities of life bears an intimate relation to the receipts of the insular government, which are derived in such a large proportion from an excise tax on luxuries, and is responsible for the far from encouraging situation shown by the treasury balances at the close of business of June 30, 1916. From the statement appearing as Exhibit No. 20 in the consolidated financial exhibits it will be seen that the actual cash balance of the insular government available for expenditure was \$45,767.10. In addition to this amount, however, there were unpledged \$114,000 of bonds of municipalities and school boards owned by the insular government, as well as further obligations covering advances from the insular treasury to municipalities and school boards and represented by ordinances of these bodies as evidences of this indebtedness, but for which no bonds had been executed and issued, to the amount of \$227,657.32. Under authority of section 22 of an act of the legislative assembly approved February 19, 1913, the treasurer is authorized to treat any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any municipalities and school boards of Porto Rico as cash items, and under this authority they may be deposited temporarily in place of an equal amount of cash in some one of the trust funds in the hands of the treasurer, so that the total available assets of the insular government for current expenditures amount to \$387,424.42. The corresponding figures shown in the report for the fiscal year 1914-15 amount to \$575,310.54 as the total of cash and bonds, from which, however, the sum of \$401,000 appearing as bonds pledged has been deducted during this year and carried into a trust-fund account, as not properly pertaining to this item, since the bonds making up this total constitute the collateral guaranteeing the unpaid balance of \$400,000 remaining from the original loan of \$800,000 secured from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, treated in considerable detail in the report for last year. After making this deduction, the net amount of \$174,310.54, together with the amount of advances to the municipalities and school boards on that date, of \$283,767.70, made a total of \$458,078.24. It is thus apparent

that the fiscal year 1915-16 has shown a net reduction in the balance remaining at the close of the year of \$70,653.82. This apparent net reduction, however, should be decreased by the amount of \$5,500, the margin of excess of municipal and school-board bonds deposited as collateral and pledged to secure the issue of refunding bonds made during the early part of the fiscal year and which will be given further attention in another part of this report.

That this net decrease in the island's available cash assets was not unexpected is clearly shown in the treasurer's report for last year, in which attention was called to the necessity for action on the part of the legislature looking toward increased income, unless general conditions should return to their normal state and the insular financial conditions should show a greater improvement than at that time seemed probable. In the estimate of receipts for the fiscal year 1915-16, prepared for that report, the amount of anticipated net receipts is given as \$3,665,500, while the amounts pertaining to the corresponding items in Exhibit No. 22 of the consolidated tables show a total of \$3,781,277.71, an increase of \$115,777.71, or very little over 3 per cent in excess of the estimate. The increases are to be found principally in the item of income tax, which produced \$136,353.26 as compared with the estimate of \$70,000, or almost double the latter amount; in the interests received on government deposits with banks and advances made to municipalities and school boards, which yielded nearly \$25,000 more than had been expected; and, finally, in an advance of \$57,110.51 in the amount received from excise taxes over the amount estimated for this year, and which is also an increase of \$4,843.41 over the receipts from the preceding fiscal year of 1914-15. Unfortunately, the slightly increased receipts from excise taxes do not reflect that upward trend toward increased revenue which it was hoped would be experienced after the positive stimulation given to the sugar industry during the past year. In fact, were it not for greatly increased miscellaneous receipts due to a change in the system of collection of court fees and costs, which was described in connection with the estimate appearing in last year's report, and to the recently enacted automobile law, from which approximately \$25,000 was received during the month of June, 1916, the receipts appearing under this designation would show a decrease as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The revenue derived from the taxes on beer, wine, cigars, champagne, patent medicines, and matches show increases, while the receipts from the three principal revenue-producing items of distilled spirits, cigarettes, and licenses are considerably below those of the preceding year. A credible explanation of the decrease in consumption of distilled spirits is found in the extraordinarily high price of this article in the market, as compared with a year or two ago. Since 1911-12 the price of alcohol, without considering the excise tax, has increased more than 100 per cent. This rise in price, which has the effect of placing it beyond the reach of a great many of its former consumers, as well as the marked tendency on the part of the native Porto Rican to make a constantly decreasing use of alcoholic beverages, is a condition which is becoming more clearly apparent to every student of conditions obtaining on the island. As shown in Table No. 2, there were 676,979 liters of distilled spirits exported, which consequently paid no tax to the insular government. This represents an increase of 450,000 liters over the exportations of the previous year. The European war has caused an abnormal demand for alcohol for use in the manufacture of munitions, while at the same time the output of some of the main sources of world production has decreased to practically nothing, and the demand on the Porto Rican distilleries has exceeded their capacity. It is quite probable that had sufficient shipping facilities been available and had there been no limit to the possible output, a market could have been found for double the amount actually exported. In view of the excellent foreign market for their product, the distillers have neglected somewhat the local consumption and have sold only such amounts in the local market as their regular customers demanded from them, and not as a result of any effort on their part to stimulate sales.

It seems quite probable that both license-tax receipts and taxes derived from cigarettes are in a measure influenced by the conditions just described as existing in regard to distilled spirits. Few small dealers care to handle only one taxable article. If liquors elaborated from distilled spirits are so expensive that the dealer with only a very limited capital (sometimes not more than \$10 or \$15) can not afford to secure a sufficient stock of them, and therefore finds himself compelled to give up the sale of liquors entirely, he soon finds that his sales of cigarettes or cheap cigars are also decreasing, and within a short time is forced to retire from business altogether. A realization of this condition has become more pronounced during the past few years, since the very sharp increases made in the tax rate on both distilled spirits and cigarettes in 1913, at which time the license rates were also made the subject of a decided advance. If the insular government is to depend for such a large share of its revenue upon the sale of articles upon which the excise tax is levied, it seems quite certain that the distribution of

these articles must be made as unhampered as possible, and that it is a mistake to impose a high license tax upon the merchant who deals in those articles which have already paid a high excise tax. With this end in view, an amendment to the present excise law was introduced at the instance of the treasury department in the last session of the legislature, providing in several instances for a lower classification for dealers whose volume of business is small, and in other cases for a reduction in the amount of quarterly license imposed. This idea, which was accepted by both branches of the legislature without opposition, will have a tendency to permit small dealers in cigars and cigarettes, who otherwise would not be able to afford any license at all, to secure a license of the lowest class, and will therefore provide for points of distribution in localities and out-of-the-way districts where sales have been impossible heretofore.

The following table shows the excise receipts from license taxes during the last five years, and is significant in the decreased revenue and reduced number of licensed establishments:

TABLE NO. 1.—Average number of licenses issued during the past five fiscal years, with revenue received therefrom.

Years.	Manufacturers.		Wholesale dealers.		Retail dealers.		Billiard tables.		Opium licenses.		Total.	
	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Licenses in force.	Tax received.
1911-12. . .	712	\$23,225.70	853	\$52,189.00	20,450	\$189,630.75	...	...	...	...	22,015	\$270,045.45
1912-13. . .	79:	23,528.50	871	55,535.00	19,584	191,533.50	...	...	...	...	21,248	275,597.00
1913-14. . .	743	31,073.00	776	46,823.50	16,013	195,539.00	...	...	...	...	17,532	273,440.50
1914-15. . .	756	23,127.50	715	43,145.00	14,929	188,171.75	577	\$5,767.50	613	\$250.36	17,590	266,462.11
1915-16. . .	692	22,595.00	655	39,617.50	13,902	172,098.00	505	5,052.50	761	697.02	16,515	240,060.02

¹ This number represents the average number of licenses in force each quarter throughout each year. The number issued annually is therefore in each instance four times as great as that given.

During the year 24 licensed cigar manufacturers and 39 licensed rectifiers or other manufacturers have voluntarily retired from business, and the license of one manufacturer of cigars was revoked and his bond canceled. The average number of manufacturers is thus reduced by 64, as compared with the preceding fiscal year of 1914-15, and the number of wholesale dealers has decreased by 60. The number of retail dealers shows a decrease of 1,027, both of these last items showing the same steady decrease observed in last year's report. It is hoped that the action taken by the legislature will end this decline, which threatens the excise revenue not only in the receipts derived from the license fees themselves, but to a far greater extent in the decreased sales on account of the restricted means of distribution.

In view of the many inquiries that have been received during the past year in regard to the quantity of tax-paid articles, principally distilled spirits, produced and consumed in Porto Rico, as well as similar articles exported tax free from Porto Rico, the statistics in the tables immediately following have been compiled, and it is hoped will be of general interest. In Exhibit No. 20A will be found, in somewhat greater detail, the revenue received from each of the various excise sources.

TABLE No. 2.—Comparative statement showing sources of excise taxation in Porto Rico; the quantity of merchandise in the case of specific and the value thereof in the case of ad valorem tax levied, tax paid during the past 4 fiscal years, and the amount of such tax collected, including licenses and miscellaneous.

	1912-13		1913-14		1914-15	
	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.
Distilled spirits:						
Domestic.....liters..	3,287,372	\$939,570.05	1,967,620	\$983,910.40	1,886,067	\$943,033.50
Imported.....do....	104,617	33,049.22	63,968	31,984.00	60,072	30,036.02
Contained in medicines, cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters.....liters..	4,277	1,197.83	11,722	3,283.48	8,995	2,518.75
Beer:						
Domestic.....do....	774,536	44,239.53	857,291	62,000.17	556,507	40,038.77
Imported.....do....	1,659,426	109,843.92	876,107	87,581.25	828,150	82,815.05
Wine.....do....	989,067	65,602.41	549,259	54,925.92	483,638	48,363.85
Sparkling wine.....do....			3,049	1,525.80	4,438	2,219.15
Champagne.....do....	18,049	4,873.47	5,373	5,373.50	1,421	1,421.25
Cigars.....number..	119,038,300	250,702.45	112,711,543	327,450.98	101,423,083	304,269.25
Cigarettes.....do....	464,861,210	576,784.96	376,695,120	753,390.24	339,080,165	678,160.33
Perfumery.....ad valorem..			\$107,808.30	16,171.25	\$95,227.00	14,284.05
Patent medicines.....do....	\$716,729.26	36,439.52	\$395,091.20	39,509.12	\$381,148.10	38,114.81
Cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters, etc.....ad valorem..			\$17,668.20	1,766.82	\$10,027.70	1,002.77
Arms and ammunition.....do....	\$20,215.12	8,086.05	\$19,468.74	7,787.57	\$22,222.77	8,889.11
Cards.....packs.....	65,769	1,990.77	14,967	3,711.77	29,472	7,308.00
Matches.....gross boxes..	247,917	49,583.53	157,102	31,420.50	185,203	37,040.76
Prepared smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco.....ounces..			1,440,500	16,526.95	225,219	6,756.58
Internal-revenue licenses.....		275,582.50		273,440.50		266,211.75
Industrial and commercial license.....				462,603.75		1,853.75
Opium licenses.....						250.38
Miscellaneous.....		134,225.43		140,098.28		158,121.75
Total collected.....		2,531,772.14		3,304,492.25		2,672,769.61

	1915-16		Increase for 1915-16 as compared with fiscal year 1914-15.		Decrease for 1915-16 as compared with fiscal year 1914-15.	
	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.
Distilled spirits:						
Domestic.....liters..	1,782,947	\$891,473.50			103,120	\$51,560.00
Imported.....do....	43,849	21,024.49			16,178	8,111.53
Contained in medicines, cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters.....liters..	15,359	4,300.70	6,364	\$1,781.95		
Beer:						
Domestic.....liters..	612,805	43,311.69	56,298	3,272.92		
Imported.....do....	897,336	89,733.69	69,186	6,918.64		
Wine.....do....	543,723	54,372.37	60,085	6,008.52		
Sparkling wine.....do....	3,478	1,739.20			960	479.95
Champagne.....do....	3,567	3,567.90	2,146	2,146.65		
Cigars.....number..	109,130,296	324,532.59	7,707,213	20,263.34		
Cigarettes.....do....	308,025,865	616,051.73			31,054,300	62,108.00
Perfumery.....ad valorem..	\$88,691.00	13,303.70			\$6,536.00	980.35
Patent medicines.....do....	\$426,093.00	42,609.36	\$44,944.90	4,494.55		
Cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters, etc.....ad valorem..	\$56,202.00	5,620.22	\$46,174.30	4,617.45		
Arms and ammunition.....do....	\$21,340.70	8,536.30			\$882.07	352.81
Cards.....packs.....	27,707	6,926.75			1,765	441.25
Matches.....gross boxes..	258,530	51,706.02	73,327	14,665.26		
Prepared smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco.....ounces..	181,862	5,455.86			43,357	1,300.72
Internal-revenue licenses.....		239,363.00				26,848.75
Industrial and commercial licenses.....		2.50				1,851.25
Opium licenses.....		697.02		446.06		
Miscellaneous.....		252,384.43		94,262.68		
Total collected.....		2,677,613.02		158,878.62		154,035.21

TABLE 3.—*Taxable articles exported from Porto Rico during the past 3 fiscal years free of tax.*

Article.	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Increase 1915-16 over 1914-15.	Decrease 1915-16 compared with 1914-15.
Alcohol.....liters..	281, 125	234, 004	676, 979	442, 975	.....
Bay rum.....do.....	318, 920	272, 325	2, 0, 561	18, 236	.....
Alcohol in bay rum.....do.....	173, 182	152, 142	165, 560	13, 418	.....
Beer.....do.....	17, 628	13, 907	110, 099	96, 192	.....
Cigars.....number.....	150, 363, 991	174, 275, 407	159, 248, 855	.....	15, 026, 552
Cigarettes.....do.....	6, 195, 000	12, 020, 750	11, 785, 430	.....	235, 320

The inquiries concerning the amount of distilled spirits produced in Porto Rico, as well as the proportion of this total consumed on the island, were prompted by the discussion of this subject which grew up from a proposal made to secure the incorporation of an amendment in the new organic act now pending before the Congress of the United States, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic spirits within the island. That such a prohibition would result disastrously to the island's finances was realized by the members of the legislature then in session, and a joint resolution (the first to be passed by the assembly) was introduced and approved, praying the Congress not to consider the petition proposing the amendment, and that "no prohibition whatever of the sale, importation or manufacturing of alcoholic beverages in Porto Rico be included" in the new legislation for Porto Rico, but that the determination of this subject be left to the legislature of the island. The preamble of this resolution refutes at some length the charge that double the amount expended for food is spent on alcohol, and shows by official figures that, on the contrary, the amount spent on alcohol is less than one-tenth the amount charged by the advocates of prohibition, while the amount expended for food is much more than double the amount conceded in the petition. A comparison of the consumption of alcohol in Porto Rico and the United States demonstrates that the consumption of alcohol per capita in Porto Rico is less than one-half that of continental United States, and that the native Porto Rican far from being as a class addicted to the use of intoxicants is one of the most temperate users of alcoholic beverages. A brief examination of the figures shown in the preceding tables will convince both sides to this discussion that the use of alcohol in Porto Rico is decreasing, the amount used during the year just closed being very little more than one-half that used three years before. Nevertheless, it must be realized that the correspondingly decreasing revenue derived from the decreased consumption is of such importance at this time when the present revenues are insufficient to carry on all the necessary activities of the insular government, that it can not lightly be abandoned, and the effect of depriving suddenly the island of this source of income would be highly disastrous if not altogether irreparable.

The collection of the amount of \$2,677,613.02 shown in the foregoing total is intrusted to the bureau of excise taxes of the treasury department, about which it was said in the report for last year that its members were required to work longer hours than any other bureau in the department or, perhaps, the entire government. This condition, which was the subject of especial attention at that time, continues in, perhaps, a greater degree at the present time, and the recommendations made in last year's report are reiterated with the additional emphasis of one year's further experience. It seems clearly evident that the close collection of the revenue should be one of the matters to receive preferential attention, and this can not be accomplished without providing the number of men necessary to perform the work required of this bureau. No matter how great the spirit of loyalty and the devotion to duty which the chief and employees of this bureau have continued to display, it can not overcome the serious lack of sufficient personnel which exists in this branch of the service, and it is again recommended that attention be given this imperative need at the next session of the legislature. A great deal of difficulty has also been experienced in securing desirable men for the position of internal-revenue agent, and in keeping those men whose work has demonstrated their value to the department. When consideration is given the exacting nature of the work required of an internal-revenue agent and the heavy responsibility which is necessarily placed on his shoulders, it may safely be said that the remuneration provided for this service is proportionately lower than that in any other branch of the government. In the report for 1914 the treasurer referred to the recommendations in the reports for previous years and

especially of the year before with reference to the system under which great responsibility is imposed on the internal-revenue agents, the salary of whom, in view of these responsibilities and the requirements necessary, is unduly small. It is to be hoped that this situation, which has been the subject of comment for several years, may soon be remedied, as it seems to offer a serious menace to the collection of the greater part of the insular revenues.

Under the conditions obtaining at present the field force is not sufficient to provide for the thorough inspection of the licensed manufacturers of distilled spirits, cigars, and cigarettes, nor does it permit of the frequent investigation of the places of business of licensed dealers necessary to secure a reasonable assurance that the law is being observed. In addition to these duties, there is required of the field agents the inspection of the immense volume of importations, which of necessity can not be done with the accuracy that such inspection would seem to warrant. It was thought that the requirement of the United States customs service, of detailed customs invoices for all exportations to the insular possessions, put into effect during the past year, would afford a convenient means of identifying the importations containing articles subject to excise tax, but the volume of this work made even this plan impracticable to the small force permitted this department. Moreover, the enforcement of the narcotic drug act has necessarily been assigned to this bureau in addition to its other duties, as well as the inspection of articles exported from Porto Rico tax free, both of which are sources of considerable expense to the department with little return on the part of the first mentioned and none at all in the case of the latter. It would seem reasonable to require that manufacturers engaged in exporting, free of excise, articles which if released for consumption in the island would be subject to tax, and which, therefore, require the supervision of an internal-revenue agent, should reimburse the government for the expense to which it is subjected on account of having to perform this supervision.

Notwithstanding the insufficient number of agents allotted the department, excellent work has been performed in the enforcement of the excise tax law. It is very evident that in any system requiring strict administration of the law, there will be certain technical violations on the part of taxpayers and others, which although, perhaps, not committed with intent to defraud the revenues, would tend to lessen the effectiveness of the enforcement of the law and afford a temptation to others to commit more serious infractions, if permitted to go uncorrected. Very frequently these offenses are committed through ignorance or carelessness, while a few clearly show intent to commit fraud for the profit of the individual. During the year 1,450 violations of minor importance were settled administratively by the imposition of fines aggregating \$3,364.50. The revenue officers filed 167 complaints against violators of the law in the courts of competent jurisdiction for prosecution, and of that number 155 were convicted and only 6 acquitted, while 6 cases are now pending trial at the close of the year. This high proportion of convictions, representing 92 per cent of the total, shows that the utmost care has been exercised in placing only those cases for trial where the intention to defraud was reasonably proven, as well as the evident desire on the part of the court officials to cooperate in the enforcement of the excise tax laws.

The legislature enacted a number of measures of great importance to the treasury department, some of which have a direct bearing upon the collection of excise tax. Besides the change in the license classification and rate already mentioned, a radical change was made in the rate of tax upon cigars, which heretofore had been at the same rate prevailing in the United States, or \$3 per thousand. Under the terms of act No. 52, all cigars whose value "on the market does not exceed \$10 per thousand" are to be taxed at the rate of 25 cents per hundred; those valued at more than \$10 and not more than \$20 per thousand are to pay at the rate of 35 cents per hundred, and all others of a higher value are taxed at the rate of 50 cents per hundred. This act was made effective immediately upon its passage, so that there was insufficient time for the preparation of the stamps of the different denominations necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. By utilizing the same dies and effecting a combination of colors in the stamp paper, suitable stamps were supplied with very little delay, and aside from the confusion on the part of the manufacturers incident to exchanging their stocks of old stamps for new, the new law seems to be working smoothly. It was designed to afford a slight advantage to a certain class of cheap cigar which produces a considerable portion of the revenue derived from the tax on cigars, as the further profitable manufacture of this grade seemed impossible on account of the high price of tobacco unless some reduction of the tax was allowed.

An act of the 1915 session providing that after the expiration of the next fiscal year all cigars exported from Porto Rico should bear guaranty stamps issued under authority of the government, certifying to the class and place of growth of the tobacco used in their manufacture, was put into operation, and the three tobacco experts provided by the law were selected through the civil service commission and assigned to inspection districts. The law contains a number of conflicting provisions and certain of its requirements are almost impossible of fulfillment, even with an unlimited appropriation. An attempt has been made to give the fullest enforcement of the law possible with the funds provided for the purpose, and stamps designed in accordance with this principle have been prepared and placed in use.

To have given the fullest application of the law in accordance with the extreme demands of some of the interests affected would have required an expenditure for stamps alone far in excess of the amount appropriated for all purposes in connection with this service.

The necessity for new plates for printing the cigar and cigarette revenue stamps is becoming more pressing and will require attention within a very short time. In the early part of last year, the treasurer, while in the United States, undertook to secure the performance of this work by some firm engaged in supplying "security" printing, but on account of the stock of paper on hand in the Government Printing Office which would be lost, the project was temporarily abandoned. As such a large share of the revenue is collected through the sale of these stamps, every precaution should be taken to prevent their fraudulent duplication, and the adoption of new plates can not be much longer delayed.

An entirely new standard for the collection of the tax on beers, ciders, and wines was also adopted, providing that the tax should be computed according to the division into which the capacity of the container would cause it to be placed. Thus, a fixed rate was provided for all beers, wines (except champagne and fermented wines), and ciders imported into or produced in Porto Rico and put up in containers of 7 ounces or less; another division with its corresponding fixed rate was established for the next higher class of container holding not more than 8 ounces, while the next class included all containers above the second, up to and including 12 ounces. The fourth class represents an increase of only one-half ounce above the third class, while the fifth discards the classification of liquid ounces, which appears to be the basis of measurement in all the preceding classes, though accompanied by their metric equivalents, and provides that the maximum limit of this class shall be one-half liter, and the sixth is again based on liquid ounces, establishing 24 ounces as its maximum. The seventh and last class reverts to the former standard of tax based upon actual literage for all containers exceeding the maximum established for the sixth class. This law was passed despite spirited opposition on the part of a number of the most prominent importers and dealers in these taxable articles and has been the subject of considerable friction and annoyance to the department, a number of dealers consistently paying the increased rates under protest. The policy of the department has been to administer this law in the most conciliatory spirit and on the basis of common sense, and this spirit has been met in a similar way by all the importers, who in many instances have expressed their appreciation of this treatment and have been careful to explain that their protest is lodged against the principle of the law and not against the manner of its enforcement.

Another act of the legislature which is of considerable importance to a recently established but rapidly growing industry is the authority conferred upon the treasurer to abate the amount of taxes, up to a certain percentage to be fixed by the executive council, of beer lost in bottling, both in the amounts released for bottling for export, on which if exported in its entirety no tax would be paid, and on that intended for local consumption. A comparison of the figures given in Table No. 3 shows that the export business of the only brewery on the island, has increased nearly eightfold during the year just closed, and the constantly increasing volume of export business made the loss sustained in paying the excise tax on beer lost in bottling—which otherwise would have been exported tax free and sold—so heavy that the owners appealed to the department for relief, and acting upon the suggestion made to them at the time, a petition was made to the legislature which resulted in the favorable action described. One of the principal arguments advanced in support of this contention was the provision which already exists in the excise tax law authorizing the treasurer to abate a certain portion of loss in the case of distillers under certain conditions, and this authorization is used to relieve distillers from loss in meritorious cases, where, as provided in the law, loss is not caused by the negligence of the taxpayer. On two occasions during the year heavy losses of taxable articles, clearly due to the fault or negligence of the distiller, have occurred, and in these instances demand was made for and the payment secured of the taxes in full. In the later instance payment was made under protest

and suit has been filed for the recovery of the amount, but the case has not yet come to trial. The conviction obtained in the district courts of a distiller apprehended in 1914 for collusion with an internal-revenue agent to defraud the Government has recently been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and it seems assured that the sentence imposed will be executed, thus ending a hard-fought struggle to bring to justice one of the most determined violators of the revenue laws.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR NEXT YEAR.

It has become the practice to call upon the treasurer before the commencement of each fiscal year to prepare an estimate of the probable receipts for the ensuing 12-month period. During the present year the preparation of this estimate was made early enough to serve as a basis of information for the legislature in calculating the amount which it might be wise to anticipate in making up the annual appropriations. The figures prepared at that time have been subjected to considerable change in several instances on account of acts passed by the legislature subsequent to the preparation of the estimate, and certain of the other items have in the interim shown that various modifications were necessary. The table appearing below has been prepared in the light of the best information now obtainable, and it is hoped will prove to be slightly too conservative rather than unduly optimistic.

TABLE No. 4.—*Estimate of insular revenue cash receipts for year ending June 30, 1917.*

Customs.....	\$300,000
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	630,000
Excise taxes:	
Distilled spirits.....	\$982,500
Beer.....	135,000
Wine.....	43,500
Cigars.....	285,000
Cigarettes.....	630,000
Perfumery, patent medicines, matches, etc.....	103,500
Licenses.....	250,500
	2,430,000
Miscellaneous:	
Notarial instruments.....	\$46,000
Court fees.....	65,000
Automobile tax.....	50,000
	161,000
Registrars of property.....	85,000
Other miscellaneous.....	4,000
	250,000
	2,680,000
Inheritance taxes.....	35,000
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	70,000
Court fines.....	30,000
Harbor and dock fees.....	25,000
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	75,000
Interest on bank deposits.....	60,000
Income tax.....	150,000
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	110,000
Miscellaneous.....	65,000
Total.....	4,230,000

It seems proper in this connection to call attention to the fact that the digest of appropriations made at the last session of the legislature, prepared by the auditor's office, shows a total of \$4,485,598.15, against the above estimate of \$4,230,000. Unless a decided increase over the estimated receipts is realized or some other source of revenue appears, the balance of \$387,424.42, appearing as the total of available assets of the insular treasury on June 30, 1916, and made up of \$45,767.10 cash, \$114,000 municipal and school-board bonds, and \$227,657.32 of advances to local governments, for which bonds have not been issued, will be little more than sufficient, together with the estimated year's receipts, to meet the demands for authorized expenditures. If this condition, which seems so imminent at the present time, is not changed by an increase in some of the sources of revenue, which now does not seem probable, the treasurer will be forced to sell or hypothecate the securities held as evidences of the indebtedness due from municipalities and school boards, and the end of the fiscal year 1916-17 will find the insular treasury in an almost entirely depleted condition. Unless, as has been said, relief is afforded from some source not now available, it seems almost imperative at the present time that a number of the authorized expenditures will have to be seriously curtailed during the year, and all but the most necessary

work abandoned. The only prospect of relief is that held out by the provision of the proposed organic act, which grants to the insular treasury the excise revenue derived from Porto Rican products sold in the United States, which heretofore have yielded no income to the Porto Rican Government, although the excise taxes required by the Federal laws were paid before leaving the island by the affixture of United States revenue stamps. The grant of this revenue to the island was generously supported by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States when the matter was called to his attention by the governor of Porto Rico, and has been received without opposition by the leaders in both branches of Congress and incorporated into the organic act as passed by the House of Representatives. It is to be sincerely hoped that nothing will be allowed to prevent its final enactment, as it seems to hold out the only ray of hope in an otherwise unpromising situation.

The fact is recognized, however, that certain events which can not be accurately forecasted may work a radical change in the foregoing estimates, which now seem to be reasonably accurate. Thus, an early cessation of hostilities in Europe would probably reopen the European markets to Porto Rican coffee, and might cause importations from foreign countries to increase, with a consequent increase in the receipts from customs collections. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that the customs collections will continue to diminish, as has proven to be the case during the past year, where but \$295,500 was collected, as compared with the estimate of \$350,000, and that even after the war is over the commercial relations that are being established with the United States at an increasingly rapid rate during the war, by reason of the closing of the former European connections, will be maintained on account of the markets that are being found for such a large share of Porto Rico's products, and that the reciprocal trade currents will become too strong to be again deflected.

The wonderful prosperity enjoyed by the heavily capitalized industries, noticeably the sugar producers, and in a somewhat lesser degree by the well-organized tobacco manufacturers, has left its effect upon the receipts from the income tax, which, as has been noted, rose to an amount almost double the one estimated.

It should be noted also that the great majority of the large sugar corporations closed their fiscal year some time after the crop of 1915, and their returns, which are comprised in this report, do not include their profits from the especially successful crop of 1916, nor do the individual returns which, as required by law, pertain to the calendar year 1915 reflect, on this account, the benefits of the crop which, although grown in 1915, was harvested and disposed of during the early part of 1916. Owing to the difficulties of securing in all cases accurate information of the amount of income received, even after all items have been liquidated, it is apparent that it is doubly difficult to form an estimate of the probable amount to be collected on account of this tax, but it is quite probable that the collections may exceed the amount estimated, even should no change be made in the rate or the maximum exemption, as is proposed in the revenue bills now before Congress.

TABLE No. 5.—*Statement of income taxes levied on individuals and corporations Jan. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

Number of separate assessments.	Class of levy.	Rate.	Tax levy.	Total.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		
871	Normal.....	1	\$46,064.19	
66	Additional on net incomes, \$20,000 to \$50,000.....	1	9,550.92	
14	Additional on net incomes, \$50,000 to \$75,000.....	2	4,321.85	
5	Additional on net incomes, \$75,000 to \$100,000.....	3	1,212.17	
1	Additional on net incomes, \$100,000 to \$250,000....	4	1,851.76	
	Retained at source from individuals.....			\$63,000.89
109	Corporations earning \$1 to \$50,000.....		10,438.92	5,588.99
11	Corporations earning \$50,000 to \$100,000.....		7,021.43	
4	Corporations earning \$100,001 to \$200,000.....		5,646.91	
4	Corporations earning \$200,001 to \$500,000.....		10,012.38	
3	Corporations earning \$500,001 to \$1,000,000.....		18,909.46	
	Total			52,029.10
1,088				120,618.98

The collection of the income tax shown above is believed to be reasonably thorough, and is certainly creditable when considered in relation to the woefully inadequate personnel assigned to this work. It is becoming increasingly evident that the services of an inspector who will be able to make first-hand examinations on the ground is a

necessity, and would probably result in securing, through a revision alone of declarations already filed, an amount more than sufficient to provide for the additional expense which his employment would entail.

A bill providing for a change in the progressive inheritance tax on legacies amounting to more than \$100,000 and replacing the absolute exemption from the inheritance tax accorded bequests from a male decedent to his wife, child, grandchild, or person legally recognized as his adopted child, with a limited exemption of \$5,000, was drawn up in the treasury department and accepted and passed by the legislature. On this basis the probable receipts from the tax on inheritances may be increased somewhat over the amounts estimated. Another act of the assembly, designed principally to regulate motor-vehicle traffic, but which carries with it an important revenue feature, it is expected will produce nearly \$50,000 in additional revenue. Under the provisions of this law the owners of motor vehicles were required to provide themselves with motor licenses and number boards not later than July 1, which had the effect of bringing in at least one half of the revenue from this source during the month of June or within the period of the fiscal year 1915-16. It is expected, however, that this condition will obtain each year, so that after the first year the normal adjustment will have taken place and the annual revenue appearing in each fiscal year will be more or less constant, only increasing as the number of automobiles on the island becomes larger.

The various acts just described have not, however, been primarily framed with the idea of providing the additional revenue which it has been recognized was imperatively necessary to enable the government to continue its present activities. In the treasurer's report for last year, in discussing this situation, which at that time was recognized as presenting alarming features, the treasurer predicted that the legislature would be required to do one of three things: "Either reduce the present basis of expenditure for education, increase the present rate of taxation, or arrange a new basis for the distribution between the municipalities and the insular government of the proceeds from the present rate of property taxes." The first alternative was one which men of all parties would accept only with the most extreme reluctance, while the last one, which involved a redistribution of municipal activities, presented such grave problems that it was considered impracticable as a solution of the immediate difficulties. Hence, early in the course of the fiscal year, when the revenue receipts had not yet responded to the more optimistic tone noticeable in the business community generally on account of the higher sugar prices, which later became more firmly established when the repeal of the provision for placing sugar on the free list became an established fact, it became very evident that prompt action must be taken to assure a successful conclusion of the year, and the conviction became more certain that an increase in the tax rate was the only solution which held out any definite promise of relief. The matter was presented to the legislature in unmistakable terms in the governor's message upon the convening of that body, in the following words:

"As to the best methods of increasing the revenues, many suggestions have been made and there is, of course, much difference of opinion. My own judgment is that there is only one way to meet the need fully, fairly, and justly, and that is to increase the general property tax, all of the increase to go directly to the insular government. Some other forms of taxation might be tried that would yield small sums, here and there, such as a readjustment of the internal-revenue taxes, an increase in the tax upon automobiles, etc., but most of these forms of taxation have already been tried out in Porto Rico and have failed to produce any considerable increase in the revenues. The only solution of the problem therefore is to increase the tax on the property of the island which receives most of the benefits of government, and whose owners are the most able to pay for its support. The present taxes upon property in Porto Rico are very light compared with those in any other progressive country. There is hardly a State or Territory in the United States where the total taxes upon property, State, county, and city, are less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and in most of them it is much more than that. In Porto Rico the property tax in almost all of the island is only $1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent, and nine-tenths of 1 per cent goes to the municipalities. This is relatively the lightest form of taxation in this island. Moreover, an unusually large percentage of the property of the island is owned by nonresidents. These absent owners contribute practically nothing to the insular government which has done so much for them. The increase in the value of their property is almost wholly due to the improvements furnished by, and the fostering care of, the insular government. Their only contribution is the property tax, and at present this practically all goes to the municipalities. All the property in the island has doubled in value since the tax was first imposed, but the tax has never been increased since it was first levied in 1902. The time has come when the island government can not go further without an increase in

this tax, and I recommend to you most earnestly that you enact a law increasing this tax for the benefit of the insular government by at least one-fourth of 1 per cent. This added tax will cost nothing to collect and should yield for the insular government about \$450,000. It is with confidence that I make this appeal to the patriotism not only of the gentlemen of the legislative assembly, but of all the people of Porto Rico—to the property owners of the island both large and small. Those who do not live here will cheerfully bear their share along with those who do. True patriotism is not a mere matter of words or of lofty emotions and fine sentiments. It expresses itself rather in deeds of sacrifice and service for the home land. I am sure that neither you nor the people will fail in this test of your patriotism.”

This proposal met with the liveliest discussion in the legislative halls, as well as in the newspapers and among the people generally, but the matter was so clearly stated that even the steadfast opponents of increased property taxation were forced to admit that there was nothing else to do, and the matter in principle met with diminishing opposition. Several supplementary proposals were offered, most of which were adopted. The principal amendment offered, which was incorporated in a separate joint resolution, was a provision for a thorough reassessment of the whole island, for which the sum of \$60,000 was appropriated to carry on the work, and an entirely new principle was adopted in making the assessments public and inviting criticisms from municipal officials and citizens on any assessment which appears to be erroneous. The resolution provides that “as soon as practicable after the making of all the assessments the treasurer of Porto Rico shall forward to the alcalde of each municipality of Porto Rico a list containing the names of the taxpayers of said municipality, the property of which has been assessed to them, and the amount of said assessment, which list shall be posted in a public place in the municipal hall of each municipality. Any person assessed for a property tax in said municipality, or the alcalde, may file a statement under oath with the board of review and equalization in case he believes the assessment does not cover all the property of any person whose name appears on said list of taxpayers for the said municipality, or in case he believes there is property omitted from the assessment which is subject to taxation within the municipality, which is not set forth in the said list, or in case he believes that any taxable property is underassessed, stating his reason for said belief and the facts upon which it is based.” This provision supplements the existing one giving any person who believes that his assessment has been placed at too high a figure the right to appear before the board of review and equalization to protest against the assessment. In this way it is believed that any inaccuracies, either on one side or the other, of a proper valuation of taxable property will be brought to the attention of the board, so that proper investigation can be made and a decision reached in accordance with the facts. The same joint resolution provided for an increase in the membership of the board by adding four new members, two of whom are to be appointed from the members of the house of delegates, who are also members of the economy commission, and the other two to be chosen from the membership of the economy commission of the executive council, other than heads of departments of the insular government. In accordance with this provision of law, the governor, early in the month of May, appointed Messrs. Giorgetti and Rossy, of the economy commission members of the house of delegates, and Messrs. Barbosa and Barcelo, from the executive council. The board, as originally constituted, was composed of the treasurer of Porto Rico as ex officio chairman, the secretary of Porto Rico and the commissioner of the interior “together with two other persons, citizens of Porto Rico, versed in matters pertaining to the value of property in Porto Rico,” to be appointed by the governor and to hold office for one year. As the term of office of both these citizen members had expired, the governor reappointed Mr. Carlos Toro, of Jayuya, who has served on the board for five years, and in the place of Mr. Herman Wirsching, who was unable to accept a reappointment on account of business affairs which would render his presence in the island uncertain, Mr. Pablo Vilella Pol, of Lares, was selected. Mr. Vilella is recognized as one of the best informed men on the island in matters pertaining to the value of coffee property and his appointment to the board was very well received. The board was assembled immediately after these appointments were announced and welcomed by the governor, who spoke on the subject of the proposed reassessment. On the same day the organization was completed and the business of arriving at an understanding of the current values on the various classes of property in Porto Rico was undertaken. The acting treasurer, as chairman, presented a draft of rules and regulations for the conduct of the reassessment, which were unanimously adopted by the board. A program for the work of the board had also been drawn up and upon its acceptance by the board, representatives of the various industries of the island were invited to appear before the board and discuss the matter of present-day values of the properties represented by these interests. The sugar men were

heard on the first day, and representatives of the largest and most important mills were present and engaged in a general discussion of the whole field covered by the sugar business. The coffee, tobacco, fruit, and cattle interests were also heard by appointment in subsequent sessions of the board, and after an opportunity had been given all who wished to appear to make such statements as might be pertinent to the business of the board, an agreement was reached as to the range of value for the various classes of properties, which was published for the information of the assessing force. This crystallized consensus of opinion of the members of the board of review and equalization, which numbers among its members representatives business men familiar with the various industries constituting the bulk of the wealth of Porto Rico, taken in conjunction with the instructions adopted for the guidance of the assessors and as an aid to them in arriving at the "actual market value" of the property, is a great step in advance in the work of reassessment, since it provides a basis on which the assessing force can proceed with a reasonable assurance that their work will meet with the approbation of the board when it is finally presented to that body for review.

The reassessment of the island having been thus accepted in principle, the legislature realized that the time was much too short to permit the results of this reassessment to be realized for the fiscal year 1916-17, which was to commence within a period of two months. It was therefore provided that the reassessment would not become effective until the fiscal year 1917-18, commencing on July 1, 1917, and the proposal so strongly recommended by the governor was adopted to provide for the immediate and pressing necessities of the fiscal year 1916-17. Act No. 70, adopted to carry out this plan, provides for the levying of an additional tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent, the proceeds of which shall be covered into the insular treasury, to be effective only for the fiscal year 1916-17, and in its second section introduces a limitation on the revenues to be collected on behalf of the municipalities which will have a far-reaching effect. Heretofore the municipalities were authorized to impose such rate of tax on the property within the municipality as the municipal council might agree upon, subject only to a maximum limitation of ninety-one hundredths of 1 per cent. In practice this maximum has become the universal rate for all municipalities, and in no case during the 15 years the present tax system has been in operation has any one of the seventy odd municipalities ever imposed any other rate than the maximum as the ordinary tax rate for the municipality. Under the provisions of section 2 of act No. 70, just mentioned, the fixing of the tax rate is taken from the hands of the municipalities and the prevailing rate of ninety-one hundredths of 1 per cent is imposed for all alike, with the proviso that the revenue produced by this tax shall be paid into the municipal treasury only up to an amount equal to that which may be received from this source during the fiscal year 1916-17 now in progress, under the old assessment, and that the remainder, which will in practice be the amount to be derived from the increases in property valuations produced by the new assessment, shall be paid into the insular treasury. This provision of the law was one which received the most serious consideration on the part of the members of the administration intrusted with the work of providing the additional revenues so essential to carry the government through the fiscal year soon to commence. Many of the opponents of a general increase in the property assessments based their objections on the ground that under the prevailing system nine-tenths of the increased revenues would go to the municipalities, some of which it was felt had already more revenue than was justified by the municipal services performed. Moreover, it was realized that a matter of such far-reaching moment as a change in the relations of the municipalities with the central government, could not receive the full consideration which its importance would merit in the short time during which the legislature was to be in session. It was therefore found advisable frankly to accept the necessity of compromise in view of the emergency which was admitted by all, and the short cut to accomplish an increase in the insular revenues was the result. It is not necessary at this time to comment at length upon this departure from the spirit of the tax relations between the central and municipal governments, as the principle that the local subdivision should be permitted to arrange its own fiscal policy, within the limits that prudence on the part of the central government would dictate, and to derive its revenue from certain well-defined sources, subject to such rate of tax as the municipal council may determine, is too clear to need further discussion, and it seems apparent that this is recognized by the legislative assembly since one of its very last acts before adjournment was the adoption as a rider on the general appropriation bill, appearing as section 4, of a provision authorizing the legislative standing committee already existing under the name of the economy commission, "to investigate the whole question of municipal organization in Porto Rico, to recommend whatever changes may be required in the present law, and to submit a written report and draft of the legislation necessary to carry out its recommendations to the governor as soon as possible, and in any case

not later than December 31, 1916." An additional provision was made to include in the membership of this select committee one alcalde from each of the three different classes of municipalities, as it was felt that an additional point of view might be furnished the committee by the three alcaldes.

This is perhaps the most important legislation enacted at the last session of the assembly from the standpoint of the municipalities, in that a reorganization of the municipal governments may cause the system to be made more simple and economical. There is little doubt that for the large majority of the present municipalities the existing form of government is cumbersome and expensive, and that its simplification would lead to a more beneficial expenditure of the municipal revenues and a more efficient administration of the municipal services. It will probably be found that, for the smaller municipalities at least, an entirely new form of government, perhaps one similar to that of the incorporated villages in many parts of the United States, will be most acceptable. Even in the larger municipalities, however, it will probably be found possible to introduce changes tending to a more economical administration of the municipal resources, the further safeguarding of municipal credit, and the fixing of greater individual responsibility upon municipal officials.

In its relation with the municipalities the treasury department, through the bureau of municipal finance, has throughout the year acted more in an advisory capacity than ever before, counseling the financial officers of the various local governments as to the law and accounting regulations and drawing their attention to such errors or omissions as might be discovered in the examination of their monthly and quarterly returns. By reason of the pressing need for a reduction in expenditures the budgetary committee, in making appropriations for the fiscal year just closed, secured, on the plea of economy, the reluctant consent of the treasurer to the transfer of the work of the examination of municipal accounts from the bureau of municipal finance to the office of the auditor, and for the past year this work has been done by the examiners attached to the auditor's office. The results obtained have been uniformly satisfactory and no just criticism can be offered against the manner in which this service has been performed. However, it is felt that there is an objection to the performance of this work, which is so intimately connected with the bureau of municipal finance, the only bureau of the government created and designed especially to afford the point of contact between the insular and the municipal governments by another and distinct bureau of an entirely different department. The direction of the work must necessarily remain with the treasury department through the bureau of municipal finance, and the treasurer is thus placed in the anomalous position of having to carry out the policies of his department in relation to the municipalities through agents over whom he has no control and who may at some time be out of sympathy with the aims and purposes of his department. The change was urged on the plea of economy, but practice has not demonstrated that the examination work carried on during the year just passed was less expensive than that performed during the preceding year.

A continuance of the extreme conservatism shown in the previous year was a marked feature of the past 12-month period in the policy of the finance committee of the executive council in the consideration of requests for loans from municipalities and school boards. As a result only five municipal and three school-board bond issues were authorized, which, with four temporary loans, aggregated \$241,000; of this amount, however, \$10,400 represented the refunding of outstanding balances of former loans, while an item of \$57,000 in one of the municipal bond issues authorized during the year, replaced an item of a similar amount in a loan which had been formerly approved and was later canceled. Hence, the actual amount of new indebtedness authorized by the executive council under loans originating during the year was only \$173,600, a decrease of \$50,100 from 1914-15.

In addition to these loans, all of which were financed by the insular government, the municipality of San Juan was authorized by a taxpayers' assembly, whose action was later ratified by the legislative assembly, to float a bond issue of \$1,700,000 for taking up all outstanding indebtedness and constructing important public improvements, including a new water-supply system and a very considerable extension to the present sewerage system. This bond issue, which may be financed by a public auction sale of bonds, instead of through the insular government, is now awaiting the final approval of the executive council.

The legislative assembly also authorized the municipality of Ponce to issue bonds for taking up its outstanding indebtedness and constructing public improvements to an amount not to exceed 6 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of the municipal district, this authorization, however, being conditional upon its acceptance by an assembly of the property taxpayers of the municipality and subject to the approval of the conditions of the bond issue by the executive council. In this case, as well as in that of San Juan, the levying of special taxes by the municipal council to provide for the payment of interest and principal of the bonds was authorized.

Twenty-seven other municipalities and eight school boards have also requested loans aggregating \$1,188,442.15, most of these requests having been temporarily postponed, as conditions did not appear to warrant their immediate approval. These include a request from the school board of San Juan for a loan of \$300,000, the largest and most important school-board loan yet contemplated. This loan, under which the school district of San Juan would be entirely equipped with modern school buildings, is receiving careful consideration, and it is hoped that means will be found of financing a loan and bond issue for this purpose in the near future.

During the year nine municipalities and one school board issued bonds in favor of The People of Porto Rico to the aggregate amount of \$435,500, increasing the total amount of bonds so issued to \$1,602,500. Eight other municipalities and three school boards which have been authorized to issue bonds covering loans already granted to the amount of \$240,500 have not yet done so.

In addition to the bonds issued in favor of The People of Porto Rico there are still outstanding bonds of the cities of Arecibo and San Juan issued on January 1, 1902. The remaining bonds of the city of Ponce, issued at the same time, have been redeemed, the city having remitted to its fiscal agent in New York, prior to the close of the fiscal year, the sum of \$22,000 to provide for the redemption of bonds to that amount on July 1, 1916. The status of the Arecibo and San Juan issues is as follows:

	Total bonds issued.	Total bonds redeemed.	Total bonds out- standing.	Sinking funds.
Arecibo.....	\$100,000.00	\$97,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$1,092.88
San Juan.....	600,000.00	537,000.00	63,000.00	1,896.69
Total.....	700,000.00	634,000.00	66,000.00	2,989.57

The outstanding bonds of these issues will undoubtedly be redeemed before July 1, 1917.

In addition to the foregoing funded indebtedness the municipalities closed the year with reported floating indebtedness to the amount of \$7,011.74, this being indebtedness incurred within budgetary appropriations but not paid before the end of the fiscal year, and reported current indebtedness to the amount of \$126,490.83, this being indebtedness incurred in excess of the budgetary appropriations. This latter item, which is representative of the tendency of many municipalities to live beyond their incomes, is exceptionally large, being more than three times the amount of such indebtedness incurred during 1914-15 and more than twice as large as that incurred during 1913-14.

The cash balance of "ordinary funds," that is, those available for general expenditure, as distinguished from "road funds," "loan funds," and others, the use of which is restricted to specific purposes, was \$264,757.14, an increase of \$86,641.26 over the preceding year. Deducting from this balance, however, the amount of floating and current indebtedness carried over into the next fiscal year, there is left a surplus of \$131,254.57, or only \$4,155.94 in excess of the surplus of the previous year.

The receipts from all sources, except loans and bond redemption taxes, amounted to \$1,948,079.14, which consisted of \$1,824,445.09 in "ordinary funds" and \$123,634.05 in "road funds." Receipts from taxes increased from \$1,405,127.60, in 1914-15, to \$1,446,571.34, in 1915-16, failing to reach the high water mark of 1913-14 by \$3,089.93. Receipts from other purely governmental sources of revenue, such as fees, permits, fines, etc., decreased \$1,789.71, this decrease being mainly due to the fact that, in accordance with an act of the legislative assembly, all fines which had formerly been covered into the municipal treasuries were, during the last three months of the fiscal year, covered into the insular treasury.

Receipts from public service enterprises, including water-supply systems, electric-light plants, and piers, increased \$22,316.03. Of this increase \$13,509.08 pertained to receipts from water works, being partly due to the completion of water-supply systems in several municipalities. From the use of municipal property the municipalities derived the sum of \$99,509.95, an increase of \$4,187.02 over the preceding year, most of this increase pertaining to receipts from markets and meat shops. As stated in the report of the treasurer for 1914-15, it should be remembered that many of the revenue-producing enterprises and properties were acquired by means of loans with the expectation that the revenues which they would produce would be required to help repay these loans and that these revenues should therefore be considered as

pledged to purposes other than to make provision for the current needs of the municipalities.

Expenditures chargeable against the total current receipts of the municipalities amounted to \$1,856,916.45, a decrease of \$30,600.66 from the preceding year. Expenditures from "ordinary funds" decreased \$42,607.90, while expenditures from "road funds" increased \$12,007.24. Disbursements on account of current expenses, as distinguished from outlays and payments on indebtedness, were \$20,903 less than in 1914-15. Salaries, however, continued to increase, aggregating \$741,865.91 as against \$736,024.51 in 1914-15. All other current expenses for repairs and maintenance, supplies, materials, and incidentals, decreased, as did the amount disbursed on account of insular supervision of the sanitation service. It should be remembered, however, that the municipalities, as heretofore stated, incurred indebtedness, exclusive of loans and bond issues, to the amount of \$133,502.57, much of which was incurred for current expenses. Hence, the actual cost of running the municipal governments during the past year was really much greater than in any previous year.

Expenditures from current funds for construction and improvements showed a further decrease of \$46,889.66. This, however, was rather to be expected, as many of the municipalities devoted their attention mainly to the construction of improvements for which provision had been made by loans granted during the preceding year and the year which has just closed.

The total expenditures on rural roads, not including the sum of \$2,649.73 on account of interest and principal on loans granted for the construction and repair of roads and \$3,422.98 from loan funds, amounted to \$105,975.53, a decrease of \$8,134.09 from the preceding year.

A number of enactments of the legislative assembly of 1916 will undoubtedly have an important effect upon the municipal activities and organization. The action taken in regard to the proposed bond issue of San Juan and Ponce has already been mentioned. The same statute made an important amendment to section 16 of the loan law of 1913, which formerly provided that all bonds issued under that act should be guaranteed as to the payment of interest and principal by The People of Porto Rico. As this provision promised to become restrictive, on account of the debt limitation of the insular government, this section was so amended as to provide that such guarantee should be given only in such cases as should be agreed to by the executive council.

Other amendments to the same law related to sections 1, 3, 4, and 14, the first three having the effect of reducing the borrowing power of all municipalities, except San Juan and Ponce, to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the municipal district and increasing the borrowing powers of the respective school boards to 2 per cent of such valuation, while the amendment to section 14 has the effect of permitting the municipalities and school boards to borrow money from individuals or banks without providing, as was heretofore required, that such loans shall constitute a first lien on the municipal revenues.

TABLE NO. 6.—Comparative statement of receipts of all municipalities in 1914-15 and 1915-16.

Items.	1914-15		1915-16	
	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Total.	Ordinary funds.
GENERAL REVENUES.				
Taxes.	\$1,405,127.60		\$1,446,571.34	
Property taxes, general funds.		\$1,081,780.51		\$1,115,713.40
Tax on sale and slaughter of meat.		125,781.74		138,482.60
Business licenses.		192,593.97		186,319.14
Dog and other licenses.		4,971.38		6,056.20
Public service enterprises.	194,741.10		217,057.13	
Water supply systems.		153,247.44		166,756.52
Electric light plants.		9,731.95		10,408.56
Piers and docks.		31,761.71		39,892.05
Use of municipal property.	95,322.93		99,509.95	
Sewers.		1,241.75		1,094.20
Markets.		40,906.66		44,467.65
Meat shops.		9,196.40		12,086.57
Slaughterhouses.		12,109.85		9,268.73
Animal pounds.		6,873.76		7,897.35
Cemeteries.		6,589.66		9,655.95
Municipal lots.		1,855.12		2,133.28
Theaters.		2,945.44		2,096.16
Hospitals (pay patients).		5,652.29		4,281.69
Other property.		7,892.00		6,528.37
Miscellaneous.	30,377.93		28,588.22	
Privileges.		3,355.41		3,425.92
Permits.		2,532.56		2,201.89
Fees.		5,319.41		5,987.99
Fines.		12,450.31		10,545.11
Interest.		6,515.69		5,935.22
Other current receipts.		204.55		492.09
Total general revenues.	1,725,569.56		1,791,726.64	
Repayments.	25,155.11		20,564.27	
Maintenance of insular prisoners.		13,047.58		15,400.00
Transportation of patients to asylums.		66.38		128.43
Other repayments.		12,041.15		5,035.84
Receipts not current.	11,954.01		12,154.18	
Sales.		5,365.25		3,112.85
Grants, donations, etc.		3,482.24		1,725.23
Miscellaneous.		3,106.52		7,316.10
SPECIAL FUNDS.				
Road funds.	119,229.47		123,634.05	
Property tax.				
Loan redemption funds.	59,890.61		67,160.47	
Property tax.				
Interest on redemption funds.				
Loans.	140,360.60		304,136.89	
Proceeds of loans.				
Interest on loan funds.				
Total special funds.	319,480.68		554,931.41	
Total receipts, all sources.	2,082,159.36	1,762,678.68	2,379,376.50	1,824,445.09

TABLE NO. 7.—*Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination, fiscal year 1915-16.*

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Loan redemption funds.	Proceeds of loans.
GENERAL REVENUES (\$1,791,726.64).					
Taxes.	\$1,446,571.34				
Property taxes, general funds.		\$1,115,713.40			
Tax on sale and slaughter of meat.		133,482.60			
Business licenses.		136,319.14			
Dog and other licenses.		6,056.20			
Public service enterprises.	217,057.13				
Water supply svstems.		166,756.52			
Electric light plants.		10,408.56			
Piers and docks.		39,892.05			
Use of municipal property.	99,509.95				
Sewers.		1,094.20			
Markets.		44,467.65			
Meat shops.		12,086.57			
Slaughterhouses.		9,268.73			
Animal pounds.		7,897.35			
Cemeteries.		9,655.95			
Municipal lots.		2,133.28			
Theaters.		2,076.16			
Hospitals (pay patients).		4,281.69			
Other property.		6,528.37			
Miscellaneous.	28,588.22				
Privileges.		3,425.92			
Permits.		2,201.89			
Fees.		5,987.99			
Fines.		10,545.11			
Interest.		5,937.22			
Other current receipts.		492.09			
Repayments.	20,564.27				
Maintenance of insular prisoners.		15,400.00			
Transportation of patients to asylums.		128.43			
Other repayments.		5,035.84			
Receipts not current.	12,154.18				
Sales.		3,112.85			
Grants, donations, etc.		1,725.23			
Miscellaneous.		7,316.10			
SPECIAL FUNDS (\$543,756).					
Road funds.	123,634.05				
Property tax.			\$123,634.05		
Loan redemption funds.	67,160.47				
Property tax.				\$66,720.90	
Interest on redemption funds.				439.57	
Loans.	364,136.89				
Proceeds of loans.					\$363,863.65
Interest on loan funds.					273.24
Total receipts, all sources.	2,379,376.50	1,824,445.09	123,634.05	67,160.47	364,136.89
Cash balance, beginning of year.	328,558.22	178,115.88	55,347.94	32,239.67	62,854.73
Total available for expenditure.	2,707,934.72	2,002,560.97	178,981.99	99,400.14	426,991.62
Total expenditures during the year.	2,298,510.89	1,737,803.83	119,112.62	89,333.59	332,260.85
Cash on hand at end of year.	409,423.83	264,757.14	59,869.37	10,066.55	74,730.77

TABLE No. 8.—Detailed expenditures of municipalities, fiscal year 1915-16.

Purpose.	Current expenses.				Outlays.		Indebtedness.			Total from current income.	Additional from special tax.	Additional from loans.	Grand total.
	Total.	Salaries, super-vision.	Repairs and maintenance.	Supplies, materials, incidentals.	Con-struction and improve-ments.	Property and equip-ment.	Funded.		Floating.				
							Interest.	Princi-pal.					
General government.....	\$396, 073.85	\$313, 871.85	\$22, 296.74	\$59, 915.26	\$7, 703.28	\$6, 338.12	\$9, 604.42			\$419, 719.67		\$30, 098.65	\$449, 818.32
Executive and finance offices.....	274, 962.81	234, 704.86		40, 257.95		6, 215.10	3, 811.48			284, 989.39		1, 098.48	286, 087.87
Legal services and costs.....	5, 498.93	4, 095.15		1, 403.78			726.23			6, 225.16		125.00	6, 350.16
Courts.....	51, 794.62	45, 052.47		6, 742.15		5.00	187.60			51, 986.62			51, 986.62
Civil register.....	21, 791.00	21, 596.41		194.59		14.00	142.35			21, 947.35			21, 947.35
Municipal buildings.....	30, 555.27	5, 021.28	22, 266.74	3, 247.25	7, 703.28		1, 710.42			39, 968.97		28, 488.51	68, 457.48
Traveling expenses.....	11, 471.22	3, 401.68		8, 069.54		104.02	3, 026.94			14, 602.18		132.66	14, 734.84
Fire departments.....	23, 268.69	9, 733.50		13, 535.19	364.80	4, 442.41	105.00			28, 180.90		428.70	28, 609.60
Health conservation and sanitation.....	242, 538.82	154, 968.32		87, 570.50	891.73	1, 604.09	8, 378.44			253, 413.08		85, 361.40	338, 774.48
Insular supervision.....	103, 869.48	103, 869.48					4, 147.46			108, 016.94			108, 016.94
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	130, 733.33	48, 010.34		82, 722.99		1, 421.09	3, 799.98			135, 954.40		449.82	136, 404.22
Street sprinkling.....	3, 151.44	1, 294.80		1, 856.64		183.00	425.00			3, 334.44			3, 334.44
Sewerage systems.....					891.73		6.00			1, 316.73		84, 911.58	86, 228.31
Miscellaneous.....	4, 784.57	1, 793.70		2, 990.87						4, 790.57			4, 790.57
Highways.....	292, 636.00	30, 065.52	114, 398.21	148, 172.27	54, 162.67	3, 173.05	4, 082.03	\$93.23	\$2, 556.50	356, 703.48		21, 485.80	378, 189.28
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	63, 885.92	20, 684.52	40, 987.29	2, 214.11	29, 823.05	72.55	2, 107.44			95, 888.96		14, 010.65	109, 899.61
Street lighting.....	147, 817.17	4, 147.00		143, 670.17	67.50	2, 390.00	1, 914.59			152, 189.26		4, 032.17	156, 241.43
Rural roads.....	80, 832.91	5, 234.00	73, 410.92	2, 287.99	24, 272.12	710.50	60.00	93.23	2, 556.50	108, 625.26		3, 422.98	112, 048.24
Charities.....	392, 255.05	216, 072.37	82.25	176, 100.43	6, 720.73	5, 517.72	12, 058.47			416, 551.97		15, 179.91	431, 731.88
Outdoor poor relief.....	99, 630.07	88, 714.07		10, 916.00			508.33			100, 138.40		121.30	100, 259.70
Relief stations and hospitals.....	192, 558.48	105, 620.61	82.25	86, 855.62	6, 466.96	5, 440.88	4, 391.60			208, 857.92		13, 578.58	222, 436.50
Dispensaries.....	45, 455.18	17, 071.09		28, 384.09		76.84	5, 489.94			51, 021.96		418.57	51, 440.53
Medicines.....	31, 069.47			31, 069.47			949.12			32, 048.59		594.82	32, 643.41
Poor in institutions.....	15, 677.39	4, 666.60		11, 010.79	253.77		719.48			16, 931.16		466.64	16, 397.80
Miscellaneous charities.....	7, 831.46			7, 831.46						8, 533.94			8, 533.94
Corrections, jails.....	44, 756.06	21, 590.63		23, 175.43	55.13	20.50	131.82			44, 963.51		4, 218.74	49, 182.25

TABLE No. 9.—Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, by municipalities.

Municipalities.	Gross receipts.	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Total available for expenditures.	Gross expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Total indebtedness.
Adjuntas.....	\$14,399.93	\$2,812.09	\$17,212.02	\$15,015.64	\$2,196.38	\$1,756.39
Aguada.....	12,118.58	4,251.62	16,370.20	12,880.10	3,490.10	16.50
Agua Iilla.....	113,276.92	10,992.99	124,269.91	109,326.06	14,943.85	100,116.00
Aguas Buenas.....	6,351.25	485.83	6,837.08	4,921.20	1,915.88	1,178.20
Aibonito.....	11,881.66	1,059.27	12,940.93	11,470.32	1,470.61	1,120.97
Añasco.....	14,489.93	64.81	14,554.74	14,239.57	315.17	3,000.00
Arecibo.....	93,092.74	15,085.35	108,178.09	83,893.50	24,284.59	4,069.73
Arroyo.....	15,687.65	1,621.99	17,279.64	12,962.57	4,317.07	24,423.22
Barceloneta.....	16,290.26	3,912.95	20,212.21	14,943.00	5,269.21	3,669.80
Barranquitas.....	14,989.90	1,127.90	16,117.80	14,622.80	1,495.00	9,000.00
Barros.....	6,659.67	897.68	7,557.35	6,927.68	629.67	304.15
Bayamon.....	54,429.22	3,296.06	57,725.28	52,017.51	5,707.77	13,263.60
Cabo Rojo.....	19,002.38	2,829.14	21,831.52	17,713.30	4,118.22	1,264.67
Caguas.....	114,403.59	3,497.32	117,900.91	89,500.41	28,400.50	87,787.80
Camuy.....	12,749.04	2,485.24	15,234.28	13,658.20	1,576.08	302.30
Carolina.....	19,987.65	4,778.95	24,766.60	18,380.40	6,386.20	
Cavey.....	30,097.63	7,907.34	38,004.97	31,661.27	6,343.70	40,000.00
Ceiba.....	5,643.10	744.94	6,388.04	5,525.30	862.74	
Ciales.....	26,065.57	1,196.72	27,262.29	25,362.57	1,899.72	26,397.57
Ciara.....	7,381.10	111.91	7,493.01	6,316.07	1,176.94	436.25
Coamo.....	18,767.06	1,353.28	20,120.34	18,233.63	1,886.71	13,004.10
Comerio.....	24,453.56	7,346.31	31,799.87	26,584.11	5,215.76	13,625.00
Corosal.....	6,433.83	1,061.12	8,094.95	6,000.24	2,034.71	5,100.00
Dorado.....	8,104.80	1,612.80	9,717.60	7,930.51	1,787.09	6,000.00
Fajardo.....	39,748.65	8,674.97	48,423.62	39,704.86	8,718.76	103,584.60
Guanica.....	17,706.85	8,577.05	26,283.90	17,589.32	8,694.58	1,078.92
Guayama.....	86,212.56	4,668.49	90,881.05	77,089.24	13,791.81	39,425.81
Guayanilla.....	13,603.75	6,819.42	20,423.17	11,949.83	8,473.34	18,308.35
Guaynabo.....	6,044.01	1,335.83	7,379.84	5,778.31	1,601.53	
Gurabo.....	26,280.72	4,554.44	30,835.16	25,197.77	5,637.39	20,367.96
Hatillo.....	8,736.91	1,479.60	10,276.51	8,994.19	1,282.32	
Hormigueros.....	6,329.07	1,312.32	7,641.39	5,102.80	2,538.59	
Humacao.....	44,158.46	9,457.27	53,615.73	31,239.56	22,376.17	59,521.57
Isabela.....	11,144.06	1,910.21	13,054.27	11,874.95	1,179.32	4,000.00
Jajuya.....	7,893.49	2,943.28	10,836.77	8,118.92	2,717.85	3,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	26,000.73	1,734.12	27,734.85	25,724.01	2,010.84	3,388.85
Juncos.....	20,672.48	1,014.71	21,687.19	18,588.06	3,099.13	35,882.75
Lajas.....	13,260.91	1,798.69	15,059.60	13,595.13	1,464.47	58.86
Lares.....	66,137.25	13,331.84	79,469.09	73,453.05	6,016.04	54,405.85
Las Marias.....	10,699.00	379.97	11,078.97	9,679.72	1,399.25	175.00
Las Piedras.....	5,889.78	369.95	6,259.73	4,925.42	1,334.31	16.15
Loiza.....	19,668.26	4,920.94	24,589.20	16,109.23	8,479.97	3,200.00
Luquillo.....	6,608.35	316.91	6,925.26	5,396.08	1,529.18	
Manati.....	25,899.22	951.76	26,850.98	23,490.16	3,360.82	725.44
Maricao.....	11,041.05	1,206.73	12,247.78	10,536.98	1,710.80	4,000.00
Mannabo.....	16,762.97	2,706.56	19,469.53	11,296.31	8,173.22	9,640.50
Mavaguez.....	96,030.16	17,302.37	113,332.53	100,384.91	12,947.62	3,579.50
Moca.....	6,362.24	267.24	6,629.48	6,468.00	161.48	292.00
Morovis.....	8,012.22	738.28	8,750.50	7,739.54	1,010.96	787.11
Naguabo.....	20,774.88	1,475.01	22,249.89	14,445.30	7,804.59	
Naranjito.....	3,533.85	688.20	4,222.05	3,746.61	475.44	1,350.00
Patillas.....	12,263.09	909.48	13,172.57	12,099.80	1,072.77	100.00
Peñuelas.....	10,832.75	472.27	11,305.02	9,136.89	2,168.13	13,113.83
Ponce.....	251,791.41	32,848.65	284,640.06	234,053.44	50,586.62	448,211.45
Quebradillas.....	6,253.30	741.64	6,994.94	6,327.54	667.40	1,190.00
Rincon.....	6,483.21	2,070.52	8,553.73	5,944.14	2,609.59	
Rio Grande.....	13,683.93	2,482.20	16,166.13	13,553.52	2,612.61	80.00
Rio Piedras.....	39,895.62	15,828.95	55,724.57	49,133.33	6,591.24	17,247.44
Sabana Grande.....	7,659.11	697.15	8,356.26	6,785.30	1,570.96	
Salinas.....	42,678.13	5,907.96	48,586.09	41,801.73	6,784.36	23,130.00
San German.....	25,415.93	754.45	26,170.38	24,631.85	1,538.53	1,800.00
San Juan.....	455,760.80	47,137.78	502,898.58	482,577.06	20,321.52	189,963.36
San Lorenzo.....	9,384.24	999.43	10,383.67	9,581.11	802.56	3,696.55
San Sebastian.....	28,673.97	233.94	28,907.91	24,384.96	4,522.95	12,093.86
Santa Isabel.....	16,657.42	1,561.36	18,218.78	16,606.48	1,612.30	6.05
Toa Alta.....	7,202.23	487.56	7,689.79	7,273.86	415.93	200.00
Toa Baja.....	15,894.47	1,680.08	17,574.55	12,967.44	4,607.11	10,724.42
Trujillo Alto.....	7,216.12	5,045.95	12,262.07	6,362.05	5,900.02	
Utua.....	21,936.29	367.30	22,303.59	22,152.65	150.94	9,331.11
Vega Alta.....	10,521.87	5,097.43	15,619.30	13,069.87	2,549.43	7,020.55
Vega Baja.....	19,412.29	2,694.86	22,107.15	18,211.20	3,895.95	1,904.82
Vieques.....	22,870.69	469.70	23,340.39	17,720.42	5,619.97	25,399.01
Yabucoa.....	22,357.63	1,893.03	24,250.66	18,725.39	5,525.27	
Yauco.....	32,524.10	16,106.76	48,630.86	37,046.64	11,584.22	77,600.00
Total.....	2,379,376.50	328,558.22	2,707,934.72	2,298,510.89	409,423.83	1,559,979.92

TABLE No. 10.—*Outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities, June 30, 1916.*

[Fixed indebtedness.]

Municipalities.	Total.	Floating.	Current.	To insular government and trust funds.	Bonded indebtedness.
Grand total.....	\$1,559,979.92	\$7,011.74	\$126,490.83	\$110,660.68	\$1,315,816.67
Adjuntas.....	1,756.39		1,589.72		166.67
Aguada.....	16.50	16.50			
Aguadilla.....	100,116.00	69.00	47.00		100,000.00
Aguas Buenas.....	1,178.20			1,178.20	
Aibonito.....	1,120.97		220.97		900.00
Añasco.....	3,000.00			3,000.00	
Arecibo.....	4,069.73		85.81	983.92	3,000.00
Arroyo.....	24,423.22		1,423.22	1,000.00	22,000.00
Barceloneta.....	3,609.80	109.80			3,500.00
Barranquitas.....	9,000.00				9,000.00
Barros.....	304.15		304.15		
Bayamon.....	13,263.60		1,263.60	1,000.00	11,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	1,264.67			1,264.67	
Caguas.....	87,737.80	327.70	2,460.10		85,000.00
Camuy.....	302.30		302.30		
Cayey.....	40,000.00				40,000.00
Ciales.....	26,397.57		897.57		25,500.00
Ciara.....	436.25		436.25		
Coamo.....	13,004.10		279.10	225.00	12,500.00
Comerio.....	13,025.00		625.00		13,000.00
Corozal.....	5,100.00			5,100.00	
Dorado.....	6,000.00				6,000.00
Fajardo.....	103,584.60		184.60	4,400.00	99,000.00
Guanica.....	1,078.92	103.50	975.42		
Guayama.....	39,425.81	526.84	2,398.97		36,500.00
Guayanilla.....	18,308.35		308.35		18,000.00
Gurabo.....	20,367.96		367.96		20,000.00
Humacao.....	59,521.57		4,521.57		55,000.00
Isabela.....	4,000.00			4,000.00	
Jayuya.....	3,000.00				3,000.00
Juana Díaz.....	3,384.85		1,888.85	1,500.00	
Juncos.....	35,842.75		1,232.75	650.00	34,000.00
Lajas.....	58.86		58.86		
Lares.....	54,405.85	405.85			54,000.00
Las Marias.....	175.00		175.00		
Las Piedras.....	16.15		16.15		
Lolita.....	3,200.00			3,200.00	
Manati.....	725.44		725.44		
Maricao.....	4,000.00				4,000.00
Maunabo.....	9,640.50		140.50		9,500.00
Mayaguez.....	3,579.50		3,579.50		
Moca.....	292.00		247.00	45.00	
Morovis.....	787.11		287.11	500.00	
Naranjito.....	1,350.00		50.00	1,300.00	
Patillas.....	100.00		100.00		
Peñuelas.....	13,113.83		63.83	800.00	12,250.00
Ponce.....	448,211.45		35,211.45	33,000.00	380,000.00
Quebradillas.....	1,190.00			1,190.00	
Río Grande.....	80.00		80.00		
Río Piedras.....	17,247.44	1,359.94	1,887.50		14,000.00
Salinas.....	23,130.00		2,130.00		21,000.00
San German.....	1,800.00		600.00	1,200.00	
San Juan.....	183,965.36	3,158.70	55,974.62	33,832.04	91,000.00
San Lorenzo.....	3,696.55		496.55	700.00	2,500.00
San Sebastian.....	12,693.86		93.86	600.00	12,000.00
Santa Isabel.....	6.05	6.05			
Toa Alta.....	200.00			200.00	
Toa Baja.....	10,724.42		724.42		10,000.00
Utua.....	9,331.11	899.90	439.36	7,991.85	
Vega Alta.....	7,020.55		20.55		
Vega Baja.....	1,904.82	27.96	676.86	1,200.00	7,000.00
Vieques.....	25,399.01		799.01	600.00	24,000.00
Yauco.....	77,600.00		100.00		77,500.00

NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT.

The office of treasurer has continued vacant since the resignation of Mr. Allan H. Richardson, on November 3, 1915, and the place of the treasurer in the executive council has therefore remained unfilled, which was, perhaps, unfortunate, since a great deal of the legislation enacted during the last session of the assembly was of a financial nature and has an intimate relation to the treasury department. The outstanding

fact that new revenue must be provided secured the undivided attention of both branches of the legislature early in the session and was solved in the manner that has already been described. The several acts authorizing municipalities and school boards to borrow money directly from banks, financial institutions, or individuals, which have also been mentioned in an earlier part of this report, is a decided departure from the policy which has heretofore obtained in municipal finance, and it is hoped will be invoked only in extreme cases and where the emergency is great and the inability of the insular government to provide the necessary funds would work a great hardship upon the municipal or school organization.

A very decided advance, in pursuance of the fixed policy of the insular administration to carry forward the construction of public improvements, was taken by the enactment of a law providing for the issuance of bonds of The People of Porto Rico to the amount of \$2,000,000 for the construction of those roads in the general plan which are as yet unfinished.

The act mentioned, which appears as No. 71 in this session's laws, provides that a complete building program shall first be adopted by the economy commission made up of members of both branches of the legislature, acting in conjunction with the commissioner of the interior, and that upon approval by the executive council a first issue of bonds to the amount of \$500,000 shall be sold. The bond-redemption tax originally imposed to provide funds for the payment of principal or interest on the first public-improvement loan of \$1,000,000 of 1907 is continued and made applicable to the new bonds after proper provision has been made for the principal and interest of the three prior public-improvement bond issues. It is interesting to note in this connection that this tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent which was fixed when the assessed valuation of property in Porto Rico was less than one hundred millions has produced sufficient funds to provide for the complete redemption of the issue of \$1,000,000 for which it was first imposed, during the first 9 years of the 20-year life of these bonds, and that during the fiscal year just past when the total assessment of property was somewhat in excess of one hundred and eighty millions, the proceeds of the tax amounting to over \$180,000 have been applied to the payment of the interest on the second issue of bonds to the amount of \$425,000 of 1910, and that before these bonds will have reached the midway period of their term, at which time, according to the terms of the act authorizing their issue, they are redeemable, the trust fund into which these taxes are paid will have to its credit funds more than sufficient to redeem the second issue. Upon a very conservative estimate of the amount to which the reassessment of the island will increase the property valuation, it is quite certain that by the time the third issue of \$1,000,000 bonds of 1914 reaches the date, January 1, 1925, upon which, according to the act authorizing this issue, they may be redeemed, there will be sufficient balance in the trust fund to retire this issue as well. However, it was not deemed advisable to encroach too closely upon what seems at present to be an ample margin and, accordingly, the first series of the recently authorized issue was made payable in 1927, and the remaining three series at intervals of one year thereafter. As the law provided that these bonds should be issued in series, and that the first issue should consist of \$500,000, the amounts were divided into two series of \$100,000 each, and the remaining two were fixed at \$150,000 each. In view of the high standing which Porto Rican bonds have continued to hold in the market, as evidenced by the favorable reception accorded the \$300,000 municipal refunding bonds offered in November of 1915, together with \$400,000 of refunding irrigation bonds, it is believed that the decidedly more favorable conditions obtaining at the present time will result in securing very advantageous prices for this year's issues. In addition to the public improvement bonds to be sold, another lot of the irrigation refunding bonds are to be offered at the same time, making the total increase in the bonded debt \$700,000 for this year. The bonded debt on June 30, 1916, as shown in Exhibit No. 14 of the consolidated financial tables, amounts to \$8,480,000, exclusive of the temporary loan of \$100,000 outstanding with the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York City, thus showing an increase of \$500,000 over the amounts in the corresponding table in last year's report. This difference is made up of the \$300,000 municipal loan refunding bonds and \$400,000 irrigation refunding bonds, reduced by the amounts of \$50,000 of the first series of public-improvement bonds, and \$150,000 of irrigation bonds falling due during this year. The sale of this offering of \$700,000 was made in the autumn of 1915, all of the municipal loan refunding bonds and one half of the irrigation refunding bonds going to a syndicate on an interest basis of approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while the remainder of the irrigation refunding bonds were disposed of to another bidder on an interest basis of approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Municipal bonds owned and held by the insular government to the amount of \$305,500 were segregated in a deposit vault of a local bank for the security of the bondholders.

With the addition of this year's sale of \$700,000, it is felt that the approach to the margin of the debt limit is becoming as close as safety would warrant, so that it is doubtful that further issues of insular bonds will be made in the near future, unless the reassessment of the taxable property should result in extending the margin of safety much beyond its present limits. The organic act now pending approval in Congress provides that the bonds issued by the insular government to refund amounts advanced to municipalities and school boards and for which the insular government holds bonds of the local governments shall be excluded in the calculation of the bonded debt within the meaning of section 38 of the organic act of April 12, 1900, commonly known as the Foraker Act, and in this way the margin of permissible bonded debt would be still further increased by the subtraction of the total of \$955,000 represented by refunding bonds of this class. On account of the reasons stated it was thought advisable to provide that the municipalities of San Juan and Ponce might contract for the loans of \$1,700,000 and \$943,399.02, respectively, which the insular government felt unable to add to its present total of bonded indebtedness. Joint resolution No. 7 provides for the issuance of \$1,000,000 of bonds, with the approval of the governor and the executive council, in the total amount, or in such partial amounts as in the judgment of the executive council are necessary for the purposes of the act of August 8, 1913, providing for the organization of the insular bank. It would appear to have been the intention of the legislature to leave the date upon which the issue of these bonds should be made to the judgment of the governor and the executive council, undoubtedly in view of the uncertain conditions regarding the debt limit just stated, and it is quite possible that the executive council may not feel warranted in adding to the bonded indebtedness existing at the close of 1916 until these questions have been satisfactorily settled.

Among the other items of legislation which affect this department, the new workmen's compensation act imposes a new duty upon the treasurer, as he becomes ex officio a member of the commission entrusted with the operation of this system of government accident insurance. The act has been very carefully drawn and aims to provide for an inexpensive organization that will collect no more from the employer than is found to be required for the prompt and effective relief of the victims of industrial accidents. The assessment and collection of premiums is made a duty of the treasury department, and preparations have been made to carry out this portion of the law in an effective manner. Several other acts providing for additional appropriations were passed, as well as authorization of several new works of immediate necessity, and minor legislation in regard to the finances of certain municipalities was an unimportant feature of the session's work. Act No. 11 provides that all fines and penalties and all costs in criminal cases collected in any court of Porto Rico shall be paid into the insular treasury, and 50 per cent of these amounts shall be credited to the university fund. This has the effect of diverting certain fines which formerly were paid into the municipal treasuries into the insular revenues.

DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION.

The revision of the assessment of the island brought suddenly to the department the necessity for recruiting a force of assessors with which to carry out the mandate of the legislature within the comparatively short period of time remaining before the work must be finished. The plan was adopted of placing the six experienced assessors now carried on the rolls of the department as a permanent force in charge of squads of new men, who were selected with as much care as the circumstances would permit, with instructions to train their assistants in the work, and instruct them in their new duties as rapidly as possible. This plan is working out with a very fair degree of success. A certain number of the men appointed have proven unavailable for various reasons and they have been quickly replaced from the waiting list, which the department has endeavored to fill from those applicants who are able to qualify after a searching test of their abilities. The work is now progressing very rapidly and gives every assurance of being completed at the time required, as well as yielding the increase in assessed valuations which the flourishing condition of so many of the island's industries gave reason to believe possible. The legislature very near the close of the session included in the appropriation act provision for the reestablishment of the 15 collectors' offices abolished last year, and added a new office in the town of Lajas, where no office had been maintained before. These offices were not given the salary allowance which they were allotted before they were closed last year and it was found difficult to secure desirable men to fill these positions at the small salary provided. In those instances where the former collector had continued in the same town as stamp agent, and was willing to accept the position of collector, the same men were reappointed, but in many cases the only available candidate was the postmaster of the town, and in view of the fact that these men had been selected after considerable inquiry into their integrity and ability to carry on the work of the post office, it seemed a happy solution of the difficulty

to entrust the collector's office to the representative of the postal service. In this way the combined salaries from the two positions will provide a reasonable compensation for a competent man and will provide sufficient employment to keep the postmaster-collector busy most of the time and thus remove some of the objection of "legally enforced semi-idleness" to which reference was made in last year's report. This experiment will be watched with a good deal of interest during the coming year, and if it produces satisfactory results may lead to its extension to other offices. It is planned by this department to secure a greater usefulness from the collecting force in the future by having each collector, especially in the smaller towns, familiarize himself to a much greater degree than is the case at present with the topography of his district and the property of each taxpayer, so that the work of reassessment may be kept up even after the general reassessment of this year is completed. To this end instructions have been prepared authorizing the collectors to absent themselves from their offices on certain specified days, after giving proper notice to the public, and to devote this time to traveling about their districts for the purpose of investigating the changes and transfers that may be taking place in the taxable property. Upon information furnished by the collector in this way a practically complete revision may be made each year.

The work of reassessment has brought out with new emphasis the need for an accurate survey of the whole island of Porto Rico. A project providing for a topographic and cadastral survey was conceived by the first treasurer of Porto Rico in the early days of the civil government, when the hazy nature of the boundaries of most of the real properties of the island and the uncertainty which prevailed at that time regarding the security of titles made the need for more accurate descriptions a very important one, and has been urged without exception by each succeeding treasurer at practically every session of the legislature. The adoption of the Torrens land-law system of registration of titles, which would include provision for a cadastral survey of the whole island, would aid infinitely in the work of assessment and carry with it so many other advantages that it is difficult to understand why the plan has been delayed so long.

TABLE NO. 11.—Total assessed value of real and personal property, by municipalities, for the fiscal year 1915-16.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1915.]

Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.	Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,516,851	\$121,895	\$1,638,746	Lares.....	\$2,082,427	\$181,203	\$2,263,630
Aguaíta.....	1,538,571	113,675	1,652,246	Las Marías.....	1,367,200	41,530	1,408,730
Aguaílla.....	1,533,421	414,129	1,947,550	Las Piedras.....	674,662	90,599	765,261
Aguas Buenas.....	391,208	63,480	454,688	Loíza.....	2,138,973	213,855	2,352,828
Aibonito.....	909,869	102,655	1,012,524	Luquillo.....	743,038	52,168	795,206
Añasco.....	1,565,144	117,562	1,682,706	Manatí.....	2,127,693	368,340	2,496,033
Arecibo.....	5,698,435	1,318,836	7,017,271	Maricao.....	1,321,560	62,190	1,383,750
Arroyo.....	1,269,456	231,187	1,500,643	Maunabo.....	670,740	97,030	767,810
Barceloneta.....	1,778,352	229,924	2,008,276	Mayaguez.....	5,723,886	1,720,177	7,444,063
Barranquitas.....	442,481	50,243	492,724	Moca.....	747,328	53,673	801,001
Barros.....	709,165	62,082	771,247	Morovis.....	585,405	70,820	656,225
Bayamón.....	3,169,274	615,376	3,784,650	Naguabo.....	1,606,591	220,301	1,826,892
Cabo Rojo.....	1,792,426	215,661	2,008,087	Naranjito.....	309,756	43,952	353,708
Caguas.....	3,183,191	871,126	4,054,317	Patillas.....	1,152,587	191,797	1,344,384
Camuy.....	1,479,396	158,206	1,637,602	Peñuelas.....	929,363	146,366	1,075,729
Carolina.....	2,033,359	305,674	2,339,033	Ponce.....	11,994,781	3,728,536	15,723,317
Cavey.....	2,159,653	311,781	2,471,434	Quebradillas.....	627,301	76,110	703,411
Ceiba.....	639,437	57,828	697,265	Rincon.....	682,187	85,050	767,237
Ciales.....	1,379,749	126,527	1,506,276	Río Grande.....	1,351,869	214,006	1,565,875
Cidra.....	683,161	59,772	742,933	Río Piedras.....	3,814,664	512,416	4,327,080
Coamo.....	1,421,983	230,173	1,652,156	Sabana Grande.....	547,744	81,230	628,974
Comerio.....	1,721,635	79,979	1,801,614	Salinas.....	3,242,720	387,019	3,629,739
Corozal.....	436,936	89,315	526,151	San German.....	1,951,725	396,305	2,348,030
Culebra.....	115,825	43,440	159,265	San Juan.....	19,718,364	11,012,607	30,730,971
Dorado.....	938,997	104,116	1,043,113	San Lorenzo.....	705,745	163,069	868,814
Fajardo.....	2,633,828	579,566	3,213,394	San Sebastian.....	1,436,636	152,914	1,589,550
Guánica.....	2,905,971	539,371	3,445,342	Santa Isabel.....	1,944,413	236,576	2,180,989
Guayama.....	3,315,994	587,853	3,903,847	Toa Alta.....	589,738	104,248	693,986
Guayanilla.....	1,471,449	238,470	1,709,919	Toa Baja.....	1,691,748	137,692	1,829,440
Guaynabo.....	698,770	88,319	787,089	Trujillo Alto.....	753,407	178,068	931,475
Guirao.....	1,123,106	80,242	1,203,348	Utua.....	2,123,685	222,800	2,346,485
Hatillo.....	1,059,253	97,205	1,156,958	Vega Alta.....	1,118,379	139,690	1,258,069
Hormigueros.....	750,137	76,649	826,786	Vega Baja.....	1,796,122	179,709	1,975,831
Humacao.....	3,508,349	601,148	4,109,497	Vieques.....	2,453,133	345,165	2,798,298
Isabela.....	983,432	148,720	1,132,152	Yabucoa.....	1,794,012	234,975	2,028,987
Jayuya.....	813,443	70,505	883,948	Yauco.....	2,188,709	413,098	2,601,807
Juana Díaz.....	2,894,773	294,482	3,189,255				
Juncos.....	1,707,499	120,004	1,827,503				
Lajas.....	1,541,307	178,705	1,720,012				
				Total.....	148,624,417	32,151,725	180,776,142

TABLE No. 12.—Assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1915.]

Municipalities.	Urban.			Rural.							
	Lots.	Improve-ments.	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Oranges.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.
Adjuntas.....	\$21,431	\$80,048	\$101,479	\$17,580	\$762,767	.....	.....	\$500	.....	\$97,708	\$158,832
Aguada.....	60	51,710	51,770	387,535	62,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,247	310,395
Aguadilla.....	166,010	459,054	625,064	277,665	5,455	\$120	.....	.....	\$65,390	45,817	354,213
Aguas Buenas.....	3,365	56,715	60,080	2,560	58,777	133,405	.....	.....	54,445	21,276	198,351
Abonito.....	2,026	165,419	167,445	.....	115,420	133,405	640	.....	.....	49,365	197,190
Añasco.....	6,905	173,625	180,430	551,236	311,407	.....	.....	4,000	50,320	47,257	183,207
Arco.....	312,252	1,115,437	1,427,739	1,246,400	115,689	8,755	5,640	61,205	1,000	63,056	901,540
Arroyo.....	41,677	220,432	262,109	330,925	11,268	200	.....	.....	9,700	1,890	172,326
Barceloneta.....	23,086	107,644	130,730	456,420	69,190	720	20,990	38,430	.....	1,920	222,549
Barranquitas.....	1,616	49,050	50,666	225	31,720	12,247	.....	.....	675	57,210	222,864
Barro.....	100	47,900	48,000	500	187,510	1,800	.....	.....	.....	81,290	207,779
Bayamon.....	422,125	889,627	1,311,752	178,178	29,210	.....	9,441	80,961	4,520	16,514	706,354
Cabo Rojo.....	580	224,700	225,280	595,175	5,965	1,790	4,580	.....	91,452	72,040	591,995
Caguas.....	45,613	1,099,196	1,144,509	203,703	12,848	131,312	1,000	.....	.....	25,599	607,170
Camuy.....	1,623	94,252	95,875	239,137	50,245	5,070	.....	.....	190	70,940	565,881
Carolina.....	1,335	222,965	224,300	326,116	6,060	440	17,800	.....	12,010	12,580	620,656
Cayey.....	76,783	414,281	491,064	86,560	149,411	322,769	.....	.....	.....	67,903	390,645
Celba.....	4,280	19,790	24,070	299,750	120	.....	.....	.....	50	1,649	201,568
Ciales.....	8,877	187,516	196,453	3,160	567,020	1,000	.....	.....	.....	84,322	246,285
Cidra.....	740	40,427	41,167	7,500	22,395	139,621	100	.....	.....	40,301	284,819
Coamo.....	30	273,735	273,765	.....	164,440	230	.....	.....	.....	59,150	903,253
Comerio.....	3,348	124,864	128,212	1,140	41,455	102,721	.....	.....	.....	18,318	230,000
Corozal.....	3,655	47,400	51,055	1,973	52,710	2,077	.....	.....	.....	32,303	247,534
Culebra.....	390	8,460	8,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	88,555
Dorado.....	625	101,857	102,482	388,310	300	.....	6,820	39,190	5,100	1,695	194,205
Fajardo.....	51,283	555,905	606,868	292,430	20	.....	.....	6,700	6,100	1,590	445,832
Guánica.....	440	45,060	45,500	391,960	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	39,138	160,684
Guayama.....	26,615	894,057	910,672	998,790	44,381	630	.....	.....	21,620	14,596	730,211
Guayanilla.....	14,699	87,823	102,522	332,725	185,203	.....	.....	.....	10,550	98,013	152,199
Guaynabo.....	8,727	39,592	48,319	109,170	17,054	550	3,940	51,837	1,000	13,801	334,080
Guarabo.....	330	98,332	99,662	221,572	7,775	235,402	.....	.....	.....	9,965	302,351
Hatillo.....	362	55,343	55,705	171,160	19,533	2,010	490	.....	16	65,725	616,849
Hormigueros.....	2,191	26,405	28,596	340,391	16,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,757	70,765
Huma so.....	51,983	569,992	621,975	715,235	38,637	.....	420	.....	25,300	5,130	582,296
Isabela.....	12,009	101,071	113,080	53,261	38,637	2,570	.....	.....	12,985	220,980	353,033
Jayuya.....	2,901	36,269	40,170	2,800	340,167	450	180	.....	.....	53,610	131,878
Juana Díaz.....	15,458	197,236	212,694	1,084,260	221,672	.....	.....	330	.....	77,643	891,741
Juncos.....	3,990	267,235	271,225	1,325,095	495	92,933	.....	.....	.....	9,172	429,247

Lajas.....	300	40,200	40,500	584,225	14,455	41,765	.....	1,130	45,537	685,722
Lares.....	9,245	244,185	253,430	3,475	1,203,940	.....	.....	.....	22,335	155,193
Las Marias.....	1,430	16,900	18,330	18,012	810,145	500	3,540	.....	12,225	42,640
Las Piedras.....	665	18,855	19,520	190,832	3,845	250	.....	.....	4,471	323,638
Lotia.....	517	69,075	69,592	386,560	37,631	46,316	.....	134,825	13,747	658,669
Luquillo.....	140	35,820	35,960	233,608	5,142	90	.....	9,610	3,385	288,397
Manati.....	17,624	474,504	492,128	573,214	15,803	34,665	64,300	2,870	24,011	413,631
Maricao.....	420	68,910	69,330	900	836,220	.....	.....	.....	1,605	22,490
Maurabo.....	4,435	52,250	56,685	164,130	6,520	.....	.....	893	1,830	86,498
Mayaguez.....	794,204	2,492,626	3,286,830	511,704	557,726	6,455	.....	52,270	51,934	316,566
Moca.....	2,175	27,380	29,555	125,940	184,117	.....	.....	.....	11,390	275,535
Morovis.....	750	41,950	42,700	37,245	117,887	2,110	.....	.....	28,407	268,005
Naguabo.....	24,963	171,552	196,545	341,570	1,830	.....	6,000	21,250	1,825	538,407
Naranjito.....	355	21,360	21,715	585	40,801	20	.....	.....	22,644	184,674
Peñuelas.....	1,417	111,723	113,140	283,735	48,940	5,835	.....	1,770	47,911	265,364
Ponferrada.....	5,331	52,458	57,789	227,050	142,666	70	860	150	72,696	238,579
Quevedillas.....	2,432,069	4,145,425	6,577,524	1,481,860	542,268	280	900	800	103,323	1,034,420
Rincon.....	444	85,406	85,850	101,938	30,395	3,685	.....	.....	39,065	296,670
Rio Grande.....	910	34,030	34,940	168,920	7,485	.....	120	37,461	15,490	73,353
Rio Piedras.....	8,287	120,303	128,590	380,020	20,180	.....	860	47,750	9,050	519,808
Salina Grande.....	405,066	759,987	1,165,083	331,960	10,115	72,430	90,110	62,191	26,100	946,972
Salinas.....	31,927	133,270	165,197	777,285	56,718	4,420	.....	150	62,191	126,928
San German.....	40,745	522,790	563,535	426,700	14,645	10,830	.....	3,000	5,898	1,034,188
San Juan.....	6,351,875	9,755,884	16,107,759	.....	228,170	10,830	.....	2,600	105,124	1,393,247
San Lorenzo.....	860	161,090	161,950	57,580	22,701	6,060	355	.....	1,370	125,918
San Sebastian.....	3,586	109,264	112,850	52,742	526,470	.....	.....	.....	35,373	269,563
Santa Isabel.....	17,980	69,845	87,825	756,683	.....	.....	43,520	167,745	197,745	256,542
Toca.....	6,840	69,930	76,790	117,270	4,060	75	.....	120	7,910	236,292
Toca Baja.....	9,085	90,810	99,895	542,610	.....	.....	98,280	5,350	22,303	286,396
Turkey Alto.....	615	23,860	24,475	60,311	1,545	9,640	11,416	.....	15,419	274,519
Urubato.....	9,165	320,044	329,209	57,515	679,620	7,400	23,475	1,320	130,972	306,337
Vega Alta.....	40	63,410	63,450	161,330	4,626	.....	.....	5,610	865	336,386
Vega Baja.....	9,521	158,809	168,330	511,965	4,150	400	46,995	20,000	10,047	299,484
Vieques.....	4,451	226,294	226,745	440,455	3,390	1,300	.....	20,000	7,745	607,943
Yabucoa.....	4,363	168,410	168,775	647,968	1,140	4,100	.....	2,050	9,034	310,097
Yauco.....	20,788	698,546	719,331	313,665	415,150	11,130	.....	.....	128,771	261,739
Total.....	11,559,062	31,000,317	42,559,379	21,840,428	10,341,692	1,326,559	673,024	725,142	2,922,463	27,542,638

TABLE No. 12.—Assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes—Continued.

Municipalities.	Rural.											
	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total lands.	Rural houses.	Buildings and machinery.		Track stations.	Electric plants and lines.	Tele- phone.	Other improve- ments.	Total real property.
Adjuntas.....	\$166,309		\$4,205	\$1,218,001	\$109,853	\$10,000	\$87,518	\$34,989		\$4,912		\$1,516,851
Aguada.....	2,300	20	30	875,322	39,728	513,660	18,210	14,985		23,776		1,538,571
Aguadilla.....	54,460	10	89	801,060	59,226	4,300						1,533,421
Agua Buenas.....	15,232			301,955	28,389		784					391,208
Albionito.....	42,729			543,459	40,647						\$156,978	909,869
Añasco.....	34,558	400		1,195,256	87,170	53,600	8,435	33,497		6,566		1,565,144
Arrecibo.....	226,735	450		2,731,813	191,247	993,275	118,204	197,706		39,416	1,045	5,698,435
Arroyo.....	11,806			545,712	23,620	4,06,975		21,050		5,112		1,269,456
Barceloneta.....	58,250	2,270		898,884	67,819	508,500	78	163,812		3,844	4,675	1,778,352
Barranquitas.....	42,165			367,986	23,829						44,481	709,165
Barros.....	131,397	20	25	610,321	51,844							709,165
Bayamon.....	37,238	2,070		1,080,637	107,038	331,675	34,619	72,470	\$113,287	19,919	37,877	3,169,274
Cabo Rojo.....	64,630	2,900		1,454,412	81,332	7,350	9,200	680		8,122	6,050	1,792,426
Caguas.....	57,598	14,056		1,053,474	254,274	360,250	6,492	301,291	48,851	1,365	12,685	3,183,191
Camuy.....	54,674			991,717	75,837	243,730		68,267		3,910		1,479,369
Canity.....	19,590			1,302,364	69,753	355,951		54,958	14,455	8,759	2,820	2,033,356
Carolina.....	70,858	16,254		1,127,105	105,797	177,975	6,904	47,500			203,308	2,159,653
Cayey.....	109,107			530,907	13,183				3,170	3,196	440	639,437
Cebalga.....	24,525	3,305		1,033,582	104,479		44,795					1,379,749
Cidra.....	36,173			530,909	44,073						67,012	683,161
Ciego.....	50,387	1,400		1,079,000	64,030		380			4,208		1,421,983
Comerio.....	15,453			445,957	23,446				1,055,007		68,549	1,721,535
Corozal.....	11,591			345,188	35,043					2,550		436,836
Culebra.....	13,380			102,655	4,320						115,825	115,825
Dorado.....	62,479	1,900		704,399	48,056	915,300		69,414	10,522	3,774	350	998,997
Fajardo.....	11,330	3,250		708,922	129,150				10,329	10,727		2,633,828
Guánica.....	29,430	3,510		695,343	190,703	1,881,450	9,600	179,781	16,751	6,014	245	2,905,971
Guayama.....	44,339	3,883		1,804,709	73,407	416,800	28,350	77,055	14,976	6,900		3,315,994
Guayanilla.....	49,436			829,749	84,018	405,350	7,670		4,140	38,000		1,471,410
Guaynabo.....	23,486	680		557,413	59,339	1,090	2,000	24,310	14,193	923		1,023,100
Gurabo.....	19,055			796,160	175,336	3,510		42,000	7,019	419		1,023,100
Hatillo.....	73,775	450		951,853	51,121		20				390	1,023,100
Hormigueros.....	2,180	200		443,386	41,861	217,600	7,632	6,000		2,164	294	75,137
Humacao.....	10,550			1,447,176	79,860	1,118,700		206,472	18,594	15,532		3,598,346
Isabela.....	73,929	40		755,605	88,841			19,094		5,832		813,432
Jayuya.....	137,802			696,947	93,886			12,090			350	2,804,773
Juana Díaz.....	56,163	1,210		2,318,136	178,039	155,410		14,430		5,114	2,410	813,432
Juncos.....	48,640			905,582	60,155	372,678	31,300	33,200	8,595	24,201	24,201	1,707,499

Lajas.....	17,355	1,050	240	1,391,479	72,476	27,700	40,005	1,980	3,000	6,972	200	1,541,307
Lares.....	214,225	1,010	1,000	1,600,183	184,259	200	21,360	1,350	.....	.....	1,550	2,082,427
Las Marias.....	283,595	700	1,000	1,367,355	138,097	.....	.....	21,058	.....	.....	.....	1,367,300
Las Piedras.....	10,510	1,020	1,000	534,566	18,472	.....	.....	.....	9,462	642	.....	674,662
Loiza.....	17,746	61,549	1,000	3,373,108	41,821	508,500	12,413	92,000	13,670	3,464	.....	2,138,973
Luquillo.....	31,874	500	.....	572,608	18,354	3,500	16,965	116,345	13,709	4,649	.....	2,743,038
Manati.....	42,789	8,636	.....	1,184,575	69,233	342,158	1,985	6,000	21,168	10,095	371	2,127,693
Maricao.....	170,280	790	.....	1,032,405	151,030	.....	16,790	.....	.....	.....	51,945	1,321,650
Maunabo.....	6,605	.....	.....	267,226	17,089	325,370	63,231	300	.....	4,410	.....	670,780
Mayaguez.....	58,802	8,420	7,653	1,571,530	263,290	462,590	2,000	24,997	.....	40,568	35,547	5,723,886
Moca.....	46,670	.....	.....	643,652	47,124	2,000	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,747,328
Morovis.....	39,910	2,107	.....	495,471	43,284	3,760	2,600	114,890	9,955	5,122	1,590	586,405
Naranjito.....	4,975	9,600	.....	943,367	41,212	273,250	22,250	7,500	1,883	50	1,500	1,906,591
Patillas.....	57,186	.....	.....	258,745	25,863	241,537	15,140	309,335	193,922	5,314	.....	1,359,587
Peñuelas.....	57,795	30	10,041	715,686	54,270	1,064,960	74,693	11,043	.....	39,974	56,538	1,994,781
Ponce.....	108,874	146	42,504	3,372,790	305,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670,780
Quebradillas.....	161,355	5,080	50	493,243	32,605	297,472	13,000	99,543	7,500	5,434	180	682,187
Rincon.....	21,000	.....	.....	305,449	25,712	.....	.....	437,513	69,530	4,256	390	1,351,869
Rio Grande.....	45,030	29,346	.....	1,063,254	48,306	316,330	65,950	.....	.....	16,225	3,215	3,814,674
Rio Piedras.....	50,485	1,880	63,469	1,594,271	146,447	8,300	2,250	.....	.....	6,210	.....	547,744
Sabana Grande.....	17,992	630	7,448	378,706	40,230	1,017,030	81,445	.....	.....	1,394	8,000	3,242,720
Salinas.....	38,790	7,000	37,810	1,919,356	43,328	.....	.....	360,460	626,079	27,818	2,380	1,951,725
San German.....	24,862	2,480	92,273	1,190,729	140,006	16,655	685,946	600	14,352	279,562	701,498	19,718,364
San Juan.....	14,742	.....	.....	240,803	716,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	705,745
San Lorenzo.....	55,685	6,659	483,621	483,621	25,483	200	1,488	29,480	7,503	.....	8,000	1,436,636
San Sebastian.....	40,566	10	3,541	1,050,616	122,538	107,922	2,800	24,000	8,000	.....	2,430	1,944,413
Santa Isabel.....	1,500	5,040	1,396,210	56,372	349,100	349,100	19,800	26,230	3,816	10,106	1,000	1,589,738
Toa Alta.....	16,450	18,472	1,064,412	84,183	28,851	1,700	7,000	52,580	22,419	5,709	10	1,691,748
Toa Baja.....	83,611	2,000	1,064,412	84,183	35,138	355,950	7,000	300,925	11,163	4,095	1,200	753,407
Trujillo Alto.....	3,261	.....	300	376,411	35,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,123,685
Utuado.....	341,564	150	2,931	1,526,489	104,062	60,200	34,635	8,000	17,096	3,066	1,090	1,118,379
Vega Alta.....	83,030	750	13,250	437,901	10,776	508,500	22,500	43,290	35,593	9,437	2,075	1,796,122
Vega Baja.....	8,187	8,597	13,949	977,784	38,263	497,616	6,793	67,024	.....	.....	500	2,453,133
Yaguajay.....	56,250	3,460	1,800	1,205,593	56,076	875,165	6,793	84,321	9,809	5,272	.....	1,794,012
Yabucoa.....	11,942	2,250	1,315	1,096,846	21,460	457,550	30,780	104,000	12,326	.....	.....	2,188,709
Yauco.....	80,498	.....	11,072	1,227,105	150,949	35,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,624,417
Total.....	4,370,942	154,071	976,268	71,173,918	6,659,543	17,619,093	1,709,675	4,178,409	2,422,489	742,438	1,559,473	.....

TABLE NO. 13.—Number of acres, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1915-16.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1915.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Citrus fruits.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
A. Adjuntas.	452	11,984			10		3,256	9,758	17,221		489	43,170
A. Aguada.	3,033	108		5		442	1,634	10,765	2,200	2		17,013
A. Aguadilla.	3,275	108				453	1,072	10,579	5,640	2		21,275
A. Aguas Buenas.	22	1,194	99				1,048	13,941	2,371		183	18,611
A. Albonito.	2,045	2,380	8				1,936	10,165	3,27		117	19,943
A. Añasco.	5,133	4,692			40	209	2,377	8,351	2,04	20	857	24,073
A. Arecibo.	11,195	2,475	182	81	526	8	1,926	26,189	29,891	52	3,754	76,280
A. Arroyo.	2,837	227	2			97	51	4,846	1,077		379	9,316
A. Barceloneta.	3,933	1,193		173	338	7	311	6,717	6,792	114	1,637	21,214
A. Barranquitas.	4	3,639	308				1,850	13,612	4,267		51	20,731
A. Barros.	14	3,512	36				2,896	16,226	16,205	4		38,898
A. Bayamon.	1,891	641		142	709	29	2,748	23,102	7,761	676	110	30,797
A. Cabo Rojo.	6,959	91	17	70		644	2,533	21,433	7,229	90		41,555
A. Caguas.	2,583	301	1,531	5		5	2,993	23,019	8,329	276		37,035
A. Camuy.	2,512	991	63				1,655	15,647	6,662			27,945
A. Carolina.	2,705	134	7	179		219	1,595	21,944	6,812	999	855	28,433
A. Cayey.	949	3,109	2,713				1,953	13,049	9,796		121	31,693
A. Ceballos.	3,031	3				1	57	7,587	1,690	610		12,979
A. Ciales.	67	8,311	10				3,986	13,450	14,425		852	41,601
A. Cidra.	124	504	2,620	2			1,370	12,263	3,083			21,966
A. Coamo.	24	2,450	6				2,070	39,140	4,397	70	26	48,116
A. Comerio.	45	349	1,824				2,850	12,922	1,618			18,239
A. Corozal.		926	47				1,064	2,118	1,592			24,735
A. Culebra.				160	239	48	2	3,437	1,697		24	5,090
A. Dorado.	3,641	4					41	3,038	4,891	127	96	13,285
A. Fajardo.	3,837	1			80	60	56	13,708	1,781	19	43	19,580
A. Guanica.	2,813		10				934	2,351	2,494	439		21,288
A. Guayama.	7,625	887				158	510	25,215	4,712	401	8,227	39,970
A. Guayanilla.	1,876	3,000	11			55	3,139	11,039	6,941	61		23,102
A. Guaynabo.	1,082	374	13	38	429	10	353	11,734	1,667	68		15,977
A. Gurabo.	2,594	164	1,920				1,436	11,587	1,915		70	23,022
A. Hatillo.	2,007	428	25	7			1,432	15,384	6,190			25,977
A. Hormigueros.	3,434	256					445	17,720	736	14	11	26,271
A. Humacao.	7,294	8		6		219	247	12,304	1,465	20	1,465	27,389
A. Isabela.	1,004	776	41			99	6,080	11,335	12,165	4		31,150
A. Jayuya.	36	6,215	3				2,196	38,113	4,662		3	28,725
A. Juana Diaz.	7,824	4,410			10		2,541	10,886	1,983	212	1,983	59,785
A. Juncos.	2,463	11	811				304	23,848	1,778			16,130
A. Lajas.	6,812	169				10	1,279	10,549	13,637	274		36,422
A. Lares.	58	13,339		250			722				154	38,469

Las Marias.....	189	12,744	5	100	.....	415	2,101	15,733	.....	140	31,432
Las Piedras.....	1,772	86	371	.....	1,115	301	13,926	731	883	14	16,835
Loliza.....	3,245	889	.....	.....	1,269	462	20,176	1,515	.....	3,138	31,794
Luzula.....	2,877	129	.....	2	.....	59	9,357	2,939	50	.....	15,712
Manatí.....	3,588	266	73	405	508	727	15,668	4,463	.....	1,025	26,762
Manatí.....	28	11,744	.....	.....	.....	44	1,175	9,944	.....	294	23,229
Maricao.....	2,875	141	.....	.....	30	209	6,822	1,207	.....	14	11,298
Mayaguez.....	5,054	9,741	.....	65	488	1,740	10,609	4,677	332	462	33,168
Moca.....	1,533	3,012	.....	.....	.....	402	12,425	7,174	.....	1,000	25,546
Moca.....	1,530	2,839	44	.....	.....	1,347	16,059	4,208	.....	424	25,451
Morris.....	3,447	80	60	55	133	97	20,639	719	.....	860	26,931
Naguabo.....	10	802	114	1	.....	919	13,799	594	.....	3	16,242
Patillas.....	3,076	1,136	2	.....	17	8,215	12,998	.....	1	1,387	29,708
Patillas.....	1,690	2,350	1	9	3	2,583	10,770	10,666	.....	92	28,074
Penuelas.....	10,160	7,683	7	24	10	3,784	32,536	13,923	1,558	2,338	72,033
Ponce.....	1,256	7,686	42	.....	4	816	7,968	1,969	.....	1	12,672
Quebradillas.....	1,495	124	.....	.....	217	727	5,140	268	.....	.....	7,975
Rincon.....	3,277	605	.....	4	571	287	19,958	4,891	2,271	.....	31,890
Rio Grande.....	2,894	178	.....	738	5	567	17,445	1,160	196	497	24,214
Rio Piedras.....	1,540	1,042	105	534	3	2,530	9,695	3,483	298	1,832	20,528
Sabana Grande.....	5,707	1,664	18	.....	20	226	31,944	2,864	677	753	42,773
Salinas.....	4,665	3,253	215	2	4	3,438	15,346	4,883	.....	12	31,868
San German.....	1,142	439	146	3	26	5	5,658	163	240	34	1,130
San Juan.....	1,863	8,553	.....	.....	.....	1,326	16,108	9,461	.....	2,759	31,381
San Lorenzo.....	5,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,907	19,273	4,714	2	2,706	42,018
Santa Isabel.....	1,190	83	2	76	3	153	15,103	1,150	.....	505	21,546
Toca Alta.....	4,498	.....	.....	284	54	312	4,887	2,694	.....	983	15,083
Toca Baja.....	796	30	.....	123	54	471	10,547	1,414	170	1,051	14,383
Trujillo Alto.....	12,829	91	.....	.....	.....	5,048	19,100	34,611	.....	21	12,411
Utuado.....	1,066	92	3	123	9	6,225	6,827	6,289	30	1,652	74,147
Vega Alta.....	4,472	87	8	396	54	376	11,966	7,316	75	1,750	15,756
Vega Baja.....	7,067	37	26	447	5	19	18,233	4,897	884	1047	26,726
Vieques.....	8,212	28	49	.....	200	238	13,270	2,551	835	64	31,183
Yabucoa.....	1,801	7,219	226	.....	41	4,780	15,671	9,942	.....	105	29,847
Yauco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,368	42,046
Total.....	203,491	167,137	16,308	3,086	5,380	6,091	1,055,538	421,530	13,969	51,271	2,045,981

TABLE No. 14.—Average value per acre, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1915-16.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1915.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Citrus fruits.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$38.89	\$63.65	.....	\$140.00	\$50.00	.....	\$30.01	\$16.29	\$9.66	.....	\$8.60	\$27.98
Aguada.....	129.05	65.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.30	28.53	11.50	\$10.00	5.00	51.45
Aguadilla.....	84.76	50.51	\$60.00	.....	\$147.94	.....	42.74	33.61	9.66	5.00	75.82	37.89
Aguas Buenas.....	116.36	49.64	57.27	.....	120.19	.....	23.44	33.61	9.66	.....	1.93	16.22
Albionito.....	.....	56.44	55.82	80.00	.....	.....	25.50	14.23	13.07	.....	40.26	27.24
Alcornoque.....	107.39	67.82	.....	.....	100.00	240.77	20.85	19.40	13.07	.....	15.02	49.65
Arceibo.....	111.33	46.74	.....	62.63	116.36	125.00	32.74	34.42	7.59	8.65	26.73	35.80
Arroyo.....	125.49	49.64	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	37.06	35.56	11.02	.....	22.52	58.69
Barceloneta.....	116.05	58.00	.....	121.33	113.70	96.43	31.90	33.13	8.59	19.91	11.90	42.37
Barraquitas.....	56.25	49.64	39.76	.....	.....	.....	30.92	16.37	9.88	.....	30.49	17.75
Barros.....	35.71	53.39	50.00	.....	.....	.....	28.07	12.81	8.11	.....	5.00	15.69
Bayamon.....	94.73	45.57	.....	66.49	114.19	155.86	22.14	30.58	13.40	3.06	146.83	35.09
Cabo Rojo.....	85.53	65.55	105.29	.....	.....	.....	22.44	27.62	8.64	32.22	9.58	35.00
Caguas.....	78.86	42.68	85.77	200.00	142.05	38.00	25.96	26.38	6.92	.....	.....	28.45
Camuy.....	50.70	80.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.86	36.17	8.21	.....	.....	35.49
Carolina.....	116.68	45.15	62.86	99.44	.....	54.84	24.74	37.40	24.13	16.27	13.90	45.77
Caye.....	91.21	48.06	118.97	.....	.....	.....	34.72	28.94	11.14	.....	82.87	35.56
Cayey.....	98.89	40.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	28.93	26.57	11.51	5.42	.....	30.81
Cedra.....	47.16	64.35	100.00	.....	.....	.....	21.15	18.31	9.03	.....	1.75	24.85
Cidra.....	44.43	53.29	.....	50.00	.....	.....	29.42	19.97	11.73	.....	.....	24.17
Coamo.....	60.48	67.12	38.33	.....	.....	.....	26.18	20.52	11.46	20.00	5.38	22.42
Comerio.....	47.50	48.83	56.32	.....	.....	.....	29.59	17.80	9.57	.....	117.64	24.65
Corozal.....	41.10	56.92	44.19	.....	.....	.....	29.53	11.72	7.72	.....	.....	14.78
Culebra.....	.....	.....	.....	42.63	163.97	.....	30.00	21.77	8.22	.....	27.50	20.17
Dorado.....	106.65	75.00	.....	.....	83.75	106.25	41.34	48.00	12.77	14.06	46.83	53.02
Fajardo.....	76.21	20.00	.....	.....	.....	101.67	28.39	32.54	6.36	27.37	16.00	53.07
Guánica.....	139.34	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	31.90	28.30	11.80	.....	18.57	32.69
Guayama.....	130.99	49.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.62	28.06	9.41	8.75	16.13	46.65
Guayanilla.....	177.36	61.73	57.27	.....	163.64	.....	31.42	18.93	7.12	10.64	.....	35.92
Guaynabo.....	100.90	45.60	.....	103.68	120.83	100.00	29.92	28.80	14.00	10.00	23.88	35.92
Gurabo.....	85.42	47.41	122.61	.....	.....	64.00	29.92	28.00	20.83	.....	5.00	45.44
Hatillo.....	85.28	45.64	80.40	70.00	.....	.....	29.92	40.10	10.59	32.14	76.82	36.10
Hormigueros.....	99.12	63.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.67	33.38	12.11	10.00	101.32	68.59
Humacao.....	98.19	40.00	.....	70.00	.....	115.52	20.77	32.84	14.53	.....	94.26	52.88
Isabela.....	53.05	49.79	62.68	.....	.....	131.16	36.35	31.15	11.33	10.00	76.67	24.26
Jayuya.....	77.78	54.73	150.00	60.00	33.00	.....	30.76	16.21	11.05	.....	.....	38.77
Juana Diaz.....	138.58	50.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.56	22.61	12.05	5.00	7.62	38.77
Juncos.....	131.99	45.00	114.59	.....	.....	.....	30.17	40.55	34.88	.....	.....	56.14
Lajas.....	85.76	85.53	.....	167.06	.....	113.00	35.60	26.53	9.76	3.83	120.00	38.20
Lares.....	59.91	90.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.93	14.71	15.71	.....	6.56	41.61

Las Marías.....	74.13	63.57	50.00	50.00	35.40	20.48	20.30	18.03	5.00	37.14
Las Piedras.....	107.69	44.71	50.00	.....	.....	14.85	23.24	14.38	72.83	31.75
Lola.....	119.12	42.33	124.84	.....	190.93	39.76	32.65	18.25	19.61	43.19
Luquillo.....	81.20	38.86	.....	45.00	.....	38.03	30.82	10.71	.....	36.44
Manatí.....	139.16	39.41	63.78	85.59	126.57	73.59	26.40	9.59	8.43	44.26
Maricao.....	41.24	44.30	.....	.....	.....	36.48	19.14	17.12	3.30	44.46
Maunabo.....	107.09	57.56	.....	.....	.....	29.77	12.68	12.57	53.57	23.65
Mayaguez.....	82.15	61.13	.....	99.31	.....	107.11	29.84	15.47	47.38	25.20
Moca.....	70.27	41.45	47.95	.....	.....	28.33	22.18	6.51	16.56	19.47
Morovis.....	99.09	46.92	200.00	.....	109.09	159.77	16.69	9.48	4.97	35.03
Naguabo.....	59.50	50.87	51.18	20.00	.....	18.81	26.09	3.37	11.16	15.93
Naranjito.....	92.24	43.08	50.00	.....	.....	24.63	13.38	7.05	7.24	24.09
Patillas.....	142.80	60.71	70.00	.....	95.56	104.12	20.42	7.04	30.00	28.18
Petuelas.....	145.85	70.58	40.00	.....	37.50	80.00	22.15	10.21	1.59	46.82
Ponce.....	81.16	51.00	87.98	.....	.....	100.00	31.79	11.59	3.26	38.92
Quebradillas.....	112.99	60.36	.....	.....	30.00	172.63	14.27	9.78	50.00	38.30
Rincon.....	115.97	48.23	.....	.....	.....	83.80	26.05	9.82	33.37	33.37
Rio Grande.....	114.71	56.83	135.64	.....	122.10	150.00	45.03	43.52	127.70	65.84
Santa Fe.....	66.38	54.43	42.09	.....	.....	50.00	24.58	5.16	4.06	18.45
Salvada Grande.....	136.20	25.97	41.11	.....	.....	150.00	26.10	13.54	50.21	44.87
Salinas.....	91.47	70.45	50.84	50.00	.....	25.00	32.38	5.09	41.33	37.36
San German.....	.....	.....	355.00	355.00	.....	100.00	191.36	90.44	2,713.91	213.10
San Juan.....	76.69	51.71	41.50	.....	.....	26.68	16.73	5.89	2.41	15.41
San Lorenzo.....	61.11	61.90	.....	.....	.....	13.31	41.30	8.61	5.00	25.00
San Sebastian.....	134.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.97	9.98	10.00	9.98	64.80
Santa Isabel.....	99.38	48.92	37.50	111.84	.....	25.35	22.17	11.63	15.17	29.76
Toca Baja.....	120.63	.....	.....	87.29	180.99	110.41	54.51	31.04	17.58	74.00
Trujillo Alto.....	64.78	75.31	94.35	.....	.....	32.74	26.02	20.13	14.28	30.38
Utuado.....	73.17	51.50	.....	.....	.....	25.95	16.04	9.87	5.00	20.59
Vega Alta.....	151.34	52.98	.....	190.85	.....	146.67	21.62	13.20	12.66	27.79
Vega Baja.....	114.48	47.70	50.00	61.30	.....	103.89	25.02	6.72	18.60	39.49
Vieques.....	62.32	91.62	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	39.21	11.49	28.12	38.66
Yabucoa.....	78.90	40.71	83.67	.....	.....	100.00	16.97	4.68	33.73	33.73
Yauco.....	174.21	57.92	49.25	.....	.....	50.00	16.70	8.10	4.68	29.18
General average.....	107.33	61.87	81.36	97.27	125.10	119.05	26.69	10.37	11.03	34.79

General average.—

TABLE No. 15.—Total assessed value of personal property, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1915-16.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1915.]

Municipality.	Money.	Merchandise, raw material, furniture, and fixtures in establishments.	Work cattle.	Other cattle.	Horses, mules, and donkeys.	Other animals.	Carts drawn by animals.	Automobiles.	Coaches.	Portable tracks.	Machineery.	Rolling stock.	Vessels.	Other property.	Total personal property.
A. Adjuntas.....	\$10,246	\$30,560	\$9,110	\$16,855	\$30,685		\$2,575	\$300	\$1,120	\$3,000	\$3,200	\$11,386		\$17,244	\$21,895
A. Aguada.....	7,415	14,185	36,620	15,980	9,855		4,280	600	530	\$3,000	9,775	\$11,386		12,055	113,675
A. Aguadilla.....	7,105	280,799	23,000	28,450	14,650		6,760	19,900	530		5,100	6,380	\$9,310		414,129
A. Aguas Buenas.....	1,100	19,404	9,780	26,660	6,321		780	2,200	183					230	63,480
A. Alibonito.....	4,300	37,544	9,732	26,000	18,244		1,926	2,200	1,180		805	6,952		718	102,655
A. Añasco.....	1,270	64,870	10,560	11,205	9,040		2,585	2,900	3,800	2,000	3,100	6,952		2,700	117,562
A. Arco.....	128,678	754,430	92,185	60,504	35,432		15,667	20,820	3,910	40,200	8,532	131,498	60	46,840	1,318,896
A. Arroyo.....	35,794	64,482	44,050	4,535	12,714		7,122	14,150	4,350	4,350	680	25,375	12,680	4,545	231,187
A. Barceloneta.....	4,086	32,886	34,170	11,645	8,405		5,420	4,735	110	4,250	1,732	116,526		5,949	229,924
A. Barranquitas.....	12,240	11,420	2,680	23,626	7,347		270	800	540					940	50,243
A. Barros.....	20,732	286,720	45,066	102,145	14,975		7,624	26,850	50	3,600	5,684	31,650	53,745	7,276	62,082
A. Bayamon.....	25,591	42,887	56,275	61,965	12,835	30	11,140	1,800	735		408	135,931		625	615,376
A. Cabo Rojo.....	35,730	417,450	102,333	53,988	46,322		9,967	27,820	3,715		10,008	135,931	1,735	32,832	215,661
A. Caguas.....	5,730	28,866	36,420	27,503	21,337		6,455	1,650	1,927	400		31,141	1,350		871,126
A. Camuy.....	1,602	61,903	33,565	145,215	22,265		4,115	5,000	1,900	4,850	21,564	19,750	100		138,206
A. Carolina.....	5,467	173,774	21,835	31,246	33,887		4,670	11,890	4,000	5,500	1,447	16,241		6,802	305,674
A. Cayey.....	3,470	2,400	16,355	12,612	3,905		1,670	4,000	470					305	311,781
A. Cidra.....	7,402	41,202	10,975	31,101	29,627		380	3,000	270					1,310	57,828
A. Ciales.....	2,950	5,920	18,952	75,183	43,522		2,025	6,850	3,180		308			9,170	126,527
A. Coamo.....	1,900	52,798	35,545	16,824	14,643		400	1,265	180					565	59,772
A. Comerio.....	9,965	34,921	9,578	16,824	8,966		563	5,200	230		3,550			79,979	230,173
A. Corozal.....	20,303	12,979	37,524	37,524	4,145										83,315
A. Culebra.....	760	760	750	36,865	4,145								920		43,440
A. Dorado.....	816	8,960	19,780	22,515	6,825		1,650	6,050	695	2,000	60	34,695		100	83,440
A. Fajardo.....	27,029	194,167	168,870	20,796	20,112		19,445	11,470	650	6,000	24,000	49,715	31,380	5,432	104,116
A. Guanica.....	2,466	45,900	55,125	30,555	17,010		1,485	5,640	770	50,700	59,000	230,940	600	32,810	579,566
A. Guayama.....	21,127	307,021	83,010	54,300	32,115		15,085	19,890	7,715	12,500	530	15,560	40	5,640	539,371
A. Guayanilla.....		32,510	18,665	24,160	18,060		3,435	19,890	1,400	3,550		17,300	100,900		587,853
A. Guaynabo.....	432	8,557	22,035	24,017	9,619		3,305	3,000	265		1,163	17,300	280	1,768	238,470
A. Gurabo.....		22,815	15,920	19,905	5,635		1,405	2,410	350			11,852		50	38,319
A. Hatillo.....		10,160	20,385	48,838	13,967		2,605	1,500	130					20	80,242
A. Hormigueros.....		8,852	15,190	8,268	4,119		5,180	2,400	760	15,736	14,905	6,041		160	76,649
A. Humacao.....	47,401	119,219	72,275	31,822	15,135	38	5,363	10,525	1,340	5,475		83,222	7,425	992	401,148
A. Isabela.....		35,664	36,340	41,129	18,898		6,710		1,805			6,506		1,250	148,720

Jayuya.....	958	19,222	9,210	19,710	17,165	260	2,220	1,500	590	6,900	36	11,000	1,160	70,505	
Juana Diaz.....	3,721	70,299	67,830	69,951	41,215	50	8,600	11,335	2,220	300	350	12,189	5,160	294,482	
Juncos.....		64,640	9,580	12,650	6,000		1,560	11,335	340	3,500		8,255	1,400	120,004	
Lajas.....	650	92,850	60,755	73,745	12,125		10,380		300				1,150	178,705	
Lares.....	300	6,700	2,760	3,685	13,835		1,110	2,150	470		10,620		7,500	181,203	
Las Marias.....		5,420	18,760	31,205	6,215	30	1,060	2,460	200	1,000		26,359	90,599		
Las Piedras.....		26,106	36,940	74,543	15,795		2,940	2,460	905	900	200	35,858	213,835		
Loiza.....	7,376	142,084	43,240	36,084	18,584		5,766	18,720	330	44,450	1,370	33,738	4,784	368,340	
Luquillo.....	17,690													62,190	
Manati.....	2,983													52,168	
Maricao.....	387	21,820	11,040	5,627	16,700		5,290	780	2,100			1,600	97,070		
Mejaguer.....	191,781	1,101,537	26,980	21,930	8,725	40	9,184	32,910	8,680	14,102	6,545	5,810	214,542	1,720,177	
Moca.....	350	6,485	9,665	37,418	14,777		2,605	750	230		30	10,753	150	53,673	
Moravia.....	75						1,070	500	200				600	70,820	
Naguabo.....	1,554	49,210	48,610	40,646	14,916		3,430	4,600	890	4,500	4,050	41,635	6,260	220,301	
Narajito.....														43,952	
Patillas.....	1,947						70		280				671		
Penuelas.....							9,420	4,000	1,680	5,900	910	11,225	2,730	191,797	
Quebradillas.....	293,557					30	3,560		539	21,000	20,000	2,730	2,600	146,366	
Rincon.....	500	2,309,457	204,640	86,685	80,480	50	103,143	15,752	15,752	21,980	31,630	50,700	30,800	3,728,558	
Rio Piedras.....	1,216	18,901	20,700	12,645	10,150		3,505	200	250	15,000	2,650	5,965	70	76,110	
Sabana Grande.....	9,157	52,866	69,630	69,717	20,017	100	8,225	2,930	890	2,160	8,467	31,881	3,880	85,080	
Salinas.....	840	23,300	17,785	23,185	8,925		3,965	2,250	950					2,470	
San Juan.....	5,989	90,580	74,580	109,220	36,120	335	8,150	8,280	2,450	4,900	22,130	5,700	200	18,435	
San German.....	56,334	151,659	47,473	109,220	30,120		11,590	7,300	1,970				55,267	387,019	
San Lorenzo.....	909,195	6,056,569	47,473	3,770	30,392	120	8,218	246,443	5,010				3,356,141	11,012,607	
San Sebastian.....	1,512	49,975	20,855	37,181	13,315		2,245	3,000	140	322	300	18,268	351	163,069	
Santa Isabel.....	2,028	29,815	82,090	23,415	13,315		2,190	3,930	140				5,450	152,914	
Toa Alta.....	4,780	24,590	12,825	23,229	6,143		6,010	3,930	1,690	7,900	34,330	27,700	201	236,576	
Toa Baja.....		35,279	23,830	23,323	7,323		1,205	1,150	695	15,600	1,335	5,250	6,440	101,248	
Trujillo Alto.....		4,530	12,160	30,576	9,819		2,788	2,000	985	15,600	1,333	13,998	1,720	137,692	
Utuado.....	4,145	101,744	17,520	46,106	39,165		1,465	380	315			118,207	26	178,088	
Vega Alta.....	966	42,032	27,503	8,695	4,373		4,025	4,225	700			330	4,840	222,900	
Vega Baja.....	3,572	64,780	25,130	21,626	8,785		2,310	1,530		18,000	7,021	36,646	22,406	130,690	
Vieques.....	918	72,673	112,510	36,276	13,635	220	2,314	7,685	270	7,300	1,201	36,814	26,494	179,709	
Yabucoa.....	600	76,800	15,870	42,865	11,595		11,715	3,100	1,130	26,450	7,524	32,820	25,510	345,165	
Yauco.....	16,707	232,143	37,665	37,885	30,384		970	3,310	885			55,570	1,200	234,973	
Total.....	1,967,232	14,660,263	2,646,457	2,599,090	1,309,219	7,843	332,053	755,936	104,838	395,865	527,456	1,898,129	445,555	4,501,789	32,151,725

TABLE NO. 15A.—*Number of heads of live stock and vehicles and average value per unit.*

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1915.]

Municipality.	Work cattle.		Other cattle.		Horses, mules, and donkeys.		Other animals.		Carts drawn by animals.		Automobiles.		Coaches.	
	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.
Adjuntas.....	197	46.24												
Aguada.....	945	38.75	764	22.06	674	45.53			69	37.32	1	300.00	16	70.00
Aguadilla.....	592	38.85	1,384	20.56	328	30.05			84	50.95	1	600.00	3	80.00
Aguas Buenas.....	245	39.92	1,394	20.56	394	27.18			142	47.61	40	498.75	6	88.33
Aibonito.....	227	42.87	1,235	21.06	230	37.48			15	52.00			4	46.25
Añasco.....	209	50.53	516	21.06	313	58.29			28	68.79			14	84.29
Arcebo.....	2,070	44.53	2,828	21.39	204	44.31			7	414.29	5	440.00	4	95.00
Arroyo.....	930	47.37	1,999	22.79	971	36.49	3	36.67	373	42.00	50	416.40	48	81.46
Barceloneta.....	807	42.34	1,529	22.01	223	57.01			132	615.22	23	615.22	46	95.22
Barranquitas.....	118	39.66	1,158	20.72	236	38.03			152	35.66	13	364.23	2	55.00
Barros.....	44	47.27	1,463	22.18	360	41.60			7	38.57	1	300.00	8	67.50
Bayamon.....	1,008	44.71	4,303	23.74	564	37.95			194	39.30	62	433.06	1	50.00
Cabo Rojo.....	1,211	46.47	3,008	20.60	455	28.21	1	30.00	302	36.89	5	390.00	10	73.50
Caguas.....	2,258	45.32	2,517	21.45	630	73.53			214	46.71	48	473.42	54	68.80
Camuy.....	751	48.50	1,916	14.35	549	38.87			136	47.46	5	330.00	13	63.61
Carolina.....	721	46.55	5,608	25.62	677	32.89			127	32.40	15	333.33	21	56.67
Cayey.....	503	43.41	1,398	22.35	577	58.73			58	80.52	21	566.19	18	54.44
Cayma.....	310	52.76	639	19.74	132	29.58			61	27.38	1	400.00	6	78.33
Cidra.....	212	51.76	1,321	23.54	682	43.44			21	42.22	7	428.57	10	97.00
Coamo.....	798	48.16	1,175	20.79	329	29.09			9	42.22			4	67.50
Comerio.....	211	45.39	3,461	21.02	557	56.98			51	39.71	16	428.13	17	187.06
Corozal.....	317	40.94	1,925	19.49	220	40.94			9	44.44	11	112.27	5	96.00
Culebra.....	15	50.00	1,390	25.32	180	23.02			15	37.53	7	742.86	3	76.67
Dorado.....	426	46.43	787	18.61	162	42.13								
Fajardo.....	4,172	40.43	1,132	18.37	421	47.77			45	36.67	9	672.22	10	69.50
Guánica.....	1,371	40.21	1,447	21.12	252	47.77			470	41.37	34	337.55	11	65.00
Guayama.....	2,115	43.99	2,470	21.93	581	37.45	181	34.70	42	55.36	31	512.73	11	70.00
Guayanilla.....	592	61.92	1,122	21.53	428	61.45			109	138.39	32	621.96	66	177.89
Guaynabo.....	473	46.59	1,089	22.08	290	42.20			86	39.34	1	150.00	17	46.70
Gurabo.....	349	45.62	1,069	18.69	337	33.27	1	150.00	84	39.35	2	150.00	2	125.00
Hatillo.....	447	45.60	2,018	23.25	177	31.84			35	40.12	9	237.78	2	43.33
Hormigueros.....	354	42.91	1,414	20.96	441	31.77			62	30.83	3	500.00	8	85.00
Humacao.....	1,895	48.65	1,513	19.87	142	33.78	1	38.00	108	40.58	3	800.00	22	60.91
Isabela.....	240	38.38	1,925	21.52	530	35.04			109	31.73	20	523.25	95	75.21
Jajuya.....	1,409	48.14	976	20.10	395	33.43			142	41.23			4	98.33
Juncos.....	219	43.74	3,406	21.44	140	33.01	8	32.50	48	46.40			30	74.00
					1,140	55.55	1	50.00	202	49.57	16	500.00	4	73.00
					108				28	55.70				

Lajas.....	1,387	43.80	3,762	19.60	381	31.82	.....	231	44.93	7	307.14	5	68.00
Lares.....	157	37.70	951	21.76	709	58.22	.....	24	46.25	.....	.....	6	78.33
Las Marias.....	170	39.43	158	23.32	298	46.76	.....	21	45.24	.....	.....	4	50.00
Las Piedras.....	451	41.60	1,538	20.28	228	27.25	1	30.00	21	32.12	.....	9	50.00
Loiza.....	791	46.70	3,315	22.49	534	29.58	.....	89	33.03	9	273.33	20	45.25
Luquillo.....	152	43.68	472	21.03	122	28.02	.....	15	31.67	4	.....	2	58.00
Manati.....	942	45.90	1,660	21.74	440	42.24	.....	146	39.49	38	492.63	14	66.43
Maricao.....	36	40.28	160	21.63	258	64.73	.....	3	50.00	4	1,500.00	.....	70.90
Maunabo.....	980	48.76	521	21.19	163	34.52	.....	125	42.32	2	200.00	.....	92.34
Mavaguez.....	629	42.89	1,117	19.63	758	38.40	2	20.00	225	40.82	.....	4	57.50
Moca.....	371	38.36	1,488	21.05	236	36.97	.....	59	44.15	3	250.00	4	76.66
Morovis.....	228	42.39	1,804	20.07	435	33.97	.....	23	45.52	2	250.00	3	74.16
Naguabo.....	1,300	37.39	2,014	20.18	365	40.86	.....	86	39.88	8	575.00	12	80.00
Naranjito.....	218	35.65	1,236	18.12	270	23.67	.....	2	35.00	.....	.....	3	93.33
Patillas.....	1,271	49.38	1,697	17.86	589	27.17	.....	196	48.06	8	500.00	21	80.00
Peñuelas.....	748	44.39	1,100	20.41	490	32.77	1	30.00	86	41.40	.....	9	59.89
Ponce.....	4,363	46.90	3,674	23.59	1,557	51.09	.....	319	34.22	195	528.94	134	117.55
Quebradillas.....	399	44.54	645	24.02	271	37.45	.....	63	48.57	3	200.00	16	59.38
Rincon.....	433	47.81	583	21.69	227	29.97	1	50.00	74	47.36	1	200.00	2	125.00
Rio Grande.....	659	43.18	3,340	20.84	387	27.88	.....	79	35.64	10	238.00	16	55.62
Rio Piedras.....	1,513	46.02	2,076	23.47	530	37.77	.....	74	36.56	55	546.00	42	58.33
Sabana Grande.....	497	35.80	1,308	17.72	277	32.22	4	25.00	225	40.30	6	375.00	14	67.85
Salinas.....	1,504	49.59	5,264	20.75	777	37.90	.....	99	43.58	29	285.52	32	75.00
San German.....	1,092	43.48	2,280	18.82	663	32.86	60	5.58	187	37.27	14	521.43	23	85.65
San Juan.....	40	35.75	148	21.42	372	81.70	2	60.00	145	56.68	373	690.71	51	98.82
San Lorenzo.....	671	44.23	2,714	17.90	377	21.03	.....	33	37.73	3	333.33	10	77.50
San Sebastian.....	500	41.87	1,737	21.41	615	36.54	.....	44	49.77	12	304.17	2	70.00
Santa Isabel.....	1,726	47.54	1,146	25.67	347	38.95	.....	148	44.06	4	877.50	37	45.68
Toa Alta.....	492	40.97	1,402	20.13	249	24.67	.....	41	31.59	7	878.57	10	69.50
Toa Baja.....	313	48.43	1,038	25.39	160	47.02	.....	73	38.16	6	333.33	15	65.67
Trujillo Alto.....	314	38.73	1,575	19.41	354	27.74	.....	41	36.22	1	380.00	9	35.00
Utua.....	436	40.18	2,259	20.41	1,042	37.59	.....	106	28.75	15	281.67	9	77.78
Vega Alta.....	655	41.99	434	20.03	154	29.67	.....	8	28.75	5	310.00	.....	54.00
Vega Baja.....	537	46.80	1,102	19.62	262	33.53	.....	73	31.70	26	235.57	5	85.92
Vieques.....	2,214	50.82	1,600	22.67	467	29.20	12	18.33	289	40.54	3	1,033.00	13	85.92
Yabucoa.....	827	47.23	1,954	20.94	460	25.21	.....	25	37.31	9	367.78	11	62.27
Yauco.....	.....	45.54	1,860	20.37	760	39.98	.....	104	36.92	29	598.28	29	90.34
Total.....	58,911	44.92	122,000	21.30	32,978	39.70	279	28.11	7,796	42.59	1,441	524.59	1,238	82.68

Exhibit No. 19 of the Consolidated Financial Tables shows the amount and percentage of taxes remaining uncollected of the total levies for the different fiscal years since the present property tax system went into effect, and it is gratifying to be able to state that although the tendency is naturally toward a constantly accumulating total of uncollectible back taxes for former years the total amount outstanding this year is approximately one-half of the corresponding amount shown last year and represents a lower percentage of the total levies than has been shown in any report since the publication of these comparisons was commenced. Of the total of \$35,402.20 shown in the exhibit as pending collection, \$7,451.08 is delayed on account of judicial action, while approximately \$14,000 is uncollectible or collection has been suspended on account of claims made against the amount levied which are in process of investigation. By far the largest item, however, is represented by taxes the collection of which was extended during the unfavorable seasons of a year or two ago, and many of the taxpayers have not yet had time to recover from these setbacks. This is especially true of the coffee growers, who were threatened with the loss of their properties together with this year's promising crop if drastic collection measures were adopted. It seems reasonably certain, however, that most, if not all, of these back taxes will be collected at the conclusion of this year's harvest, and the interests of the government are well secured.

BANKING AND INSURANCE TABLES.

The following tables show the condition of the banks operating in the island at the close of the fiscal year, and the operations of the insurance companies during the year:

TABLE No. 16.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1916.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.	Banco Popular de San Juan.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Caja de Economías y Préstamos de Cabo Rojo.
RESOURCES.							
Immediately available assets:							
Bonds (pledged to secure insular and Federal deposits).....	\$1,060,949.25		\$80,000.00		\$80,000.00		
Bonds (unpledged).....			500.00		15,000.00		
Stock investments.....	125,465.00				17,000.00		
Reserve fund in bank—							
Bills, legal tender.....	939,568.00		977,447.00	\$2,446.00	1,291,467.00	\$449,924.00	\$18,894.00
Bills, Spanish Bank.....	300.00		18,518.86				
Gold coin.....	81,145.60		46,002.50	175.00	200,590.00	20,010.00	1,216.00
Silver dollars.....	20,357.00		56,302.25	76.00	13,950.00	109.00	120.00
Fractional coin.....	34,554.18		16,927.04	1,233.89	4,248.44	7,360.45	3,056.72
Clearing-house items.....	207,266.08		113,683.50	1,625.19	59,885.69	11,511.34	
Other checks and cash items.....	126,177.63		80,314.61	72.75	34,525.92	5.83	3,857.60
Balance with banks and bankers.....	1,064,551.01	\$124,084.48	614,935.14	113,023.67	746,064.93	16,317.88	39,344.17
Balance with other correspondents.....	21,592.56		110,966.34		88,468.83		
Loans:							
Secured by collateral.....	446,491.66		539,608.50	20,175.00	497,572.26	492,398.86	
Secured by real estate.....	122,869.29	25,128.37	191,860.89	134,217.39	1,161,288.04		
Personal securities.....	1,276,228.91	3,365.18	937,781.86	93,927.48	518,100.36	30,443.91	27,383.64
Overdrafts.....	7,440.61		3,167.65				
Real estate:							
Bank building.....	93,721.18		74,000.00		80,000.00		
Other real estate.....	7,530.22		3,153.79	500.00	4,780.60		
Furniture and fixtures.....	34,866.16		9,950.45	801.42	20,689.76		228.70
Current expenses.....	18,894.00	803.30	3,988.35	5,181.30			
Taxes paid.....	1,077.57			746.79			
Interest paid.....							
Cash short account.....							
Other assets (not included under the foregoing heads).....	1,947.03		22,500.00	2,037.03	9,561.70		4.93
Total.....	5,722,614.54	153,381.33	3,921,616.73	376,258.91	4,843,223.53	1,028,051.27	94,105.76

TABLE No. 16.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1916—Continued.

	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.	Banco Popular de San Juan.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Caja de Economías y Préstamos de Cabo Rojo.
LIABILITIES.							
Liabilities to shareholders:							
Capital stock paid in.	\$400,000.00	\$25,597.00	\$750,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$580,737.12	.....	\$20,000.00
Reserve fund.	400,000.00	.....	30,000.00	28,000.00	5,000.00	.....	759.19
Undivided profits.	146,437.82	19,849.02	81,597.82	340.05	100,122.29	.....	2,101.57
Dividends unpaid.	8,471.00	842.40	5,479.00	750.00	1,774.13	.....	128.00
Deposits:							
Liabilities to the public—							
Individual deposits subject to check.	3,323,791.80	13,997.70	2,346,810.33	134,871.35	2,478,469.70	\$336,104.51	39,458.26
Demand certificates of deposit.	36,760.49	1,616.77	61,552.76	6,131.35	83,161.24	.....	.....
Time certificates of deposit.	61,571.67	.....	76,026.12	1,162.80	199,530.43	259,035.00	.....
Certified checks.	17,682.94	.....	137,962.75	249.32	4,306.82	4,111.11	.....
Cashiers' checks.	9,550.00	.....	4,772.30	.....	1,813.33	320.00	.....
Savings deposits.	421,933.05	.....	199,614.99	142,158.36	299,006.36	98,706.46	27,679.81
Government deposits—							
Insular government deposits.	667,726.72	.....	78,000.00	.....	60,000.00	.....	.....
Federal Government deposits.	195,117.53	.....	129,651.76	.....	.....	327,131.35	3,978.93
Due to other banks and bankers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profit accounts:							
Bank rents.	1,017.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest account.	26,349.85	40.92	10,595.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exchange account.	6,180.65	.....	.....	2.46	.....	.....	.....
Commission account.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premium account.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.	.....	85,000.00	.....	61.13	.....	210.86	.....
Notes issued.							
Mortgage bonds issues.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,010,545.00	.....	.....
Bills payable.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taxes payable.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taxes accrued.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest accrued.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash over account.	3.90	.....	58.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities (not included under the foregoing heads).	.....	6,437.52	90.18	1,916.16	.....	.....	.....
Total.	5,722,614.54	153,381.33	3,921,616.73	376,258.91	4,843,223.53	1,028,051.27	94,105.76

TABLE NO. 16.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1916—Continued.

	Caja de Economías y Préstamos de San Germán.	Caja Popular de Ahorros y Préstamos de San Germán.	Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño.	Crédito y Ahorro Popular de Yauco.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Total.
RESOURCES.						
Immediately available assets:						
Bonds (pledged to secure Insular and Federal deposits).....			\$92,270.03			\$1,343,219.28
Bonds (unpledged).....						15,500.00
Stock investments.....						142,465.00
Reserve fund in bank—						
Bills, legal tender.....				\$7,958.00	\$1,131,501.00	5,125,883.00
Bills, Spanish Bank.....				320.00	10.00	19,148.86
Gold coin.....				645.00	1,882.60	355,816.70
Silver dollars.....				280.00	9,600.00	104,726.25
Fractional coin.....				1,591.85	37,894.20	158,165.08
Clearing-house items.....					76,056.95	470,029.35
Other checks and cash items.....				1,250.29		311,422.75
Balance with banks and bankers.....				9,938.55	1,389,426.42	4,933,606.45
Balance with other correspondents.....					13,647.71	284,678.44
Loans:						
Secured by collateral.....				1,342.76	869,012.00	2,905,248.64
Secured by real estate.....						1,790,371.36
Personal securities.....				38,920.85	1,136,225.98	4,691,117.07
Overdrafts.....				445.69	49,537.19	60,605.49
Real estate:						
Bank building.....						284,241.58
Other real estate.....						16,184.61
Furniture and fixtures.....				377.45		72,083.47
Current expenses.....				1,340.12	5,753.28	49,308.37
Taxes paid.....				169.51		5,835.32
Interest paid.....				384.78	1,608.59	1,993.37
Cash short account.....						4.93
Other assets (not included under the foregoing heads).....						114,110.76
Total.....	347,896.50	214,031.84	1,707,464.95	64,964.85	4,722,155.92	23,195,766.13

TABLE NO. 16.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1916—Continued.

	Caja de Economías y Préstamos de San Germán.	Caja Popular de Ahorros y Préstamos de San Germán.	Crédito y Ahorro Poncetto.	Crédito y Ahorro Popular de Yauco.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Total.
LIABILITIES.						
Liabilities to shareholders:						
Capital stock paid in.....	\$45,630.00	\$30,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$25,000.00	.....	\$2,226,964.12
Reserve fund.....	15,974.41	13,000.00	100,000.00	1,707.52	.....	614,441.12
Undivided profits.....	1,300.71	368.10	9,863.14	.....	.....	362,000.32
Dividends unpaid.....	821.00	156.00	.....	13.75	.....	18,435.28
Deposits:						
Liabilities to the public—						
Individual deposits subject to check.....	181,321.67	69,546.81	699,686.51	11,440.97	\$3,647,260.50	13,282,760.11
Demand certificates of deposit.....	.....	.....	35,707.96	4,799.84	59,535.00	249,756.48
Time certificates of deposit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637,843.52
Certified checks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,313.64
Cashiers' checks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,457.65
Savings deposits.....	95,466.52	88,876.67	335,026.67	17,054.39	793,397.05	2,518,920.33
Government deposits—						
Insular government deposits.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	197,590.89	1,053,317.61
Federal Government deposits.....	5.00	5,610.33	58,550.34	2,539.68	4,749.84	293,117.53
Due to other banks and bankers.....						552,217.22
Profit accounts:						
Bank rents.....	.....	.....	28,887.73	2,396.48	12,087.46	1,017.32
Interest account.....	7,075.02	6,270.32	3,281.23	12.22	7,535.18	93,703.41
Exchange account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,004.28
Commission account.....	300.00	293.61	.....	.....	.....	586.07
Premium account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	.....	.....	482.50	.....	.....	754.49
Notes issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,000.00
Mortgage bonds issues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,010,545.00
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.17
Taxes accrued.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	945.04
Interest accrued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,745.16
Cash over account.....	.....	.....	75,000.00	.....	.....	12,188.56
Other liabilities (not included under the foregoing heads)						90,839.69
Total.....	347,896.50	214,031.84	1,707,464.95	64,964.85	4,722,155.92	23,195,766.13

TABLE NO. 17.—*Transactions in Porto Rico by insurance companies in the calendar year 1915.*

A. FIRE.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1915.	Losses incurred in 1915.
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.....	\$3,057,565.70	\$13,590.72	\$6,891.40	\$6,444.39
Atlas Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	1,747,967.00	13,303.19	7,650.30	7,124.75
Baloise Fire Insurance Co., Bale, Switzerland.....	2,425,347.20	10,665.67	11,102.69	12,754.77
British American Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada..	4,020,556.30	12,208.70	8,746.38	7,526.62
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	2,426,669.41	17,273.71	10,454.05	10,454.05
Guardian Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England..	1,336,535.00	10,838.92	32,039.24	25,021.20
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.....	3,405,319.90	14,805.11	6,908.79	8,378.23
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	62,350.00	603.55		
Home Insurance Co., New York.....	511,023.13	2,783.62		
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Liverpool, England.....	1,559,515.00	11,138.51	812.00	1,812.00
L'Union de Paris, Paris, France.....	1,695,546.00	11,486.79	7,643.09	28,331.09
Magdeburger Feuerwehrsicherungs Gesellschaft, Magdeburg, Germany.....	1,842,877.23	9,804.45	7,720.02	7,720.02
Nord Deutsche Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany..	3,216,721.42	18,675.07	39,482.74	39,482.74
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England.....	10,792,532.95	38,621.53	11,349.82	12,319.03
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England..	3,668,790.00	18,766.58	21,879.44	21,879.44
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Ltd.), Norwich, England.....	2,906,222.00	23,191.29	11,410.76	16,710.76
Palatine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England...	1,195,303.12	9,954.67	6,333.86	7,183.86
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England...	2,534,629.83	7,743.77	4,280.30	4,280.30
Prussian National Insurance Co., Stettin, Germany..	1,962,627.40	8,970.64	4,710.28	4,710.28
Royal Exchange Assurance, London, England.....	2,615,609.00	26,436.94	13,845.25	13,845.25
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England....	2,971,551.00	17,590.91	30,985.77	30,985.77
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), (Lancashire), Liverpool, England.....	2,124,786.60	9,894.67	551.27	551.27
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	2,675,407.00	20,887.38	42,303.60	42,728.60
Yorkshire Insurance Co. (Ltd.), York, England.....	1,261,503.00	11,391.55	17,559.71	19,559.71
Total.....	62,016,955.19	340,627.94	304,660.76	329,804.13

B. MARINE.

British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	\$1,673,834.60	\$12,898.11	\$17,582.70	\$17,582.70
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	145,551.89	1,653.80		
Mannheim Insurance Co., Mannheim, Germany....	3,718,059.37	11,572.36	21,061.36	21,061.36
Nord Deutsche Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany..	5,917,829.89	20,074.86	8,783.13	8,783.13
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Ltd.), Norwich, England.....	13,143.00	48.39		
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	4,098,592.00	11,566.05	9,622.09	9,622.09
Total.....	15,567,010.75	57,813.57	57,049.28	57,049.28

C. LIFE.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1914.		Policies written, revived, etc., in 1915.		Discontinued by death, lapse, surrender, maturity, etc., in 1915.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	1,502	\$2,285,196.00	3	\$18,914.00	127	\$230,868.00
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, Canada.....	936	2,361,172.88	177	530,402.93	143	359,818.93
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.....	20	38,000.00	1	1,000.00		
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	350	660,704.00	67	151,800.00	89	151,500.00
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	87	112,075.00			5	8,300.00
Total.....	2,895	5,457,147.88	248	702,116.93	364	750,486.93

TABLE NO. 17.—*Transactions in Porto Rico by insurance companies in the calendar year 1915—Continued.*

C. LIFE—Continued.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1915.		Annuities in force, annual payments.		Gross premiums paid.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	1, 378	\$2, 073, 242. 00	2	\$482. 00	\$88, 862. 89
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, Canada.....	970	2, 531, 756. 88	.....	.....	117, 205. 48
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.....	21	39, 000. 00	.....	.....	2, 311. 95
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	328	661, 004. 00	.....	.....	32, 378. 65
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.....	82	103, 775. 00	.....	.....	5, 037. 32
Total.....	2, 779	5, 408, 777. 88	2	482. 00	245, 796. 29

D. ACCIDENT.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1915.	Losses incurred in 1915.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.....	\$35, 000. 00	\$205. 50	.....	.....

E. FIDELITY.

American Surety Co. of New York, N. Y.....	\$705, 593. 53	\$2, 447. 19	\$15, 569. 40	\$9, 530. 20
Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.....	2, 069, 521. 07	12, 092. 62	5, 011. 13	329. 61
National Surety Co. of New York, N. Y.....	3, 058, 797. 72	11, 735. 21	3, 088. 47	3, 088. 47
Total.....	5, 833, 912. 32	26, 275. 02	23, 669. 00	12, 948. 28

F. LIABILITY.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.....	(1)	\$23, 599. 73	\$9, 401. 93	\$8, 261. 93
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G. PROPERTY DAMAGE.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.....	\$145, 950. 00	\$2, 630. 85	\$884. 78	\$884. 78
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H. HURRICANE.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England.....	\$2, 128, 350. 00	\$13, 351. 63
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	1, 036, 267. 00	6, 139. 00	.....	.....
Total.....	3, 164, 617. 00	19, 490. 63	.....	.....

I. STEAM BOILER.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.....	(1)	\$330. 00
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¹ Amount of insurance written not reported.

As stated in an earlier part of this report, the condition of the banking institutions as shown in these tables is a graphic presentation of the prosperous condition of the island in general and seems to hold out promise for the future. Owing to the press of other important legislation, the admirable banking law drawn up by the special committee appointed for that purpose two years ago again failed of passage in the legislature. This is to be very deeply regretted because the need for such legislation is admitted by the financial interests concerned as well as the business community in general. Due to the fact that no provision was made in the appropriation act for the employment of a bank examiner, as the proposed banking act had an appropriation for this purpose, the department has not been able to carry out this work as has been the custom in the past, and consequently no bank examinations have been made. This is a condition which should not be allowed to continue, and it is hoped that action may be secured from the legislature at its next session. An important provision affecting interest rates was embodied in an amendment to the former act, fixing the legal rate of interest, in the sense that any change of interest at more than the legal rate would involve the forfeiture of one quarter of the principal to the insular treasury.

In compliance with act No. 20 of the session of 1915, the owners, heirs, assigns, or any other person having an interest in any property which had been bid in by the government, when sold at auction for delinquent taxes, were granted the right to secure possession of the property by the payment of the delinquent taxes as of the date of sale, together with the surcharges, costs, and expenses of the sale, and interest upon this total amount at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. Fifty-four properties, of an approximate value of \$266,000, were redeemed in this way by the payment of the charges and interest, amounting to \$4,696.63.

Shortly after the commencement of the fiscal year, the treasurer, Mr. Allan H. Richardson, left for the United States to complete the sale of the bonds which were to be disposed of at that time, and after the completion of this duty resigned his position on November 3, 1915, thus lacking but a few months of four years of service as the head of this department, where his uniform courtesy and strict impartiality had made him respected and esteemed by all who had come into contact with him. His impress on the record of this department will be an enduring one, and the present admirable system of municipal financing is a monument to his careful attention to detail and broad-minded realization of the necessities for local improvements. But it is, perhaps, by the members of the treasury department who worked with him that a recollection of his kindly treatment will be most treasured, and he will always occupy a preferential place in their regard. Upon Mr. Richardson's resignation the duties of treasurer devolved upon the assistant treasurer as acting treasurer, and the work of the department has thus been carried along for practically the whole of the fiscal year with the vacancy existing in this position. Were it not for the loyal and whole-hearted support which has been accorded the acting treasurer by the members of the department of every grade, almost without exception, and especially by Messrs. Stanley Warzala, chief of the bureau of excise taxes; E. J. Reynolds, chief of the bureau of municipal finance; Noah Shepard, chief of the bureau of property taxes; and Paul F. Oakes, chief of the bureau of accounts and paymaster, who has in addition assumed charge of the department on several occasions when the acting treasurer was required to be absent temporarily in other parts of the island, the effective work performed by the department during the year just past would not have been possible. Advantage is taken of this opportunity to express the appreciation which is due such efficient service, maintained at its highest level in spite of the difficult and exacting duties that have been confided to this department.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. HILL,
Acting Treasurer of Porto Rico.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

San Juan, P. R., August 25, 1916.

SIR: In compliance with the section of the act of Congress and amendment thereto which provides, among other things, that the commissioner of the interior of Porto Rico shall make such reports through the governor to the Secretary of War of the United States, as he may require, which shall be transmitted to Congress annually, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted by the department of the interior during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1916:

ROADS AND BRIDGES AND GENERAL ENGINEERING.

The bureau of public works has direct charge of the construction and maintenance of all insular roads, bridges, culverts, harbor bulkheads, and waterfronts, with the exception of the port of San Juan, the improvement of which has been placed by a special act of the legislative assembly under the San Juan Harbor board, and of the investigation of the physical conditions of franchises and permits involving technical questions relating to railroads, bridges, piers, and general engineering construction, as well as the supervision of the construction and maintenance of municipal roads.

This bureau is by far the most important division of the department of the interior. It handles the problems of road construction and maintenance which are constantly becoming more difficult of satisfactory solution because of the continuously increasing traffic of auto vehicles and the present inability of the insular treasury to finance the reconstruction of such portions of them as are subject to the heaviest traffic.

The weather during the year has been unusually dry and very fortunately there have been no severe storms. On or about August 10, 1915, there were strong winds which threatened for a few hours to develop into a hurricane, but the damage done the roads thereby did not exceed \$3,000. Heavy rains usually mean landslides along the highways which must be removed rapidly at an increased cost of labor.

The efficient maintenance and operation of the public roads is a matter of vast importance to the government and to the people, and the lack of adequate facilities of transportation has retarded the growth of at least one of the most important branches of our agriculture, to wit, the citrus-fruit industry. The bureau of public works is, therefore, entrusted with the duty of so building and maintaining the insular roads as to make them attain the highest state of efficiency at the minimum expense.

The following table contains a general statement of the appropriations available for road and bridge construction during the last fiscal year and of the expenditures made from said appropriations under the superintendent of public works, who is the chief of the division:

General statement of credits and expenditures.

	Appropriation.	Repayments.	Transferred to appropriation.	Total credits.
Maintenance, repair, and construction of insular roads and bridges:				
1915-16.....	\$315,001.00	\$347.76	.....	\$315,348.76
1914-15.....	290,000.00	19,516.05	.....	309,516.05
Road construction, bond issue of 1906, 1907, and 1910.....	426,165.59	22,876.57	.....	449,042.16
Road construction, appropriation 1910.....	170,000.00	19,800.30	.....	189,800.30
Bridge and road construction, acts of 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.....	870,300.00	9,643.79	\$7,186.11	887,129.90
Road construction, 1916 trust fund.....	9,625.00	.....	.....	9,625.00
Total.....	2,081,091.59	72,184.47	7,186.11	2,160,462.17

General statement of credits and expenditures—Continued.

	Expended prior to fiscal year 1915-16.	Expended during fiscal year 1915-16.	Balance at end of fiscal year 1915-16.	Transferred from appropri- ation.
Maintenance, repair, and construction of insular roads and bridges:				
1915-16.....		\$297,721.48	\$17,627.28	
1914-15.....	\$303,848.47	5,667.58		
Road construction, bond issue of 1906, 1907, and 1910.....	448,969.40	72.76		
Road construction, appropriation 1910.....	188,728.36	1,067.82	4.12	
Bridge and road construction, acts of 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.....	485,109.53	130,438.80	263,967.25	\$7,614.32
Road construction, 1916 trust fund.....		5,700.11	3,224.89	
Total.....	1,426,655.76	440,668.55	285,523.54	7,614.32

ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

An examination of the preceding figures will show that there was expended during the year for construction of new roads and bridges the sum of \$137,279.49 out of the various bond issues and special appropriations for the purpose. There were, however, also constructed during this period three reinforced concrete bridges over the creeks known as Margarita or Pitahaya, Juan Martin, and La Burra on that portion of road No. 3 between the towns of Luquillo and Fajardo, which creeks had to be forded during freshets, with great damage to life and property, although the said road appears upon the map of the insular highway system as one of the completed roads.

The cost of these three bridges was paid out of the annual budgetary appropriation for road maintenance, which is entirely proper, as the appropriation is entitled "Construction, maintenance, and repairs of public roads." The amount thus expended until June 30, 1916, was \$8,547.11, which, added to the larger amount already reported, makes a total of \$145,826.60 expended on new roads and bridges during the last fiscal year.

This amount is smaller than the similar expenditure during the previous fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, which was \$174,109.55, so that the last fiscal year has been the one in which the least amount of road construction has been done since the inauguration of the civil government. This fact should be noted, as it was believed at the time that the low-water mark in regard to our insular road development had been reached for the present.

The following detailed statement shows the partial expenditures which make up the total amount of \$145,826.60 spent during the year on road and bridge construction:

Roads:		Bridges—Continued.	
Manati to Arecibo, including two bridges over Arecibo River.....	\$29,504.81	Over Portugues River at Ponce....	\$549.17
Yauco to road No. 14.....	29,314.21	Over Vegas River at Yauco.....	21.73
Martin Peña to Bayamon.....	18,741.54	Over Cerrillos River at Ponce.....	14.14
Las Piedras to San Lorenzo.....	17,361.17	Over Inabon River at Ponce.....	13.64
Barceloneta to Florida.....	6,676.07	Total.....	31,186.13
Cabo Rojo to San German.....	3,625.26	Surveys of new roads:	
Ponce to Adjuntas.....	1,320.30	Comerio to Aguas Buenas.....	2,876.93
Cataño to Guaynabo.....	90.00	Comerio to Cidra.....	2,523.18
Aguada to Añasco.....	17.50	Arecibo to Lares (new location)....	2,284.50
San German to Lajas.....	5.00	Total.....	7,984.61
Total.....	106,655.86	RECAPITULATION.	
Bridges:		Expended on road construction.....	\$106,655.86
Over Tallaboa River at Peñuelas.....	10,779.38	Expended on bridge construction.....	31,186.13
Over Pitahaya, Juan Martin, and La Burra Creeks at Luquillo.....	8,547.11	Expended on surveys, construction....	7,984.61
Over Marueños River at Ponce.....	6,224.10	Grand total.....	145,826.60
Over Canas River at Ponce.....	2,020.57		
Over Humacao River at Ponce.....	1,700.04		
Over Frailes Creek at Guaynabo....	1,316.25		

The following table shows the length of macadamized roads built during the fiscal year:

Road:	Kilometers.	Road—Continued.	Kilometers.
Barceloneta to Florida.....	4.5	Ponce to Adjuntas.....	1.2
Cabo Rojo to San German.....	3.4	Total length.....	12.6
Manati to Arecibo.....	2.0		
Yauco to road No. 14.....	1.5		

The following statement shows the total cost of the completed sections of the road, of which the preceding 12.6 kilometers are a part, and the average cost per kilometer of completed road:

Road.	Kilometers built.	Total cost.	Cost per kilometer.
Barceloneta to Florida.....	9.5	\$17,989.67	\$1,893.65
Cabo Rojo to San German.....	3.4	8,864.73	2,607.27
Ponce to Adjuntas.....	1.2	7,895.94	6,579.95

The following statement shows the bridges completed and opened to public use during the fiscal year:

Bridge over—	Location (municipality).	Class of structure.	Span (meters).	Total cost.
Humacao River.....	Humacao.....	Reinforced concrete.....	70	\$14,973.19
Tallaboa River.....	Peñuelas.....	do.....	50	13,104.48
Marueños River.....	Ponce.....	do.....	30	7,882.40
Canas.....	do.....	do.....	20	7,160.32
Frailes Creek.....	Guaynabo.....	Reinforced concrete and lumber.	20	1,316.25

The bridge over the Humacao River is located on road No. 3, the bridges over the Tallaboa, Marueños, and Canas Rivers are located on road No. 2, and the bridge over Frailes Creek is located on the road leading from Cataño, through Pueblo Viejo to Guaynabo.

The following is a brief description of the principal features of the road and bridge construction during the year:

The work on the Manati to Arecibo road, on which the amount of \$29,504.81 has been spent during the year, consists principally in the construction of two reinforced concrete bridges over the mouth of the Arecibo River at Arecibo. The work has been done under a contract entered into for the total amount of \$33,846.76 for the construction of 2½ kilometers of road and two reinforced concrete bridges, each with a span of 80 meters, for the purpose of closing the link still incomplete in road No. 2, which joins San Juan with Ponce and runs along the northern and western shores of the island. As already stated, both these bridges span the Arecibo River at its mouth, one at a point called El Pasaje and the other at a point called La Boca, near Victor Rojas Park in the city of Arecibo. The span of this last bridge was increased to 90 meters and retaining walls on the Arecibo side have been constructed in order to protect the embankment in case of flood. The work has been actively pushed and it is nearing completion. Of the 2½ kilometers of road to be constructed, 2 kilometers have already been macadamized and have been opened to the public use.

On road No. 16, which is the one connecting Yauco with road No. 14, a length of 9 kilometers had been built prior to July 1, 1915. The work of construction has been continued during the past fiscal year under a contract amounting to \$45,027.03, wherein the cost of constructing a 30-meter span reinforced-concrete bridge over the Vegas River is included.

All work of grading, about 80 per cent of the masonry-work in the structures had been done, and the macadamizing of 1.5 kilometers of road and the construction of the Vegas River bridge had been completed on June 30, 1916. The amount of \$29,314.21 has been spent during the fiscal year, bringing the total to date on account of this contract to \$39,690.63.

In order to complete the road from Martin Peña to Bayamon, the legislature appropriated \$55,000 at its regular session held in the winter of 1915. For the purpose a contract for the amount of \$28,500 was entered into providing for the construction of the portion remaining unfinished, amounting to 5.5 kilometers of macadam road from Pueblo Viejo to Bayamon, Pueblo Viejo being the present terminal of the Martin Peña-Bayamon road. All the grading has been done, the masonry structures have been built, and the macadamizing is progressing rapidly. This road will soon be finished. The amount of \$18,741.54 has been spent on this work during the last fiscal year, making the total expenditure on this road to date \$126,694.45.

As a part of this road there is also being built under contract for the amount of \$19,420 a 50-meter span bridge and a 10-meter span culvert over the Bayamon River, both of reinforced concrete. This work, which had been very much delayed on

account of a necessary change in the location of the bridge and of the difficulty in obtaining the right of way, is now progressing satisfactorily. The amount expended so far in the construction of the above bridge and culvert is included in the amount already stated as the expenditure for the fiscal year in the work of completion of the Martin Peña-Bayamon road.

The road between San Lorenzo and Las Piedras has a total length of 12 kilometers, one-half of which, the half nearest Las Piedras, having been completed several years ago. The other half, which extends as far as the Grande de Loiza River at San Lorenzo, has been under construction during the fiscal year under contract amounting to \$21,779.85. The grading and structures have been completed and the macadamizing has been started. The amount of \$17,361.17 has already been paid on account of this contract, making the total expenditure to date \$18,015.71.

After the work now under way is finished there are still two large bridges to be built, over the Valenciano and Grande de Loiza Rivers, before the road can be classified as completed. The fording of these rivers is difficult and expensive, and the road will be of little use until both streams are properly bridged. It is estimated that such bridging will cost \$50,000.

A distance of 2.2 kilometers of macadamized road, beginning at kilometer 4 from Cabo Rojo, has been built on the road leading from Cabo Rojo to San German. The appropriation being insufficient to complete this road as far as San German, and finding that it would have been of little use if left unconnected with road No. 2 between Mayaguez and San German, it was decided to spend part of the available funds in repairing and macadamizing the municipal road known as Callejon de la Imisa for a distance of 1,200 meters, which connects the new road with road No. 2 at kilometer 15, measured from Mayaguez toward San German. By this means the distance between San German and Cabo Rojo has been reduced by 4 kilometers. The amount spent at the end of the fiscal year on this work was \$3,625.26, making a total of \$3,864.73 to date.

It is difficult to find any reason for authorizing the construction of this San German to Cabo Rojo road as an insular road, as it is only of local interest, and of small importance at that. To continue it as far as San German would cost approximately \$30,000.

Such expenditure would seem to be unjustifiable, so that it is recommended that the necessary legislation be enacted to permanently occupy, build, and maintain the already mentioned Callejon de la Imisa as an insular road, and when this is done the San German to Cabo Rojo road should be regarded as completed. This solution would save money and serve every possible need of the public.

The construction of 1.2 kilometers of the Ponce to Adjuntas road (part of road No. 6, between Arecibo and Ponce) saves the traveling public from the need of crossing two very troublesome fords at the entrance to Adjuntas. This solution of the problem proved cheaper than the building of two bridges. The work consisted in the usual grading and macadamizing and included the building of two slab and two pipe reinforced-concrete culverts. Amount spent during the year, \$1,320.30. Total amount expended to date, \$7,895.94.

Of the road between Barceloneta and Florida, 10 kilometers long, 9.5 kilometers have already been built, \$6,676.07 having been spent during the last fiscal year, bringing the expenditure to date up too \$17,989.67. This road connects road No. 2 with the small hamlet of Florida. The importance of this road as an insular highway is difficult to see at the present time.

The bridges completed during the year were very much needed. They are located over the Humacao River at Humacao municipality, over the Tallaboa River at Peñuelas municipality, over the Marueños and Canas Rivers at Ponce municipality, and over the Frailes Creek at Guaynabo municipality. The approaches to the bridges over the Tallaboa and Canas Bridges, which required heavy filling and the construction of a finished macadam roadway, were the object of a separate contract, the amount of which is included in those previously given.

The two very necessary bridges over the Portugues River, just outside of the city of Ponce, have been contracted for and their construction is progressing satisfactorily.

In order to do away with a very dangerous situation, a contract was made for the construction of three reinforced-concrete bridges on road No. 3, in the Luquillo municipality. Their total cost when finished will be about \$11,362.94, the amount expended to date being \$8,547.11. There being no special appropriation for them, their cost is being paid out of the regular annual appropriation for road maintenance. These three bridges are as follows: Over Pitahaya Creek, span 20 meters; over Juan Martin Creek, span 12 meters; over La Burra Creek, span 10 meters.

The preceding details cover practically all of the new road and bridge construction done during the year.

As a necessary preliminary step to the continuation of road construction, several field parties have been out in the country since January last engaged in the survey and location of proper lines for new roads.

A brief description of this work follows:

The Arecibo to Lares road is one of the important highways of the island and efforts are constantly being made by both communities to have it completed. Funds have been appropriated for the purpose, but have not been available. This road is known as road No. 13. There are 19.5 kilometers of it already built and in use and 5.65 additional kilometers had been located and plans for their building prepared. This location goes through the Callejones ward of Lares municipality, all of which is very arid land. A preliminary survey of the rest of the way as far as Lares seemed to give a total length of 31 kilometers to the whole road. An alternative route is being surveyed along the Camuy River Valley, which is a territory of fertile land susceptible of rapid agricultural development. After a comparison of the relative advantages of both routes the most advantageous location will be selected.

A survey of the authorized road from Comerio to Aguas Buenas is being made and also of the road from Comerio to Cidra. The work of survey is in charge of an assistant engineer residing at Comerio.

The first of these roads will probably not exceed 20 kilometers in length, 15.6 kilometers of which have been finally located already. The second of these roads will probably follow the valley of the Arroyato River, which affords the shortest route and goes through the most fertile country. Three different lines were surveyed, with resulting length of 12.3, 14.5, and 17 kilometers, respectively.

The construction of these roads does not seem to involve any especially difficult or expensive work.

It is expected that these surveys will soon be completed. There are several new field parties being organized and will soon begin the surveying of other roads.

There has been expended on this work of survey during the fiscal year the amount of \$7,984.61, but as it is yet unfinished no analysis can be made at this time of the cost per unit of length (a kilometer) of the said survey and location work.

ROAD AND BRIDGE MAINTENANCE.

From the first table of figures found in this report it will be seen that the annual expenditure incurred in the maintenance of roads and bridges was \$303,389.06, of which \$5,667.58 were paid out of funds appropriated for the previous fiscal year. This last sum of money was really disbursed in settlement of outstanding obligations for the previous fiscal year at the time of the striking of the yearly balances preparatory to the formulating of the annual report, so that the actual amount spent and disbursed from the 1915-16 fiscal year appropriation was \$297,721.48. There are, however, pending obligations which will probably consume the unexpended balance and will change the latter figure to the total of the amount appropriated for this important public service before the budget is finally closed. This amount was originally \$290,000, but it was increased by a deficiency appropriation of \$25,001 made at the last session of the legislature. Therefore, the total appropriation for road maintenance during the fiscal year was \$315,001.

The deficiency appropriation of \$25,001 was made necessary because of three reasons:

(a) The construction of the three reinforced concrete bridges on road No. 2 between Luquillo and Fajardo, the final cost of which will be approximately \$12,000, and on account of which the amount of \$8,547.11 has already been expended out of maintenance funds. (This matter has already been explained in the preceding pages.)

(b) The failure of the municipality of San Juan to carry out the obligations imposed on it by the act of the legislative assembly entitled "An act providing for the conveyance to the municipality of San Juan of title to that portion of insular road No. 1, known as Ponce de Leon Avenue, and for other purposes." By the provisions of this law, the city was to take charge of the portion of the military road between San Juan proper and the Martin Peña Bridge, a distance of 8 kilometers, from and after July 1, 1915, to pave it and maintain it thereafter, the insular government to contribute for such purposes the amount of \$100,000, payable in 10 equal installments.

Shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year the mayor and president of the municipal council of San Juan called on the commissioner of the interior and verbally notified him that the city would be unable to shoulder the responsibility placed on it by the law referred to until a proposed loan for important public improvements could be financed. This loan is still pending.

The commissioner of the interior, in view of the circumstances, decided to continue the maintenance of the section of road in the usual way, and the amount of \$8,000 has

been expended on it during the fiscal year. It looks now as though the same situation will prevail during the next fiscal year 1916-17.

(c) Important repairs urgently needed in the section of road No. 10 between Toa Alta and Corozal, the cost of which, when finished, will be about \$5,000.

For the maintenance of roads during the next fiscal year the amount of \$500,000 has been appropriated (\$600,000 having been asked for the purpose in the departmental budget), which plainly shows that only the most careful handling of the funds assigned and the leaving undone of a great deal of work urgently needed prevented a very much larger deficiency. Every cent of this money expended during the year was previously allotted in an approved estimate carefully prepared by the bureau of public works and approved by the commissioner.

There were 593 such estimates approved in the course of the year, ranging in amount between \$5 and \$11,500.

During the year various experiments have been made with the end in view of reorganizing the personnel of road maintenance and obtaining a more efficient system. The old system by which the entire island was divided into three large road districts of about 400 kilometers, each in charge of a traveling inspector, was first compared with the proposed system by subdividing one of them into five small districts, averaging from 80 to 100 kilometers, in charge of an overseer. The overseers of the small districts were provided with motorcycles. It was soon found that the new system, although increasing somewhat the overhead expenses, is not only more economical in the end, but the roads are more constantly cared for and a much better enforcement of the road laws is obtained. It is contemplated to divide the entire island into 10 small districts during the coming fiscal year and establish a system of road patrolmen or road menders stationed every 3 or 5 kilometers, according to the importance of the road. An accompanying diagram shows the proposed new organization.

Deducting the length of the roads across the urban portion of cities and towns, since such portions are in most cases considered to be streets under maintenance with the municipal funds, the total length of insular macadam roads during the fiscal year was 1,126.9 kilometers, which total is arrived at as follows:

	Kilometers;
Length of road maintained prior to June 30, 1913.....	1,067.7
Length of road built during fiscal year 1913-14.....	31.1
Length of road built during fiscal year 1914-15.....	28.1
Sum.....	1,126.9
Length of road built during fiscal year 1915-16.....	12.6
Total.....	1,139.5

It will be seen that 1,126.9 kilometers represent the length of roads under maintenance on July 1, 1915, and 1,139.5 kilometers represent the similar length on July 1, 1916.

From the figure already given as the total cost of road maintenance during the year, to wit, \$297,721.48, should be subtracted the amount of \$8,547.11, which, as already stated, though charged to maintenance, has really been expended for new construction (Luquillo-Fajardo Bridges), there is left a difference of \$289,174.37, which amount, divided by 1,126.9 kilometers maintained, gives a unit cost of \$256.61 per kilometer of road maintained. This average will be slightly increased by the time the obligations still pending payment, which amount to a little less than \$17,000, are finally settled.

This average is lower, by \$7.25 per kilometer, than that of the previous fiscal year, which amounted to \$262.86. (See p. 300 of printed report of commissioner of the interior for fiscal year 1914-15.)

A table accompanying this report gives a graphic showing kilometrage of roads maintained, amount of money annually expended for the purpose, and average cost of such maintenance per kilometer from 1901 to 1916. It may be of interest to note that the curves of total appropriations and average yearly expenditure per kilometer will begin to approach a more logical position with relation to the curve showing the length of road under maintenance when the next fiscal year appropriation of \$500,000 has been plotted. However, the average expenditure per kilometer of maintaining first-class roads in a large number of countries approximates \$600 and at this rate our annual budgetary appropriation for this purpose for the next fiscal year should have been \$684,000.

The table of expenditures for maintenance of insular roads which forms a part of this report shows that 16,103.58 cubic meters of crushed stone were left over from the previous year; that 73,368.70 cubic meters were purchased during the year, and that 84,070.56 were placed on the roads, leaving a balance of stone on hand for next year of 5,401.72 cubic meters. It is now contemplated, in view of the

larger appropriation for next year, to place no less than 125,000 cubic meters of stone on the roads. The average cost of the stone purchased was \$1.43 per cubic meter and the average cost of placing it on the road was \$0.78, making a total average cost of stone purchased and placed \$2.21, which is \$0.01 higher than its average cost during the previous year. It is interesting to note that, while the average price of stone purchased this year is \$0.11 higher than last year, the average cost of placing it on the road has been \$0.10 lower. The fact that all stone purchased by contract was carefully measured in half-meter boxes before it was received from the contractor instead of accepting cartloads or symmetrical stone piles as previously done, has tended to increase the cost of the stone, but insures accurate measurement and the delivery of the stone bought, which is a great benefit for the government.

The table already referred to also shows that the expenditures connected with the cleaning of ditches and the removal of landslides amounted to \$44,457.29. This is unusually high if compared with the corresponding item during the last three years. However, the opening of drains and side ditches and their being kept clean during the year has avoided greater expenditures in repairs to the macadam roadway, especially in the mountain roads where landslides occur often.

The average cost of overhead expenditures per kilometer, such as inspection, overseeing, etc., shows a notable decrease, it having been reduced to \$27.95 per kilometer as compared with \$30 and \$40 during the two previous fiscal years.

One special feature in connection with road maintenance has been the stricter enforcement of the law approved by the legislative assembly in 1902 for the regulation and protection of the insular roads. The public had begun to consider the roads as anybody's property and failed to comply with the simplest requirements of the law. As a result of an energetic campaign, a change is gradually taking place, which is especially noticeable in connection with the many inadequate structures bridging the ditches and built by property owners bordering the road which are now being rapidly substituted by modern reinforced or plain concrete structures in accordance with standard designs furnished by the bureau.

It is expected that the establishment of road menders every 3 or 5 kilometers throughout all the roads during the coming fiscal year will be productive of still better results in connection with the enforcement of the road laws.

These employees have already been given certain powers in connection with the application of the new automobile and hunting or game laws, and it is hoped that in the future they will be clothed with certain other additional police powers.

In spite of the fact that convict labor has been steadily used on road maintenance during the years previous to the last fiscal year, no accurate record has been kept which will prove conclusively the advantage of its use in this kind of work. It may, therefore, be said that the use of convict labor in Porto Rico is still in the experimental stage.

It is interesting to note that the best results obtained by using convicts on road maintenance were in those cases where the men worked close to the penitentiary, so that they were available in large numbers, quartered at less expense, and the whole number was effective for work.

A number of convict camps were established and maintained in several of the roads at some distance from the penitentiary and jails, but the usual result has been that about 20 per cent of the number of men quartered in these camps are not available for actual work, as the organization of a camp requires a certain amount of unproductive help, such as cooks, cleaning and washing gangs, besides the usual number of convicts unable to work on account of sickness.

An analysis of the cost of the most important labor item in connection with road maintenance—the placing of stone for macadam—shows that crushed rock was placed by convict labor at an average cost of \$0.69 per cubic meter when the men worked in camps away from the penitentiary and jails, and the same kind of work cost only \$0.17 and \$0.22 per cubic meter when the men worked close to the place of confinement.

Both these prices compare favorably with the general average price for the placing of crushed rock, resulting from the use of free labor, which was \$0.78 per cubic meter of stone placed, but in certain sections of the island where free labor is plentiful that figure averages as low as \$0.50 per cubic meter of stone placed.

In general, it may be said in regard to the use of convict labor in the maintenance of roads in Porto Rico, that good results are possible in certain sections where labor is scarce and wages high. The department is now beginning to organize permanent camps for housing convicts along such sections of road so as to determine more accurately the efficiency of convict labor as compared with that of free labor.

The government has used convict labor in road construction with fairly good results when the men have remained for a long time engaged in building a certain piece of

road and have been used in large numbers. Up to this date, no positive advantage over free labor has been found, when convicts are used in small gangs on road maintenance, where they must be frequently moved from one place to another.

The existing condition of increased cost of labor throughout the island and its scarcity during the sugar-grinding season, which covers a period of nearly six months, is another factor in the serious problem to be solved by the government in carrying out the work of properly maintaining its roads. It is, therefore, believed that the use of convict labor on roads, so as to arrive at the best conditions under which it might be utilized, is worthy of a careful and painstaking investigation.

The department owned 77 mules at the beginning of the fiscal year. As it was found that it was not possible to make good use of them all, as practically all the construction work is done by contract, it was decided to sell part of them. Up to the present time 17 mules have been sold, 16 of them to the municipality of San Juan at the rate of \$200 per mule.

As already stated, while the bureau of public works has been divested of some of its original activities which have been intrusted to other branches of the department, the rapidly increasing importance of the construction and maintenance of roads makes it always by far the most important division of the several branches of the government service under the commissioner of the interior.

The following statement shows the distribution of expenditures from the appropriations for road maintenance and gives the actual distribution during the fiscal year 1914-15, estimated and actual distribution for the fiscal year 1915-16, and detailed appropriations for the fiscal year 1916-17:

Items.	Expenditures fiscal year 1914-15.	Estimated expenditures fiscal year 1915-16.	Actual expenditures fiscal year 1915-16.	Estimated expenditures fiscal year 1916-17.
Personnel.....	\$21,703.83	\$42,748.00	\$39,438.99	\$98,356.00
Transportation (care of mules, etc.).....		22,590.93	(¹)	1,620.00
Repair of bridges and culverts.....	17,484.76	21,375.33	22,258.89	20,000.00
Cleaning ditches and removing landslides.....	38,867.79	25,000.00	33,369.29	10,000.00
Purchase and repair of tools.....	4,188.50	3,000.00	3,687.08	} 15,000.00
Purchase and repair of machinery.....	6,681.84	5,000.00	7,050.78	
Traveling expenses.....	11,096.71	10,000.00	7,573.00	12,000.00
Purchase of stone, asphalt, and screenings.....	120,961.31	102,104.35	104,928.20	} 285,424.00
Placing stone, asphalt, and screenings.....	75,117.97	55,410.15	70,581.06	
Lease of lands.....		280.00	200.00	300.00
Miscellaneous.....	7,745.76	2,491.24	8,624.19	30,000.00
Partial totals.....	303,848.47	290,000.00	297,721.48	472,700.00
Appropriated for specific structures.....				27,300.00
Grand total.....				500,000.00

¹ The expenses of keeping the mules was charged to the placing of stone on the road and this accounts for the increase in that item.

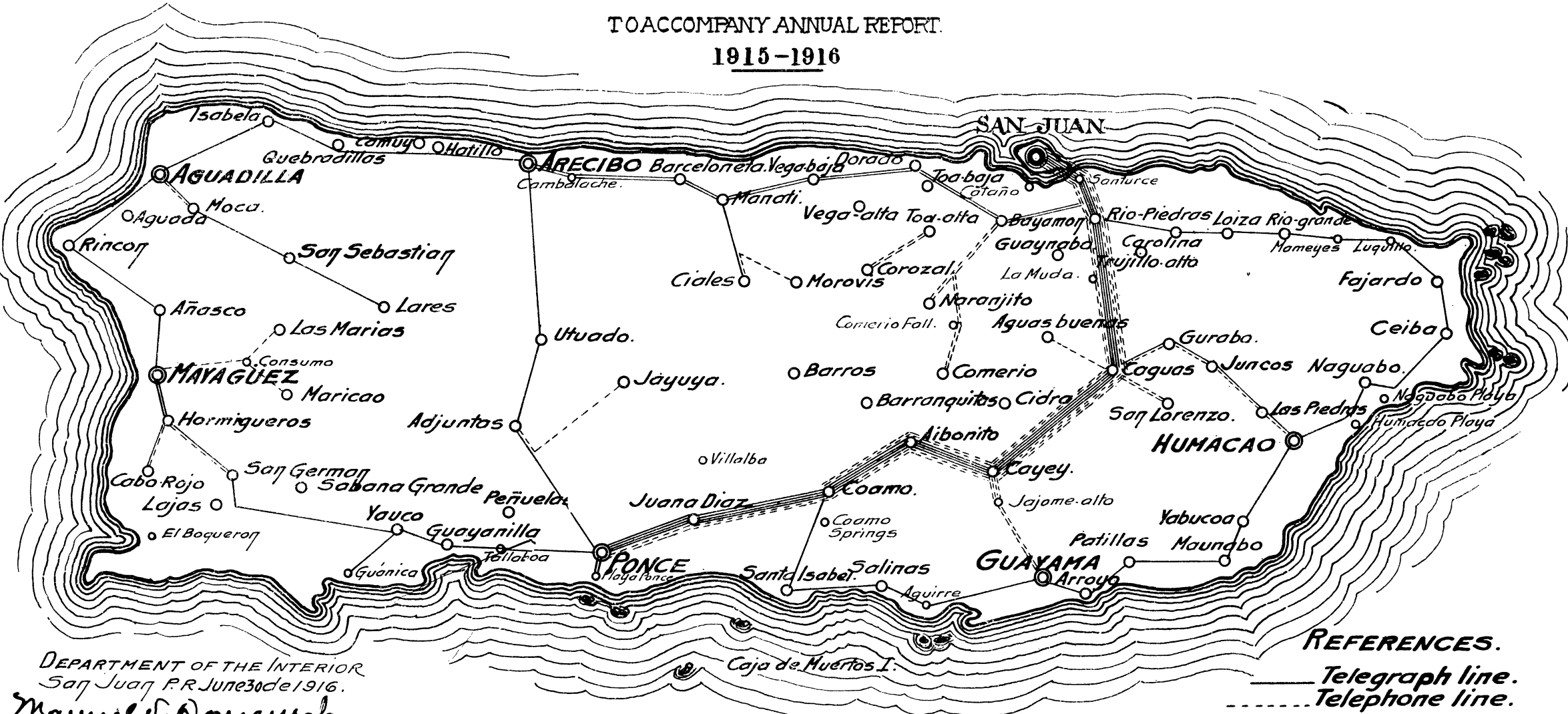
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF MUNICIPAL ROADS.

In accordance with the provisions of the law regulating the government of the municipalities, all construction and repair of municipal roads exceeding \$200 in cost must be done under the supervision of the commissioner of the interior. Although no special funds have ever been appropriated or made available to enable the department of the interior to carry out the obligations imposed on it under the "municipal law," an assistant engineer has been detailed at all times to take charge of and supervise this work. Account is kept in this office of the force employed on the various municipal roads and a record is also kept of pay rolls and bills for expenditures incurred by the municipalities in connection with the construction and upkeep of their roads.

The following statement shows construction and maintenance of municipal roads and bridges carried on during the past fiscal year with the intervention of the department.

Oversized Foldout

MAP
SHOWING TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES IN OPERATION
BY INSULAR GOVERNMENT
TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL REPORT.
1915-1916



R. Martí.

CONSTRUCTION OF EARTH ROADS.

Municipality.	Length of road (kilometers).	Cost, approximate.	Municipality.	Length of road (kilometers).	Cost, approximate.
Aguada.....	0.30	\$216	Rincon (4 meters wide).....	3.00	\$830
Bayamon.....	2.00	1,000	Toa Alta.....	2.00	300
Caguas.....	1.50	1,500			
Carolina.....	3.00	980	Total.....	11.80	4,826

MACADAMIZED ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Aguada.....	1.00	\$896	Vieques.....	.60	800
Bayamon.....	.90	940			
Rio Piedras.....	2.00	2,150	Total.....	4.50	4,786

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.

Municipality.	Class of structure.	Cost, approximate.	Municipality.	Class of structure.	Cost, approximate.
Aguada.....	3 culverts.....	\$200	Rincon.....	Culvert.....	\$60
Do.....	Reinforced concrete slab, 7-meter span.....	710	Rio Grande.....	2 wooden bridges..	400
Aibonito.....	Wooden bridge.....	218	Toa Alta.....	5 culverts.....	350
Guanica.....	do.....	354	Total expenditures.....		2,292

MUNICIPAL ROAD MAINTENANCE.

In addition to the work of construction, described above, 42 municipalities out of the 75 municipalities into which Porto Rico is divided, expended in the upkeep and care of their roads the amount of \$56,193.

The division of public works investigated and reported upon the usual numerous applications for concessions, privileges, and franchises and complaints and requests which are referred to the department by the several other departments and offices of the government.

NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Preparation is being made to begin extensive operations for the construction of new roads. The legislative assembly at its last session passed an act entitled "An act to authorize an issue of bonds of The People of Porto Rico in the amount of \$2,000,000 for the construction of roads and bridges, and for other purposes." This law provides for the construction of certain roads and bridges in the order of preference to be determined by the economy commission (a standing committee of the legislative assembly made up of three members of the executive council and three members of the house of delegates) at a joint meeting with the commissioner of the interior, in which meeting this official shall have voice and vote.

The law authorizes the construction of 48 different roads and 35 different bridges, many of the said roads possessing only local interest and in no way contain features of general interest to make them the subject of insular attention, much less insular investment. It is estimated that the construction of all these roads and bridges would easily cost \$4,000,000, and very possibly \$4,500,000, so that only a portion of the work authorized can be constructed within the means provided by the \$2,000,000 bond issue. It is very fortunate that it is so, and it is hoped that in making a selection of the work to be undertaken only such roads and bridges as are a part of the general plan of insular roads will be authorized to be constructed by the officials empowered by the law to finally pass upon this matter.

There are now built and in public use 1,140 kilometers of insular roads. The general plan seems to include a total length of approximately 1,600 kilometers, so that there are still 460 kilometers of road to be built, or a little less than one-third of the total number. It is estimated that they will cost about \$7,000 per kilometer.

The island, therefore, must yet expend about \$3,500,000 to complete its road system. There is, therefore, every reason why not a single cent appropriated for road construction should be spent on unimportant or needless roads.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The most important addition to the public buildings of the Island during the past year was the Carnegie Library at San Juan, which was constructed with money donated by Mr. Carnegie and under the supervision of a special committee authorized by the act of the legislature accepting the donation.

The building stands on a fine site at the entrance to San Juan and is a notable public improvement.

High schools were finished at Humacao and Arecibo and the greater part of the construction of the high school at Mayaguez completed.

Several important graded schools, including one at San Juan, costing \$42,000, and one at Mayaguez, were finished and good progress made on others.

The most important municipal works were the city halls of Ciales and Salinas and the hospital at Rio Piedras.

In addition to the minor repairs and maintenance of public buildings carried on by administration, important repairs were made to the Federal building at Mayaguez, running to about \$9,000, and the storehouse at San Juan, costing about \$6,000.

The deficiency appropriation of \$10,000 recommended in the last annual report was granted at the last session of the legislature and the appropriation for the maintenance and repair of public buildings for 1916-17 is \$51,000, which will enable the department to make very much needed repairs in many of the buildings, but which will still leave much to be done in that respect.

The project for a large graded school in San Juan, to be built of brick, has been completed and advertised, but the project had to be changed somewhat and readvertised to secure bids within the sum allotted for the building. This building will be in the nature of a test as to the practicability of using brick instead of concrete, a change which will give more variety to the public buildings, will utilize a material which it is believed can be economically produced in the island in proper quality and quantity if a sufficient market exists, and will assist in reestablishing the trade of bricklaying, the members of which have suffered severely because of the almost universal adoption of the concrete type of construction.

An act was passed at the last session of the legislative assembly providing for a trust fund of \$300,000 to be devoted to the construction of the capitol, the money to be obtained from the sale of insular lands in the municipality of San Juan, and of the disputation building in which the offices and chambers of the legislative assembly are now located.

The heavy rise in prices of building materials due to the war, which caused both a scarcity of material and a great increase in freight rates, has deferred some projects and made the revision of others necessary.

The following tables contain the details of this phase of the department's work.

Work under construction during the fiscal year 1915-16.

[See note at end of table for explanation of "Funds."]

	Funds.	Available.	Expended 1915-16.
FINISHED.			
School:			
Reinforced-concrete high school, Humacao.....	ABCD	\$40,000.00	\$3,479.95
Reinforced-concrete addition and alteration to Ponce de Leon school, Humacao.....	C	29,000.00	2,769.68
Reinforced-concrete 5-room graded school, Barros.....	A	13,000.00	1,138.40
Reinforced-concrete 5-room graded school, Barranquitas.....	A	10,000.00	947.50
Reinforced-concrete extension to Memorial Hall, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras.....	B	40,000.00	66.15
Reinforced-concrete 8-room graded school, Mayaguez.....	C	18,000.00	1,559.68
4-room brick graded school, Santa Isabel.....	D	4,937.79	532.70
Miscellaneous:			
Installation of windmill, infantry barracks, Mayaguez.....	B	149.00	149.00
Construction of vault, office of secretary of Porto Rico.....	B	62.50	62.50
STARTED AND FINISHED DURING YEAR.			
School:			
Concrete and pipe fence, including walks, for Laureano J. Vega School, Miramar.....	D	2,000.00	1,956.44
Repairs to Jose Julian Acosta School, San Juan (administration).....	D	6,740.97	6,740.97
Municipal work: Concrete chute, slaughterhouse, Fajardo.....	C	20.00	20.00
Miscellaneous:			
Installation of furniture, office commissioner of the interior.....	B	325.00	325.00
Repairs to insular fair buildings, Puerta de Tierra.....	B	356.88	356.88
Do.....	B	990.00	990.00
Repairs to buildings, antituberculosis hospital, Santurce.....	B	821.00	821.00
Repairs to plumbing installation, district jail, Guayama (administration).....	B	1,352.92	554.18
UNFINISHED.			
School:			
Reinforced-concrete high-school building, Arecibo.....	ABCD	55,000.00	9,775.09
Reinforced-concrete 4-room graded school, Loiza.....	D	8,000.00	6,159.18
Reinforced-concrete 4-room graded school, Rincon.....	A	7,000.00	2,259.18
Reinforced-concrete 12-room school, stop 423, Santurce.....	D	54,000.00	42,670.69
Reinforced-concrete 12-room graded school, Mayaguez.....	C	34,992.92	26,740.13
Repairs, reform school, Mayaguez.....	A	6,614.19	5,538.13
Reinforced-concrete 5-room graded school, Toa Alta.....	A	12,000.00	9,610.56
Completion of reinforced concrete, science building, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....	B	12,100.00	9,922.06
Reinforced-concrete 4-room graded school at Rio Piedras.....	D	13,000.00	11,961.26
Reinforced-concrete 12-room graded school at Utuado.....	CD	24,000.00	16,285.47
Reinforced-concrete 2-room rural school, barrio Lapa, Salinas.....	D	4,000.00	2,773.49
Reinforced-concrete high-school building, Mayaguez.....	ABCD	51,000.00	30,134.69
Repairs to 8-room school at Vega Baja.....	D	1,500.00	1,153.06
Repairs to 6-room school at Vega Alta.....	D	1,500.00	1,329.15
6-room brick addition to Manuel P. Juncos School, Juana Diaz.....	D	10,500.00	8,045.90
6-room frame graded school at Isabela.....	BD	2,600.00	2,032.53
6-room reinforced-concrete school building, Camuy.....	C	12,000.00	3,420.73
10-room reinforced-concrete graded school, Naguabo.....	CD	20,000.00	5,843.36
Municipal work:			
Reinforced-concrete city hall building, Ciales.....	CD	13,000.00	10,582.08
Reinforced-concrete city hall building, Salinas.....	CD	16,500.00	15,992.94
Reinforced-concrete public market, San Sebastian.....	C	10,000.00	8,015.35
Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, San Sebastian.....	C	2,000.00	1,240.62
Reinforced-concrete hospital for insane, San Sebastian.....	C	1,000.00	720.00
Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, Fajardo.....	C	2,000.00	1,915.49
Reinforced-concrete hospital building, Rio Piedras.....	CD	20,000.00	2,500.00
Reinforced-concrete and brick municipal jail, Guayama.....	C	6,000.00	3,690.40
Alterations to city hall building, Guayama.....	C	7,000.00	4,423.23
Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, Guayanilla.....	C	1,200.00	810.16
Reinforced-concrete market building, Bayamon.....	C	5,000.00	4,612.90
Repairs and alterations to city hall and jail buildings, Bayamon.....	CD	1,700.00	564.32
Plumbing installation, hospital, Fajardo.....	D	500.00	16.80
Miscellaneous:			
Concrete and pipe fence for Jose Pablo Morales School, Rincon.....	A	1,000.00	100.00
Furniture for insular telegraph offices.....	B	792.00	272.00
		585,255.17	273,578.93

Work under construction during the fiscal year 1915-16—Continued.

PROJECTS FOR WORK.

CONTRACTED, BUT NO CONSTRUCTION COMMENCED.

	Funds.	Available.
School:		
Reinforced-concrete 2-room rural school, barrio Minillas, San German.....	D	\$3,000.00
Repairs to roof, R. S. Palmer graded school, Salinas.....	D	1,400.00
Municipal: Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, Peñuelas.....	C	1,200.00
ADVERTISED, BUT NOT AWARDED.		
School:		
Reinforced-concrete 2-room addition to Ramon Vila Mayo graded school, Rio Piedras.....	D	5,000.00
14-room brick graded school for stop 18, Santurce.....	D	80,000.00
1-room concrete rural school, Salinas.....	D	1,500.00
Do.....	D	1,500.00
Municipal:		
Repairs and alterations to city hall building at Guayanilla.....	C	3,000.00
Frame, insane asylum, Cayey.....	D	600.00
Frame, poorhouse, Bayamon.....	C	2,000.00
PROJECTS COMPLETED.		
School:		
1-room reinforced concrete rural school for Aguada.....	D	1,500.00
Repairs to roof, N. G. Font School, Aguada.....	D	500.00
1-room frame rural school, Vega Alta.....	D	1,000.00
1-room concrete rural school, Toa Baja.....	D	1,500.00
Repairs and alterations to Manuel F. Juncos School, Juana Diaz.....	D	1,400.00
Municipal:		
Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, Aguas Buenas.....	C	1,000.00
Repairs and additions to hospital, San Sebastian.....	C	1,786.41
Reinforced-concrete hospital building, Aibonito.....	C	6,000.00
Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, Aibonito.....	C	1,822.58
UNFINISHED.		
School:		
Six-room masonry graded school, Gurabo.....	CD	12,000.00
Sixteen-room masonry graded school, Caguas.....	CD	32,000.00
Concrete and iron-pipe fence, Hostos School, Loiza.....	D	1,200.00
Four-room addition, graded school at Cayey.....	CD	10,000.00
Eight-room school, Cayey.....	CD	18,000.00
Repairs to practice school, Rio Piedras.....	B	3,547.49
Two-room addition to Hostos graded school, Loiza.....	D	4,500.00
High school, San Juan.....	ABD	250,000.00
Graded school, Plaza San Francisco, San Juan.....	CD	80,000.00
Graded school, stop 25, Santurce, San Juan.....	CD	30,000.00
Graded school, stop 15, Santurce, San Juan.....	CD	30,000.00
Graded school, 8-room, San Sebastian.....	CD	16,500.00
Graded school, 4-room, Salinas.....	CD	7,000.00
Two-room addition, Clay school, Lares.....	CD	6,000.00
Six-room graded school, Lares.....	CD	13,000.00
Athletic field, stop 15, Santurce.....	CD	10,000.00
Four-room graded school, Seboruco, San Juan.....	CD	10,000.00
Four-room graded school, Machuchal, San Juan.....	CD	10,000.00
Consolidated rural school, Arecibo.....	CD	12,500.00
Two-room rural school, concrete, Luquillo.....	E	8,100.00
Two-room rural school, concrete, Fajardo.....	E	5,300.00
Two-room rural school, concrete, Ceiba.....	E	7,000.00
Two-room rural school, concrete, Barceloneta.....	D	2,500.00
One-room rural school, concrete, Vega Alta.....	D	1,200.00
One-room rural school, concrete, Salinas.....	D	1,200.00
One-room rural school, concrete, Barceloneta.....	D	1,200.00
One-room rural school, concrete, Cayey.....	D	1,200.00
One-room rural school, concrete, Toa Alta.....	D	1,200.00
Two-room rural school, frame, Hatillo.....	D	1,500.00
Two-room rural school, frame, Vega Baja.....	D	1,500.00
One-room rural school, frame, Vega Baja.....	D	750.00
One-room rural school, frame, Cayey.....	D	750.00
One-room rural school, frame, Las Marías.....	D	750.00
One-room rural school, frame, Salinas.....	D	750.00
One-room rural school, frame, Peñuelas.....	D	750.00
One-room rural school, frame, Las Piedras.....	D	750.00
One-room rural school, frame, Mayaguez.....	D	500.00
Do.....	D	500.00
Do.....	D	500.00
Do.....	D	1,000.00
Do.....	D	1,000.00
Do.....	D	750.00
One-room rural school, concrete, Mayaguez.....	D	1,200.00
Two-room rural school, concrete, Mayaguez.....	D	2,500.00
Two-room rural school, frame, Mayaguez.....	D	1,500.00
Plumbing work, graded school, Santa Isabel.....	D	3,500.00

Work under construction during the fiscal year 1915-16—Continued.

PROJECTS FOR WORK—Continued.

CONTRACTED, BUT NO CONSTRUCTION COMMENCED—continued.

	Funds.	Available.
UNFINISHED—continued.		
Municipal:		
Hospital building, Adjuntas.....	CD	\$2,000.00
City hall, addition, Adjuntas.....	CD	2,000.00
Market building, Río Piedras.....	CD	21,000.00
City hall, Comerio.....	CD	8,000.00
Hospital, Comerio.....	CD	5,500.00
Improvements, hospital, San Sebastian.....	CD	1,670.00
Slaughterhouse, Maunabo.....	CD	1,000.00
Jail, Maunabo.....	CD	1,500.00
City hall, Cidra.....	CD	8,500.00
Public market, Caguas.....	CD	20,000.00
CONTEMPLATED.		
School:		
Graded school, 4-room, Hormigueros.....	CD	8,000.00
Graded school, 8-room, Juncos.....	CD	18,000.00
Graded school, 5-room, Morovis.....	A	9,000.00
Graded school, 10-room, Cabo Rojo.....	CD	21,000.00
One-room rural, frame, Maricao.....	D	750.00
One-room rural, frame, Arroyo.....	D	750.00
One-room rural, frame, Añasco.....	D	750.00
One-room rural, frame, Guanica.....	D	750.00
One-room rural, frame, Río Grande.....	D	750.00
Do.....	D	750.00
Do.....	D	750.00
One-room rural, concrete, Arroyo.....	D	1,200.00
Two-room rural, concrete, Yabucoa.....	D	2,500.00
Municipal:		
Municipal hospital, Ciales.....	CD	1,800.00
Hospital, Vega Alta.....	CD	3,000.00
Market building, Vega Alta.....	CD	2,500.00
Hospital, Maricao.....	CD	3,500.00
Slaughterhouse, Patillas.....	CD	1,500.00
Market building, Patillas.....	CD	1,700.00
City hall, Quebradillas.....	CD	2,000.00
City hall, Cayey.....	CD	20,000.00
Market building, Yabucoa.....	CD	2,000.00
City hall, Vega Alta.....	CD	11,000.00
City hall, Penuelas.....	CD	2,000.00
Slaughterhouse.....		
Market.....	CD	20,000.00
Hospital.....		
City hall, Sabana Grande.....	CD	3,000.00
Market, Morovis.....	CD	2,000.00
Market, Fajardo.....	CD	12,000.00
Butcher shop, Fajardo.....	CD	900.00
Insular:		
Insular building, Guayama.....	A	50,000.00
District jail, Aguadilla.....	A	20,000.00
Total.....		1,016,326.48

A sketch was prepared also for a temple of justice; estimated cost, \$250,000.

KEY EXPLANATION OF FUNDS.

- A. Paid from funds specially appropriated by the legislature.
- B. Paid from miscellaneous appropriations.
- C. Paid from municipal loans obtained from the government.
- D. Paid from municipal current funds.
- E. Donation by Dr. Santiago Veve, Fajardo.

Maintenance and repair of public buildings.

CONTRACT.		ADMINISTRATION—continued.	
Allen No. 2, San Juan, placing of tile floor.	\$75.00	Quarantine hospital, San Juan	\$126.56
ADMINISTRATION.		San Francisco Barracks, San Juan	198.26
Allen No. 2, section A, San Juan	61.94	San Francisco, St. 60, police headquarters, San Juan	176.69
Allen No. 2, section B, San Juan	48.92	Secretary of Porto Rico, office, San Juan	149.42
Allen No. 2, section C, San Juan	49.82	Signal station, San Juan	8.66
Allen No. 2, section D, San Juan	137.79	Storehouse, San Juan	6,221.55
Allen No. 3, San Juan	255.28	Infantry barracks building, Mayaguez	8,957.68
Allen No. 5, San Juan	125.52	Captain of port building, Ponce	40.64
Audiencia, San Juan	916.57	Blind asylum, Ponce	205.60
Boys' charity school, Santurce, San Juan	4.51	District court, Ponce	1.25
Captain of port office, San Juan	48.88	District jail, Arecibo	574.15
Diputacion, San Juan	440.77	District court, Arecibo	14.82
Girls' charity school, Santurce, San Juan	134.93	Government building, Caguas	25.00
Insane asylum, San Juan	547.61	Government building, Humacao	5.00
Insular fair buildings, San Juan	385.68	Experiment station, Rio Piedras	21.67
Intendencia, San Juan	1,080.18	Decorating buildings, San Juan	137.51
Naval hospital, stop 4, San Juan	1.38	Salaries, inspector and helper	556.80
Navy yard, San Juan	222.72	Purchase of paint	2,557.84
Pabellón de San Juan, San Juan	385.32	Total	24,949.90
Penitentiary, San Juan	42.98		

The above expenditures were paid from the regular appropriation for maintenance and repair of public buildings of \$15,000 and a deficiency appropriation of \$10,000.

Work paid from "Expenses, executive mansion."

Executive mansion, miscellaneous repairs	\$877.56
Jajome-Alto, Cayey-Guayama roadhouse	242.28
Repairs, day nursery, insular fair grounds	96.76
Repairs, Convalecencia Park, Rio Piedras	17.72
New fence, Convalecencia Park, Rio Piedras, amount available, \$1,500, expended	1,350.00
Total	2,582.42

Water for public buildings	520.00
Electric light for public buildings	1,750.00

The foregoing figures show that the division has conducted 90 different jobs distributed throughout the island, varying in cost from \$1.25 to \$42,670.69, and with a total expenditure of \$301,110.25. Such volume of business handled with the small force of the division, having to rely on temporary employees who are hired and dismissed as the work increases or diminishes, requires ability of a good order so as to attain efficiency and economy.

The appropriation of \$25,000 has been distributed among 37 different jobs, of which the most important ones have been the following:

Repairs Infantry Barracks at Mayaguez	\$8,957.68
Repairs of storehouse, department of the interior (Hornos Militares)	6,221.55
Paint purchased for jobs in the next fiscal year	2,557.84
Total	17,737.07

This amount, deducted from the total appropriation of \$25,000, leaves \$7,262.93 as the total sum expended in the repair of all other public buildings during the fiscal year, exclusive of the executive mansion. Evidently such repairs, distributed among 35 different buildings, could do little good to any individual one.

It is recommended that the position of assistant to the architect, chief of the division of public buildings, be created in the next budget. It will represent money well invested. Other departmental divisions of much less importance have such an assistant.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The division of public lands and archives has charge of the survey, care, and leasing of the lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, part of which was ceded by the Government of the United States and part bought by the insular government at tax sales. It has charge also of the old Spanish archives relating to lands, waters, forests, mines, harbors, concessions, and the public works.

Recently it has been surveying lands belonging to the municipalities and school boards, but in such cases the expenses incurred, while paid by the insular government, are later reimbursed by the corporation or organization causing the expense.

The division is in charge of a chief who is an experienced surveyor, conversant with the history of land grants and of the laws and regulations under which our land system has developed.

The appropriation for the support of it during the fiscal year 1915-16 was as follows:

Salaries:	
Chief of the division.....	\$2,300
Clerk and surveyor.....	1,300
Archivist and librarian.....	1,100
Contingent expenses:	
Traveling, purchase and repair of instruments, wages, and traveling expenses in connection with new surveys.....	10,000
Total.....	14,700

The following is a detailed statement of the expenses incurred in the work done during the fiscal year and paid from the \$10,000 appropriated for contingent expenses:

Salaries, traveling, and incidental expenses of the field force engaged in the surveying of land....	\$5,472.69
Salary of a draftsman engaged in connection with the federal forest reserve survey.....	300.00
Transferred to the appropriation for contingent expenses office of the commissioner of the interior.....	3,650.00
Unexpended balance.....	577.31

Total..... 10,000.00

The following table contains a statement of the land surveyed during the fiscal year:

FOR THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT.

Municipality.	Ward.	Government property.		Private property.	
		Square meters.	Cuerdas.	Square meters.	Cuerdas.
Loiza.....	Torrecillas.....		1,077.13		1,575.00
Ciales.....	Hato Viejo.....		2,368.62		3,892.45
Cabo Rojo.....	Boqueron.....		930.00		
Do.....	Llanos Costa.....		84.77		
Lajas.....	Llanos.....		1,041.76		
San Juan.....	Puerta de Tierra.....		3.08		
Do.....	do.....	51,206.04			
Do.....	do.....	2,949.00			
Do.....	Santurce.....	1,071.00			
Do.....	Carbonera.....	706.40		3,098.00	
Rio Piedras.....	Tortugo.....		4.90		
Guanica.....	Playa.....	55,254.00			
Ponce.....	do.....	55,040.00		23,867.00	
Aibonito.....	do.....	1,937.00			
Mayaguez.....	Miradero.....		4.00		
Do.....	do.....		30.00		
Bayamon.....	Cataño.....	168.00			
Do.....	do.....	1,417.00			
Total.....		169,748.44	5,544.26	26,965.00	5,467.45

FOR THE SCHOOL BOARDS.

Municipality.	Ward.	School-board property.
		<i>Sq. meters.</i>
San Juan.....	Santurce.....	10,418.00
Toa Baja.....	Candelaria.....	4,085.00
Do.....	do.....	1,965.00
Do.....	Media Luna.....	1,965.00
Do.....	Pajeros.....	1,965.00
Do.....	Sabana Seca.....	3,930.00
Dorado.....	Pueblo.....	5,047.00
Pajardo.....	Sardinera.....	3,930.40
Luquillo.....	Pueblo.....	4,046.00
Vega Alta.....	Espinosa.....	1,500.00
Total.....		38,851.40

TOTAL ACREAGE OF LAND SURVEYED.

	Square meters.	Acres.
Public land.....	208,599.84	5,544.26
Private land.....	26,965.00	5,647.45
Total.....	235,564.84	11,191.71

The foregoing figures show that the total expenditure for the division of public lands during the year is as follows:

Budgetary personnel.....	\$4,700.00
Field force.....	5,472.69
Total.....	10,172.69

The above does not include expenditures for the account of municipalities and school boards, nor those for the account of the Federal forest reserve survey. In both cases the funds disbursed are reimbursed by the municipalities and school boards and by the Federal Government.

The acreage of Government land surveyed is as follows:

	Acres.
Large estates in the interior of the island.....	5,544.26
City and town lots, 208,599.84 meters, equivalent to.....	51.25
Total.....	5,595.51

This surveying has been done with a contingent or temporary force at an expenditure of \$5,472.69, or at the rate of 98 cents per acre. The reason for this rather high cost of surveying is that on account of the deficiencies in the title of the government land, its boundaries and area must be determined by a method of elimination; that is, it is necessary first to investigate the titles of private property bordering on government land and to survey it. When the land is accurately located on the ground and plotted, whatever land is left, outside of the boundaries of private lands, but surrounded by the latter, is assumed to belong to The People of Porto Rico. Possession of it is taken by government agents and the title is later perfected by recording it in the office of the registrar of property.

This round-about and cumbersome method usually requires the surveying of as much private as government land. In last year's work it was necessary to survey 11,191.71 acres of land to locate and determine the boundaries of 5,544.26 acres of them which are the property of the government. It can be stated, therefore, as a general rule, that the survey of 1 acre of government land carries with it the obligation of surveying an additional acre of private land.

It is estimated that the public lands have a total area of 150,000 acres, inclusive of swamp lands which have an approximate area of 35,000 acres. About 40,000 acres have already been surveyed, of which about 27,000 acres belong to The People of Porto Rico and about 13,000 acres are included in the national forest reserve which belongs to the Federal Government.

There are, then, about 110,000 acres of land yet to be surveyed. Considering that the surveying of swamps is not as expensive as that of other land, it is estimated that it would cost about \$90,000 to complete the surveying of government lands.

It is respectfully recommended that a continuing appropriation of \$18,000 per annum be made by the legislature for a period of five years, for the prompt completion of public land surveys.

Such appropriation would provide a good investment of public money. The larger amount of surveying done at a time the less the overhead expenses, the lower the price per acre of surveyed land, and the sooner will a larger source of revenue be available for the insular treasury. The division is self-supporting, and besides the general benefit derived by the public from the services it renders, by continuing the survey of unsurveyed land, it will be possible to place them in a condition for adequate reforestation and leasing. It should be noted in connection with this that 51 separate parcels of government land have been leased to private individuals during the fiscal year at an annual rental of \$4,245.14. The public land of The People of Porto Rico already surveyed approximates 30,000 acres, of which about one-half are leased at an annual rental of \$14,910.40. This annual payment to the insular treasury represents on the basis of 5 per cent interest, a capitalization of \$298,208. The income from this source on June 30, 1915, amounted to \$10,929.87. The difference between the two foregoing figures is \$3,980.53, and represents the increase in the government revenues from this source during the fiscal year.

Two tables giving detailed information concerning lease of government land accompany this report.

The survey and plotting of the land included in the Luquillo National Forest Reserve was completed during the year. This land is located in the Luquillo, Rio Grande, Las Piedras, and Naguabo municipalities and belongs to the Federal Government which has borne the expense incurred in surveying it. This work has been done by this department under an agreement between the governor of Porto Rico and the Forester at Washington; it has taken three years and five months to complete

it at a total expenditure of \$14,972, and the area has been found to be 12,873.61 acres. The area of the adjoining land which surrounds the reservation is 12,359.83 acres, so that the total amount of land surveyed, in order to accurately determine the Federal Government land, was 25,233.44 acres.

The expenditure for account of this survey during the year was \$2,800.

Now that this work is completed, it is to be hoped that the establishment of a forestry station at Luquillo and the beginning of the reforestation of the land will not be long delayed by the Federal authorities.

Other work done by the division of public lands and archives is as follows:

The staking out on the ground of the boundary lines of the estate known as "El Tuque," in Ponce municipality, leased to Rudolfo del Valle through public bidding.

The surveying of a portion of the land of the experimental station at Rio Piedras and the establishment on the ground of some of its boundary lines for the purpose of settling a controversy between the government and José Acosta.

The dividing line between some land belonging to the San Juan school board and the adjoining private land was surveyed and established in Santurce.

In compliance with the provisions of the law of the legislative assembly entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of land claims in the barrio of Cataño, municipality of Bayamon," approved March 10, 1910, and in accordance with the recommendation made by the commission therein created, to the effect that the dominion and title to 447 lots situated in Cataño be transferred by the government to the people who had possession of them, the commissioner of the interior has continued this work of transfer of title, 59 deeds of transfer having been made during the year in favor of the respective occupants of the land. This number, added to the previous deeds, makes a total of 138 lots, or less than one-third of the total number, titles of which have been transferred up to and including June 30, 1916.

In compliance with legislation approved March 11, 1915, a deed was made by the commissioner of the interior transferring to the city of San Juan title to the land occupied by "Tadeo de Rivero" Street.

Carrying out the purposes of "joint resolution authorizing the attorney general and the commissioner of the interior of Porto Rico to settle a certain suit," the litigation pending in the district court of San Juan, section 2, between The People of Porto Rico and Honorato Andres et al. was settled by virtue of an agreement entered into by the commissioner of the interior and the attorney general, representing The People of Porto Rico, and Honorato Andres, and Luis Sanchez Morales, the latter having been one of the interested parties. In this agreement Andres and Sanchez Morales undertook to desist from the appeal then pending and to purchase the government's equity in the land for the amount of \$1,600, which was the value assigned to this equity by the representatives of the people. This figure was arrived at on the basis that the 3.08 cuerdas of land in litigation had a value of \$5,000 per acre.

The provisions of the agreement having been complied with, the commissioner of the interior transferred title of the land to Luis Sanchez Morales, to whom, Honorato Andres had sold his interest. The land was carefully surveyed and monumented on the ground and its description by metes and bounds inserted in the deed, so as to avoid future litigation over boundary lines.

The division has cooperated in bringing to a successful issue the suit of The People of Porto Rico versus Jose Dimas Riera, to recover land in Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, estimated to be worth \$90,000. The case is now pending on appeal in the supreme court of Porto Rico.

The work of classifying the Spanish archives is progressing, though not as rapidly as might be desired. There have been 77 certified copies of documents of these archives issued during the year, the revenue from said certificates having amounted to \$134.47.

There have been recorded the titles of The People of Porto Rico to 23 separate estates in the office of the registrar of property of San Juan, to 6 in that of San German and to 1 in that of Ponce.

The usual reports have been made to the courts in ex parte matters relating to the perfecting of land titles.

In order to carry out the act of the legislative assembly entitled "An act providing for the sale to laborers of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 11, 1915, the governor of Porto Rico appointed the director of sanitation and the Hon. Felix Cordova Davila, together with the commissioner of the interior to constitute the homestead commission, the duties of which are largely consultative and advisory.

The object of this legislation is to sell land to laborers for farming and dwelling purposes on terms and conditions advantageous to the purchaser. The law defines a laborer to be a person whose annual income does not exceed \$500.

The commissioner of the interior, with the approval of the executive council, set aside in Guanica municipality town lands for dwelling purposes and 2,000 acres of country land for farming purposes. The first were divided in 179 building lots, with a total area of 55,254 square meters, exclusive of streets. After long and general advertising only two applications for the purchase of said lots have been received, although the location of the land near Guanica Central, the largest sugar factory in the island, would seem to make these lots especially attractive to prospective settlers.

It has been impossible to divide up the 2,000 acres of farming land in farms of 5 acres in area each, as required by the law, because of lack of funds. Bids for the surveying required to make such division were asked for, and 10 have been received. The lowest bidder proposed to do the work at the rate of \$0.99 per cuerda of land surveyed, and the highest at the rate of \$3.50 per acre. The bids were rejected because even the lowest price required a disbursement of \$1,980, and the appropriation made to carry out the purposes of the law was only \$500.

Later plans were prepared to urbanize and lay out in lots certain lands in Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, to be sold to laborers for building purposes. This project included 340 lots, with a total area of 51,207 square meters. The matter was submitted to the executive council for approval, as required by law, and on the recommendation of the attorney general it was decided that the contemplated scheme could not be carried out because the law passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the survey and sale at public auction of certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, to construct the capitol and for other purposes," approved April 13, 1916, included the aforesaid lands among those to be sold.

There has been expended up to June 30, 1916, from the \$500 appropriation for the administration of the law providing for the sale of public land to laborers, the amount of \$196.58 for work done in the survey of lands and laying out of lots in Guanica and Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the activities of this department is included the work of practically all municipal improvements done in the various towns of the island.

This feature of the department's work attained a considerable importance since its beginning a few years ago, when, in pursuance of the law, municipalities began to make requests for studies and preparations of projects, and construction work was started. The progress achieved along these lines in different municipalities during this short time bears evidence of the efforts of this department to render the service required and to promote the movement for municipal improvements so vigorously initiated and which at the present time prevails to a still higher degree.

This movement started, as already stated, only a few years ago, when legislation was passed to enable municipalities to secure financial assistance in the form of loans from the insular government. This inducement, backed by the spirit of progressiveness it stimulated, together with the pressure of stricter sanitary regulations imposed by the sanitation legislation and rules, and the ever-present encouragement of this department to further these reforms, constitute the forces that have been at work to produce the development that is taking place.

Dependent as the municipalities are on the insular government to finance their projects, the work of construction of municipal improvements has not been carried on continuously during the time mentioned, but has followed along parallel lines the conditions of the insular treasury. The period of financial depression so generally felt in the island during the year 1914 had its natural effect upon this work, activities having diminished to practically a standstill for quite a while until the spring of 1915, when as a direct consequence of the improved condition of the insular finances municipalities were granted loans and work was resumed. A good number of projects were then started, and this explains why so much construction work has been carried on during the present fiscal year. This work has now, however, begun to slacken up, a good deal of it having been completed.

No new work of any importance has been started lately, this decrease being accounted for by the fact that in the latter part of 1915 and in the first half of 1916 municipalities were unable to obtain loans.

Division of municipal engineering.—All this work of municipal improvements is handled by the division of municipal engineering, with the exception of the work in connection with municipal buildings and municipal roads, which is taken care of by other divisions of the department. The work of this division is, therefore, principally concerned with the formulation for projects and the construction of waterworks, sewerage systems, street paving, electric-lighting systems, etc.

Upward of 80 projects of this class, mainly waterworks and sewers, have been prepared to date, and about 40 per cent of them have been constructed under its direct

charge since the division was created in 1911. It has also passed on a number of projects made by private engineers for municipalities and submitted to the department for approval.

All construction work undertaken by municipalities under municipal bond issues or insular advances is supervised by this division, exception being made of municipal buildings, as already noted.

Organization.—The engineer in charge of municipal works, who is a budgetary employee, is the chief of this division. The rest of the organization working under him is composed of men not regularly employed, who are taken on and off as the needs of the work on hand require. The amount of the work in the care of this division fluctuates considerably, periods of heavy demand being followed by times of little activity, and for this reason the size of the engineering force suffers very frequent changes. Steady employment can not be given to the men working in the drafting office nor to inspectors out in the field, and the little inducement thus offered makes it difficult at times for the division to obtain men of the caliber required to handle the work. Fortunately this difficulty has in most cases been overcome, the division having been able to secure men who have rendered very efficient service. Conditions in this respect have been somewhat relieved by the addition in the insular budget for the coming year of a stenographer and an assistant engineer for this division.

Projects and construction.—Requests from municipalities desirous of having projects made for any public improvement are transmitted to this department in the form of municipal ordinances wherein the agreement is made to reimburse the department for all expenditures made in connection with the project. Upon its approval, the division is directed to start work.

Preliminary investigations are then made to determine the main points, such as sources of supply in the case of waterworks; and methods of disposal and points of final discharge, in the case of sewers. Before adopting any source of supply, analyses of the water are made in the department of sanitation to ascertain its suitability for drinking purposes, and all other points bearing on the sanitary aspect of the project are taken up and agreed upon with the sanitary engineer. These questions having been settled, the location survey is made and plans and specifications prepared.

After a project is completed and duly approved and the municipality, having funds available, authorizes its construction the work is advertised for bids. Upon the awarding of the contract, construction is started and the work is then conducted under the immediate inspection of a resident engineer.

Expenses.—The salaries of the personnel of this division are all paid from the appropriation of \$20,000 voted by the legislature in 1913 and assigned to this department for use, as industrial capital, to advance funds for defraying the expenses incurred in connection with municipal works. These expenditures are all charged to each of the jobs where they originate, and collections are made in due time from the respective municipalities.

Work done during the year.—All work executed under this division during the fiscal year just ended was done by contract.

The poor conditions surrounding the purchase and delivery of materials of construction, caused by the abnormal state of the market and the difficulties confronted in regard to shipments, had a marked effect on the progress of the various jobs. Their completion was more or less delayed and extensions of time had to be granted in almost every case. All things being considered, however, the results of the year's work have been gratifying.

A brief description is given below of the projects that were built and completed during the fiscal year just ended.

Aguadilla waterworks.—The source of supply is the Canas River, a tributary of Culebrinas River. The system was designed to serve an ultimate population of 15,000, estimated to be that of Aguadilla within 15 years, with a per capita consumption of 100 liters per day. It is a gravity system and consists of an intake dam and appurtenances, which divert the waters through an 8-inch cast-iron pipe, 10.8 kilometers long. This pipe line leads into a distribution reservoir of 2,000,000 liters capacity, situated on a hill very close to the town. The water from this reservoir is delivered through an extensive distribution system, reaching all parts of the town at a pressure of 40 pounds per square inch.

Aguadilla sewerage system.—This is composed of lines of vitrified-clay pipe, of suitable dimension, which extend through all streets of the town. It is provided with a sufficient number of manholes and flush tanks necessary for cleaning. Its capacity is sufficient to serve a population of 20,000 with a per capita consumption of water of 100 liters per day. The system is divided into three districts, each of which discharges directly into the sea through a cast-iron outlet pipe.

Comerio waterworks.—Source of supply, Quebrada Jaguita, with a low-water flow of 8.31 liters per second. The point of intake is 1.2 kilometers north of the town. Water flows down by gravity. Supply pipe, 4-inch cast-iron pipe, with capacity to supply the estimated future population of 7,500 within 20 years with a daily consumption of 100 liters per inhabitant. The present population of Comerio is 2,500. Distribution reservoir, two round reinforced-concrete tanks, with 720,000 liters total capacity, which is sufficient to care for a three-day supply stored-up water for distribution. Distribution system: The distribution pipes in town are 4 and 6 inches diameter. This will feed water for four 2½-inch fire streams in action, at a pressure of 40 pounds per square inch.

Gurabo waterworks.—Source of supply, Quebrada Gonzalez, which has a low-water flow of 5 liters per second. The point of intake is 2 kilometers distant from the town of Gurabo. Supply pipe, 4-inch cast-iron pipe with a capacity of 360,000 liters per day. This will provide water for an estimated population of Gurabo in 1930 of 4,500 inhabitants with a per capita share of 80 liters per day. A distribution reservoir of 400 cubic meters or enough for one and one-third days' supply for the present population, takes the flow of the supply pipe and delivers water to the distribution system in town. Distribution system: 4 and 6 inch cast-iron pipe is used in the town mains. A fire-pressure of 30 pounds per square inch is obtained with four fire streams in action.

Lares waterworks.—Population to be served in 20 years, 7,200. Source of supply, Guajataca River. The point of intake is 4.5 kilometers from town. The system consists of an intake diversion dam of suitable design; a 6-inch cast-iron supply pipe with its necessary air vents, drains, etc.; a first-class distribution reservoir, located 1,800 meters from the town, and a distribution system made up of 8, 6, and 4 inch cast-iron mains. The capacity of the supply pipe is 1,100,000 liters per day of 24 hours, which is sufficient to supply the 7,200 inhabitants provided for with an amount of 150 liters per head per day. The capacity of the distribution reservoir is 1,500,000 liters, or equal to a five and one-half days' supply for the present population of 2,700 at the rate of 100 liters per head per day.

Lares sewerage system.—A system of laterals of 6-inch vitrified pipe, built on steep grades, serves the various streets of the town. All these laterals are provided with the necessary number of manholes and lamp holes and a number of flush tanks are provided at convenient points, generally at the beginning of laterals. These lines flow into a main 8-inch outfall sewer, which skirts the town for some distance, and is then increased to 10 inches. This outfall sewer discharges into an Imhoff tank, which is designed to serve a population of 3,000 people. The effluent of this tank is piped down to Guajataca River at a point below the town.

Caymas sewerage system.—This is the most important sewerage system yet built in the island, not only in regard to size, but also from the point of view of the method employed in the disposal of the sewage. The city is traversed by a system of laterals which increase in size from 6 inches to 8, 10, and 12 inches as they approach the main outfall, which is 15 inches in diameter. The system is fully provided with the necessary manholes, lampholes, and flush tanks. The outfall sewer leads its contents into the sewage-disposal plant. This plant is composed of a septic tank, a dosing tank containing four plural alternating syphons, four contact beds, and finally a series of filtering ditches which receive the effluent from the contact beds. A sludge-drying bed is also provided. The whole system is designed to serve a population of 12,000 with a daily per capita consumption of 100 liters of water.

Barranquitas waterworks.—This is a small system, designed to serve at a rate of 100 liters per capita per day a population of 1,500, which covers the increase that is estimated for the town of Barranquitas within the next 15 years. Water is taken from the Quebrada Salto by means of a diversion dam and a 3-inch galvanized-iron pipe, which leads into an equalizing reservoir located close to the town. A 6-inch cast-iron pipe that leads out of this reservoir feeds the distribution system, which consists of 4-inch cast-iron pipe.

The following statements show the amount of construction done, and are also indicative of the progress made in the various jobs during the year. The amounts given include inspection and all other miscellaneous expenses:

(a) Construction begun prior to June 30, 1915, and completed during the present fiscal year, 1915-16:

Aguadilla waterworks.....	\$78,000.00
Aguadilla sewerage system.....	25,000.00
Comerio waterworks.....	13,806.18
Gurabo waterworks.....	19,878.65
Lares waterworks.....	35,684.74
Lares sewerage system.....	17,633.18

Total..... 190,002.75

(b) Construction begun and completed during the present fiscal year, 1915-16:	
Fajardo extension to sewers.....	\$1,010.84
Widening of Rio Hondo Bridge, Bayamon.....	2,909.92
Rio Piedras extension to waterworks.....	3,922.84
Barranquitas waterworks.....	9,343.43
Repairs to Ponce waterworks.....	2,230.98
Total.....	19,418.01
(c) Construction begun during fiscal year 1914-15, and still under way:	
Caguas sewerage system (revised estimate of cost).....	66,876.97
(d) Construction begun during the present fiscal year and still under way:	
Guayama waterworks.....	57,500.00
Maunabo waterworks.....	8,000.00
Guayama electrical supply system.....	20,700.00
Toa Baja storm sewers.....	3,032.28
Total.....	89,232.28
(e) Amount of work done during the present fiscal year in those constructions started the previous year, and now completed or still under way, and in those jobs which were begun this year and are still under way:	
Aguadilla waterworks.....	72,225.21
Aguadilla sewerage system.....	18,624.56
Comerio waterworks.....	11,213.42
Gurabo waterworks.....	17,827.87
Lares waterworks.....	33,653.81
Lares sewerage system.....	17,124.97
Caguas sewerage system.....	48,405.91
Guayama waterworks.....	27,938.07
Maunabo waterworks.....	4,800.36
Guayama electrical supply system.....	11,577.04
Toa Baja storm sewers.....	971.34
Total.....	204,322.56
(f) Total amount of construction done during this fiscal year, 1915-16.....	283,780.57
(g) Total amount of construction completed this fiscal year, 1915-16.....	209,420.76
(h) Total amount of construction work handled by this division during the present fiscal year, 1915-16.....	365,530.01
(i) The following projects were completed prior to June 30, 1915, and are still pending construction:	
Improvements to waterworks, Ponce.....	55,000.00
Sewerage system, Ponce.....	170,000.00
Waterworks—	
Juana Diaz.....	50,000.00
Adjuntas.....	18,000.00
Bayamon.....	180,000.00
Mayaguez.....	200,000.00
Manati.....	80,000.00
San German.....	77,700.63
Barceloneta.....	13,700.00
Aguada.....	27,800.00
Lajas.....	19,000.00
Naumabo.....	32,058.00
Patillas.....	13,270.00
Sabana Grande.....	35,635.00
Morovis.....	14,770.00
Añasco.....	35,000.00
San Sebastian.....	33,570.00
Hatillo.....	11,625.00
Santa Isabel.....	16,264.90
Sewerage systems—	
Aibonito.....	25,000.00
Yauco.....	30,000.00
Humacao.....	30,000.00
Naguabo.....	13,941.00
Yabucoa.....	19,250.00
Salinas.....	18,400.00
Santa Isabel.....	12,711.00
Hatillo.....	8,987.76
Improvements to waterworks, Aibonito.....	6,800.00
Street paving, Ponce.....	100,000.00
Diversion of Santiago River, Naguabo.....	17,823.75
Diversion of Fajardo River, Fajardo.....	4,600.00
Total.....	1,370,916.04
(j) The following projects were prepared during the present fiscal year, 1915-16:	
Juana Diaz waterworks (new project).....	50,000.00
Cidra waterworks.....	16,000.00
Arroyo extension waterworks.....	6,400.00
Survey for extension of town, Arroyo; Loiza sewerage system.....	16,846.00
Loiza waterworks.....	36,800.00
Protection works for Yaurel River, Arroyo.....	7,061.12
Cayey, improvements to waterworks (preliminary work).....	14,000.00
Widening of Hondo River Bridge at Bayamon.....	2,800.00
Guayama electricity distribution system.....	20,700.00
Salinas electricity distribution system.....	4,759.72
Fajardo extension to sewerage system.....	940.21
Total.....	176,307.05

The following projects are under preparation: Rio Piedras sewerage system, Bayamon sewerage system, Comerio sewerage system, and San Lorenzo waterworks.

The following facts are established by the preceding figures:

(a) The amount of construction work handled by the division this year reached a total of \$365,530.01. This item last year, 1914-15, amounted to only \$279,822.44, and it was toward the end of the year that the jobs making up the largest part of these figures were started.

The total work built during this year, 1915-16, amounted to \$283,780.57, as compared with \$59,361.88 in 1914-15.

There was completed during this year, 1915-16, work to the amount of \$209,420.76, while the work that was completed last year, 1914-15, totaled only \$29,500.

This fiscal year closes, however, with quite a decrease in the amount of work under construction. On June 30, 1915, there was being carried out work in the amount of \$270,823.40, while the aggregate of work under way now, June 30, 1916, is only \$89,232.28.

The prospect of the work increasing in the immediate future is small, as there are funds available for only one project of those pending construction. This is the one for improvements to the Aibonito waterworks, which will soon be started. Its estimated cost is \$6,800.

This decrease is explained by the failure of the municipalities this year to secure loans from the insular government for carrying out their projects.

(b) There have been prepared during this year 12 new projects, with an estimated total cost of \$176,397.05. Among these projects there are two for the installation of municipal electrical supplies. One of these, the Guayama electrical supply system, was started some time ago and is now nearing completion.

The division is now engaged in the preparation of four more projects for different municipalities.

The cost of preparing these projects, including all field and office expenses in connection therewith, have ranged, expressed in per cent of estimated cost of work, between the limits of 1.3 and 3 per cent, these corresponding, respectively, to projects for work amounting to \$30,000 or over and \$10,000 or less, respectively.

(c) There remain 36 separate projects of all those prepared to date by the division, for which no loan has yet been secured. The estimated total cost of these 36 projects is \$1,465,982.88.

(d) The total running expenses of the division for the fiscal year 1915-16 has been \$16,723.25. This amount includes the salaries of all the personnel and the traveling expenses and per diems originated in the work of surveys for new projects and in the inspection of those jobs under construction. It does not, however, include the salary of the engineer in charge of the division, he being paid out of the insular budget.

In this amount is included the engineering and inspection charges in connection with the construction work. This item amounted to \$12,249.42, which represents 4.34 per cent of the cost of work executed during the year.

INSULAR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The appropriation for contingent expenses of the telegraph service during the past year was so small (but \$12,750) that little could be done except maintain the lines and furnish the service, which was maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year. Five years ago an appropriation of \$25,000 for general repairs, extension, and maintenance was made and that sum is now exhausted. An equal amount was estimated for the current year, but only half the sum was appropriated.

New telegraph offices, however, were opened during the past year at Patillas and Maunabo and a new telephone office at Corozal. Another telegraph line was established between San Juan and Arecibo and the telephone line between Toa Alta and Corozal and the telegraph and telephone lines between Rio Piedras and Caguas were rebuilt, as was also the Caguas exchange. The Cayey telephone exchange was moved to a better location. A number of offices have been rewired and supplied with new furniture and instruments. A considerable amount of repairs will be needed during the next fiscal year to keep the service up to the standard.

At the close of the year there were in operation 14 telegraph lines with ground circuits, with a length of 746.26 miles; 9 telephone lines with ground circuits, 104.37 miles in length; and 8 telephone lines, metallic circuits, of 493.74 miles; making a total of 1,344.37 miles. Of the offices now established, 14 are equipped with telegraph instruments only, 14 are equipped with telephone instruments and furnish both telephone and telegraph service, and 23 are equipped with both telephone and telegraph instruments. In addition there are 20 offices operated by the Porto

Rico Telephone Co., on a 25 per cent commission basis. Two offices, one at Vieques and the other at Ceiba, are equipped with heliographs.

A new rate for multiple telegrams was established, by which ten or more messages with the same text, but to different addresses, may be sent at reduced rates, an improvement that has been taken considerable advantage of by commercial houses.

A night-letter service will also be established shortly, which it is expected will meet with general approval and will bring in considerable business.

The establishment of a call messenger service to carry messages from the patron to the telegraph offices in the larger cities, as an accommodation particularly to business houses, and a differential telegraph rate for ordinary messages, based on distances, are other changes under contemplation.

The telephone service has shown a good profit and there is no doubt that it might be extended to the interest of the public and as a revenue producer. In several towns where offices are already located, the demand for telephones is greater than the department has been able to supply because of lack of equipment. Certain offices, where a switchboard is urgently needed, are without it, and in others a larger one could profitably be used.

An additional effort has been made and with good prospect of success, to secure a larger number of applicants for practicing telegraphy, in order to provide a larger corps of competent operators for the service, the supply of good operators having been very much depleted.

The following statement shows the financial operations of this service, the detail being given in the consolidated financial exhibits:

Earnings:		
Cash income.....	\$71,714.73	
Value of half-rate messages.....	2,549.39	
Value of free messages.....	2,048.49	
		\$76,312.61
Expenditures:		
Operation of system.....	58,270.01	
Repairs and maintenance of lines.....	8,519.58	
Reconstruction and extension.....	4,381.82	
		71,171.41
Difference.....		5,141.20
Distribution of expenditures:		
Regular appropriation for fiscal year 1915-16.....	69,142.38	
Special appropriation of \$25,000 approved Mar. 9, 1911, for general repairs, operation, etc.....	359.81	
Regular appropriation for fiscal year 1914-15, for purchase made prior to June 30, and paid after the close of the business for this year.....	1,669.22	
		71,171.41

It will be noted that there is a balance of \$5,141.20 of income over expenditures. Without taking into account the half rate and free messages, the balance is but \$543.32; but without considering improvements and extensions, there is a favorable balance of \$4,925.14. Of the 73 offices operated during this year, 37 were operated at a profit, counting cash receipts only, 20 of these being operated by the Porto Rico Telephone Co. on a percentage basis; 36 offices were operated at a loss, counting cash receipts only. The cash receipts were \$3,241.83 less than last year, and taking credit for free and half rate business, the total decrease is \$7,117.25. Nearly all of this decrease is noted in offices affected by the extension of telephone lines and the construction of the telegraph line of the French Cable Co. from San Juan to Mayaguez.

The total number of messages transmitted and handled by the service was 189,575.

HARBORS AND DOCKS.

Although the collections for almost all of the insular ports, including San Juan, for the past fiscal year, show a decrease from the amount collected in previous years, the total collections of the island show a gain of \$484.97, which is due to the increased movement at the ports of Ponce and Guanica. The tonnage registered at San Juan, however, is still greatly in excess of that of any other year. This is due to the fact that many steamship lines are making regular entries at this port for coal and supplies, being attracted here by the facilities offered by the new coal dock. This dock, a private enterprise located on land leased from the insular government, which was formerly a mangrove swamp, is equipped with modern coal-handling machinery. Where formerly a vessel wishing to take coal and supplies here was compelled to spend two or three days for that purpose, the time varying with the weather conditions, the coal-handling facilities of the port, which are all in the hands of one company, now allow bunkers to be filled at the rate of 120 tons an hour and a vessel can enter and leave fully supplied between daylight and dark. Such vessels do not pay harbor dues, but they bring business to the port and indirectly a considerable benefit results

from their calling. The making of the port of San Juan a regular coaling station for a considerable number of ships is very much to be desired. One steamship line which was attracted solely because of the coaling facilities has arranged to take passengers at this port for Brazil.

A bill was introduced in the last session of the legislature relative to pilot and harbor dues with a view of offering still more attractive possibilities to shipping. The insular ports, it appears from a comparison of figures, offer less inducement to passing ships to call than any of the neighboring ports in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and a modification of the schedule of fees would be a potent attraction, and the reduction in the fees would be more than offset by the additional business brought to the ports. The bill failed to pass apparently only because of the crowded condition of the calendar, and will be introduced in the next session.

An act was passed during the last session appropriating \$12,000 for a pier at Aguadilla, but it is doubtful if it will be available during the present fiscal year owing to the state of the insular treasury.

A very much needed appropriation of \$5,000 for the repair of the sea wall and old bulkhead in San Juan was also made and the work is in progress.

The completion of the new bulkhead and shed, making available 900 feet of dock front, dredged to a depth of 24 feet, will greatly cut the time consumed in loading and unloading, and will also very much facilitate the handling of cargoes on shore. The new shed should produce a very substantial revenue and provide a basis for estimating the value of similar improvements in other ports.

The following table shows the tonnage registered in the various ports and the detail of the collections made is shown in the consolidated tables.

Number of vessels and tonnage entering ports of Porto Rico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Vessels.	San Juan.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.		Arroyo.		Humacao.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.
American:										
Steam.....	275	1,022,829	166	616,493	187	634,734	96	313,376	101	295,558
Sail.....	69	79,972	10	6,549	10	5,522	3	2,907	6	4,996
Foreign:										
Steam.....	133	353,078	52	160,054	40	51,972	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sail.....	43	4,114	31	3,885	33	1,926	1	64	14	1,499
Total.....	520	1,459,993	259	786,981	270	694,154	100	316,347	121	302,053

Vessels.	Fajardo.		Aguadilla.		Arecibo.		Guanica.		Guayanilla.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.
American:										
Steam.....	41	121,033	89	281,449	80	249,858	60	231,562	11	33,732
Sail.....	2	2,447	4	2,165	3	966	3	2,541	2	1,613
Foreign:										
Steam.....	.....	.....	9	12,805	.....	.....	162	218,083	.....	.....
Sail.....	3	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	46	123,785	102	296,419	83	250,824	225	452,186	13	35,345

Vessels.	Totals.	
	Number.	Gross tons.
American:		
Steam.....	1,106	3,800,624
Sail.....	112	109,678
Foreign:		
Steam.....	396	795,992
Sail.....	125	11,793
Total.....	1,739	4,718,087

DISBURSEMENTS AND ACCOUNTS.

During the past year there were prepared and passed for payment 3,712 vouchers, the total amount of which was \$605,633.19. This work involved the keeping of 88 main accounts, with 114 subheads. The paymaster paid in cash \$110,447.24 on 2,434 pay rolls to 30,441 laborers. The total disbursements of the bureau were \$716,180.43.

Several improvements have been made in this work, among them the division of the island into two pay districts and the utilization of but one paymaster for the whole island instead of two as formerly. The paymaster has also been allowed to use his own automobile, receiving a reimbursement of 10 cents per mile, instead of using the Government's cars, which has resulted in the saving of about 40 per cent in transportation expenses for this purpose. The simple expedient of making one voucher a month for each creditor reduced the number of vouchers nearly half, although the amount paid in that way was larger than last year.

In the purchase of materials and supplies a system of direct-purchase orders has been established to enable the technical personnel of the department to purchase directly materials which before delivery had to be inspected by them and for which formerly purchase orders were given through the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, a system which delayed the purchases and was of no value to the department. Under the present system the bureau of supplies has notice of all purchases and the prices at which they are to be made, so that its control over such prices is quite as efficient as if the purchase were made through it. The bureau also pays the bills for all direct purchases made in San Juan. The direct-purchase-order system has resulted in a very considerable saving of time, is a great convenience, and has the approval of the bureau of supplies and the auditor. In view of the establishment of this system the number of requisitions on the bureau has been cut in two, but the number of direct-purchase orders combined with the direct requisitions on the bureau of supplies (985 on the one hand and 767 on the other) is slightly in excess of the orders issued in the past fiscal year.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

One hundred and nine permanent appointments and 122 temporary appointments were made in the past fiscal year; 159 employees were separated, 9 transferred to other departments, 15 were reinstated, 34 were promoted, and 19 reduced.

AUTOMOBILES.

During the past fiscal year an attempt has been made to bring order into the chaos into which the regulation of automobiles in the island had fallen. An act drafted in the department embodying the essential features of similar acts in the United States which were adaptable to Porto Rico was passed by the legislature and approved. The act is more logically drawn and more complete than the law previously in force, among the new features being the compulsory practical examination of all persons, whether owners or not, before obtaining a license to drive motor vehicles, the fixing of the responsibility for damages done by automobiles when the owners are riding in them, and the making of a vehicle in the public service subject to a lien for damages done by it. The act also provides certain efficient accounting regulations and a new schedule of fees in connection with automobiles, which will increase the annual revenue derived from that source over \$50,000.

It is proposed to place in force a much more careful system of examination of persons operating motor vehicles than has hitherto prevailed. Indeed, the system formerly observed was little more than perfunctory and there are over 5,000 persons holding licenses as chauffeurs, a large number of whom should never have been given the privilege. Licenses, it appears, have been issued to persons very much under age, to persons of bad character, and persons without training, and the investigation of accidents has not been thorough nor have the consequences of such accidents been rigidly brought home to the persons responsible for them.

As much as the suspension of the licenses of drivers can accomplish it, it is proposed to lessen the very large number of accidents occurring on the public highways. The figures for the number of accidents are not available, but they are large, and while there is no doubt that, in a large number of cases where persons are injured, particularly in those where pedestrians are struck by automobiles, the pedestrians themselves are grossly at fault, and that there is little chance of remedying this state of affairs except by the gradual education of the public to a greater concern for its own safety and the adoption of ordinary precautions while walking in the roads; yet, on the other hand, there is a great deal of reckless driving to be observed throughout the island,

the roads leading to the larger cities, and particularly the carretera within the limits of San Juan, being made unsafe by chauffeurs whose conduct is criminally careless.

A large increase of public vehicles, many of them owned by persons who display no concern whatever for the public safety, in view of the fact that they intrust their cars to irresponsible chauffeurs and operate the cars in a very unsatisfactory state of repair, has contributed very largely to the number of accidents occurring. The automobile act, as drafted in the department, contained a provision for the regulation of these vehicles, but this provision was stricken out by the legislature. The problem is not an easy one and will bear considerable study in order to provide for the regulation which the industry very apparently needs, without interfering with the legal rights of persons engaged in it.

It is possible that the appointment of one or more inspectors, such as are employed in cities and States of the United States confronted by similar problems, will soon be needed to control the automobile traffic more efficiently.

Public opinion is very strong at the time of any automobile accident which results in the severe injury or death of a person, but very lax in supporting the infliction of any penalty for the ordinary accidents, where the careless driving may have been quite as apparent or indeed much more apparent than in the accident with more unfortunate consequences. The department has yet to deal with a chauffeur who has committed an offense so flagrant that he has not been able to bring pressure to bear from individuals of standing in the community for the restoration of his license after it has been suspended.

The following statistics show the transactions in reference to motor vehicles during the past year, as well as the effects of the operation of the new law for the first six weeks of the new fiscal year:

Motor vehicle operation, fiscal year 1915-16.

	Automobiles, including trucks.	Motor- cycles.	Chauffeurs.
New registrations.....		89	1,784
Public vehicles.....	257		
Private vehicles.....	781		
Renewals.....	837	68	
Transfers.....	1,576	107	
Transfers, private, to public licenses.....	120		
Cancellations.....	430	57	
Temporary licenses to nonresidents.....	4		
Licenses in force June 30, 1916.....	2,171	219	5,194
Automobiles.....	2,171		
Trucks.....	109		

Total revenue, motor-vehicle operations, \$11,430.40.

Motor vehicle operation under new act, July 1 to August 15, 1916.

	Automobiles.		Trucks.		Motorcycles.	
	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.
Public license, one municipality.....	46	\$920				
Public license, more than one municipality.....	400	1,200				
Private licenses.....	1,491				122	\$610
Truck licenses:						
Six months.....			34	\$2,255		
One year.....			52	2,550		
Transfers.....	113	113				
Learner's permits.....	65	65				
Driver's licenses.....			24	24		
Dealer's licenses.....	8	320				

License fees of automobiles, exclusive of public-service fees, \$36,324.84.

Total revenue, all sources, \$44,381.84.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SAN JUAN HARBOR.

The San Juan Harbor board is a permanent board of management created by act of the legislature approved March 7, 1912, for the purpose of directing the construction, maintenance, and operation of all improvements in the harbor of San Juan. It is composed of five members, two of whom are ex officio, the commissioner of the interior and the mayor of San Juan, and the remaining three are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the executive council. The commissioner of the interior is also ex officio chairman.

The work of the board during the year has consisted of directing the construction of improvements and planning for the future development of the port of San Juan under authority of and with funds provided by the act of the legislature already referred to.

There have been no changes in the membership of the board during the past year.

The board held 7 regular meetings and 11 special meetings during the year.

The funds administered by the board are the harbor dues collected at the port of San Juan since March 7, 1912, amounting to \$113,942.37, and the moneys derived from the \$500,000 bond issue. The accrued interest and premiums on the sale of these bonds amounts to \$9,713, and has been credited to the trust fund for the redemption of the bonds. The disposal of these funds is shown in the following statement:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TO JUNE 30, 1915.

Construction of harbor improvements:

Receipts—

From sale of \$100,000 4 per cent January-July 1912-1937 bonds	\$100,000.00
From sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January-July 1914-1939 bonds	200,000.00
From sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January-July 1915-1940 bonds	200,000.00
Total	<u>500,000.00</u>

Disbursements—

Administration	8,297.30
Drafting and designs	8,422.63
Unexpended property	1,722.42
Supplies, advertising, and printing	1,820.03
Surveys	1,909.99
Inspection of construction	12,635.58
Extra in inspection (deducted from contractors' estimates)	654.80
Paid to bulkhead contractors	244,701.06
	<u>280,013.79</u>

Balance, cash on hand

219,986.21

Total

500,000.00

San Juan Harbor fund:

Receipts—

Premium on sale of \$100,000 4 per cent January-July, 1912-1937, bonds	\$2,743.00
Accrued interest July 1 to Sept. 16, 1912	844.44
Premium on sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January-July, 1914-1937, bonds	1,620.00
Accrued interest Jan. 1 to June 1, 1914	3,333.33
Accrued interest Jan. 1 to Feb. 25, 1915, on \$200,000 4 per cent January-July, 1915-1940, bonds sold at par	1,172.23
Harbor dues collected Mar. 7, 1912, to June 30, 1915	89,981.46
Total	<u>99,694.46</u>

Disbursements—

Total interest paid to June 30, 1915	18,000.00
Total petty disbursements and attendance fees paid to members of San Juan Harbor board	856.50
	<u>18,856.50</u>

Balance, cash on hand

80,837.96

Total

99,694.46

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TO JUNE 30, 1916.

Construction of harbor improvements:

Receipts—

From sale of \$100,000 4 per cent January-July, 1912-1937, bonds	\$100,000.00
From sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January-July, 1914-1939, bonds	200,000.00
From sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January-July, 1915-1940, bonds	200,000.00
Total	<u>500,000.00</u>

Construction of harbor improvements—Continued.

Disbursements—	
Administration	\$11,253.28
Drafting and designs	11,132.05
Unexpendable property	1,773.67
Supplies, advertising, and printing	1,998.40
Surveys	2,011.99
Inspection of construction	17,703.47
Extra inspection (deducted from contractors' estimates)	603.30
Paid to bulkhead contractors	325,343.66
Paid to paving and draining contractor	7,565.34
Paid to bulkhead sheds contractor	25,757.55
Paid to dredging contractors	16,734.24
	<hr/>
Balance cash on hand	421,876.95
	79,866.05
Total	<hr/> 500,000.00 <hr/>

San Juan Harbor fund:

Receipts—	
Premium on sale of \$100,000 4 per cent January-July, 1912-1937, bonds	2,743.00
Accrued interest July 1 to Sept. 16, 1912	844.44
Premium on sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January-July, 1914-1939, bonds	1,620.00
Accrued interest Jan. 1 to June 1, 1914	3,333.33
Accrued interest Jan. 1 to Feb. 25, 1915, on \$200,000 4 per cent January-July, 1915-1940, bonds sold at par	1,172.23
Harbor dues collected March, 1912, to June 30, 1916	113,942.37
Total	<hr/> 123,655.37 <hr/>
Disbursements—	
Total interest paid to June 30, 1916	48,000.00
Total petty disbursements and attendance fees paid to members of San Juan Harbor board	1,241.50
	<hr/>
Balance, cash on hand	49,241.50
	74,413.87
Total	<hr/> 123,655.37 <hr/>

In addition to the above disbursements the board has certain outstanding obligations, in the nature of unpaid accounts and work contracted for but not yet completed, which are estimated to be as follows:

Unpaid accounts	\$30.00
Contract work not completed:	
Bulkhead shed	50,195.00
Marginal street paving	15,937.00
Dredging along type A bulkhead	2,706.00
Administration and inspection of above contracts	5,000.00
Total	<hr/> 73,878.00 <hr/>

Deducting the preceding amount from \$79,866.05 cash on hand on June 30, 1916, there is left a balance of only \$5,988.05.

OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1915-16.

The bulkhead.—The bulkhead construction had been stopped by the injunction granted May 14, 1915, restraining the board from constructing the bulkhead within 75 feet either side of pier No. 2. The case was appealed to a higher court and the appeal is still pending.

The board decided that until final decision had been rendered on the injunction it would be unwise to continue the bulkhead construction west of pier No. 2. Accordingly negotiations were entered into with the bulkhead contractors for the termination of their contract after the completion of the work to a point approximately 80 feet east of pier No. 2. These negotiations culminated in a supplemental agreement signed September 8, 1915, which provided that the contractors were to complete the work as stated within four months, and would receive payment for the actual cost of the materials remaining on hand and a settlement bonus of \$5,000 for whatever damages they may have sustained by reason of the injunction.

This settlement was ratified by the act of April 13, 1916, of the legislative assembly, the bulkhead having been completed on January 8, 1916.

The total cost of the bulkhead was \$325,343.16, including the bonus of \$5,000 and \$12,358.04 for materials purchased, making the actual cost for 2,008 linear feet of bulkhead \$344,515.60, including filling the marginal street at a cost of \$42,939.90.

Paving and draining the marginal street.—A contract for paving and draining the marginal street was entered into on September 28, 1915, with F. Benitez Rexach at an estimated cost of \$23,502.25.

The work was begun October 28, 1915, and was to have been completed March 28, 1916. The work on this contract has been delayed by the lack of road rollers and the delay in reaching a settlement with the American Railway Co. for the passage of the marginal street over their property, and the board extended the time of completion February 17, 1916, for a period equal to the time lost through lack of a road roller.

The curb, gutter, and macadam paving on the eastern section and 65 per cent of all drainage have been completed at a cost of \$7,565.34 and the concrete paving will be completed in the next month.

After the eastern section is completed it will be necessary to stop all work on this contract pending the settlement with the American Railway Co. and the completion of their marginal street railways.

Bulkhead sheds.—A contract for the construction and equipment of the long shed on the eastern section of the bulkhead was entered into October 11, 1915, with Jesus Benitez for the sum of \$72,952.50, complete.

Work on this contract was begun November 22, 1915, and was to have been completed May 11, 1916, but the board, by resolution of February 17, 1916, extended the time for completion to August 11, 1916, because of the difficulty of getting the steel fabricated. The foundation anchorages have been prepared and a small part of the steel frame work has been erected. A large part of the steel has been received but can not be erected until certain missing parts are received. The sum of \$25,757.55 has been paid to the contractor, but practically all of this amount is for advances on materials to be used in the work.

A considerable part of the steel has not yet arrived and it is doubtful if it can be obtained in time to permit the contractor to complete the work before January, 1917, and it will be necessary to again extend the time for the completion of this contract.

Dredging along type A bulkhead.—A contract for dredging a channel 100 feet wide and 24 feet deep in front of the eastern section of bulkhead was entered into September 21, 1915, with the P. J. Carlin Construction Co. at an estimated cost of \$18,200.

The work was begun October 27, 1915, and was to have been completed March 21, 1916.

The regular dredging was completed April 30, 1916, but two large obstructions (a concrete-filled iron caisson and the frame of an old wooden ship) were left in front of the bulkhead until the completion of the dredging. By direction of the chairman the removal of these obstructions was classified as extra work and the contractors ordered to remove them. This work was begun June 1, 1916, and is not yet completed.

The contractors have dredged 44,032 cubic yards from the channel and have removed about 60 per cent of the obstructions. They have been paid \$16,734.24 and have paid the board \$600 as liquidated damages for 40 days' delay in the completion of their contract. The work should be entirely completed early in August.

Additional construction.—In addition to the improvements now under contract or completed, there are some very important minor improvements which can be financed from the unexpended balance remaining after provision has been made for the work contracted for together with the moneys accruing to the harbor fund as a result of the adjustments with the American Railway Co.

Dredging east of pier No. 2.—Probably the most important of these improvements is that of dredging along the bulkhead east of pier No. 2 so as to provide a depth of at least 18 feet at mean low water.

This work will cost about \$2,500, exclusive of engineering, and should not require more than two months' actual working time to complete.

Macadam roads.—The only outlet for traffic from the new water front and the warehouse district which is expected to develop is along the old marginal street at the western end of the new work. It is already crowded to its capacity and to relieve the congestion and provide a direct connection and level haul between main water front and the recently developed water front in the vicinity of the San Antonio Dock a macadam road should be built from the eastern end of the new marginal street to the Covadonga Boulevard at Turner's warehouse and a branch road built from this new road along the railroad to the San Antonio and the Porto Rico Coal Co.'s docks.

These roads should be at least 20 feet wide and could probably be completed for \$19,500, exclusive of engineering, but the maintenance will probably be expensive for the first two years, owing to settlement.

Cargo handler.—When the contract for the bulkhead shed was made the board decided not to install the traveling crane designed to operate on the shed roof because it feared a shortage of funds. There is no doubt as to the utility of such a device and to put San Juan in the front rank with other improved ports one or more of these machines should be installed.

The available funds will not provide for this in addition to the foregoing recommended improvements; but the matter is of great importance to the port of San Juan and the legislature should be asked to provide funds for the purchase of two of these machines in the next appropriation bill.

Future operations.—All of the work now under contract and the proposed additional construction should be completed before the end of the next fiscal year, and the activities of the board will be confined to the operation and maintenance of the new water-front facilities.

Operation of the bulkhead and shed.—In addition to the collection of wharfage charges, the actual handling of cargoes on the bulkhead and in the shed deserves the attention of the board. The chief engineer believes that this work should be done by skilled men, and merchants and shipmasters can not be allowed to supply the labor without confusion and disaster. The work can either be done by administration as the Ponce Pier and Pier No. 1, San Juan, or by annual contract with a head stevedore, as at Pier No. 2.

This and the rates and regulations governing the use of the bulkhead and shed should be settled upon and put into force without delay in order that the improvements may begin to pay their own way.

Sale and lease of land.—A large area of land between the American Railway Co.'s property and the new bulkhead, though of little value before this improvement, has become valuable for warehouse sites and will increase in value as the advantages of a level haul and proximity to an improved water front are appreciated.

It is proposed to sell a portion of this land to the American Railway Co. for exclusive use as a railroad terminal, and the negotiations are about completed.

It is doubtful if any of the remaining land could be sold outright at anything like its real value, and in order to encourage the development of the property as a warehouse district it is recommended that the land be assessed at its true value, and that it be leased for periods of not less than 10 or more than 20 years at an annual rental of not less than 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the land, exclusive of buildings.

Recommendations regarding future improvements of the San Juan Harbor, which are necessary to be undertaken at an early date, will be found in another place at the end of this report.

The port of San Juan is so situated that it must be properly improved to become the most important commercial center of the United States in the West Indies.

IRRIGATION.

The annual report of the chief engineer of the irrigation service is annexed hereto in its entirety. It is so comprehensive and clear that it has been thought best to present it in full. The conclusions and recommendations made by him are concurred in by the commissioner. Some comments upon irrigation will be found at the end of this report.

IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The act of the legislative assembly approved August 8, 1913, amending the public-irrigation law approved September 18, 1908, after clearly and succinctly specifying the duties and obligations of the irrigation commission in regard to the formation of the temporary irrigation district, provides, in section 7, as follows:

"During the existence of the temporary irrigation district the irrigation commission shall have the power and is hereby directed to fix the boundaries of a permanent irrigation district, and to determine what irrigable lands are to be included therein. For the purpose of determining the said permanent irrigation district the irrigation commission shall examine critically each tract or local subdivision which might be included in the said permanent irrigation district, examining not only the lands which were included in the temporary irrigation district but also any lands not included in the said temporary irrigation district, but which, in their judgment, might be included in the said permanent irrigation district, with a view to determining what lands are so located and of such a nature that they can be profitably and successfully irrigated under the public-irrigation law, as amended, and as herein provided. It shall give due consideration to all water rights or concessions heretofore granted; also, as far as practicable, to the results and effects of the operation of the irrigation system during the existence of the temporary irrigation district, and shall include in the said permanent irrigation district such lands, and only such lands, as in the judgment of the irrigation commission are so located and of such a nature that they will receive by forming a part of the permanent irrigation district a benefit greater in amount than the total cost or burden imposed by law upon the said lands, as hereinafter provided."

As stated in the report of the chairman of the irrigation commission for the fiscal year 1914-15, the formation of the provisional irrigation district was completed as of September 1, 1914. Therefore the irrigation commission, during the last fiscal year, has endeavored to obtain information regarding the lands included in the said provisional irrigation district, in so far as relates to crops, annual yield, profits, if any, obtained from the use of irrigation, comparison with those of previous years, whether the duty assigned by law to the water is sufficient to obtain the highest production of the land, and every other particular which might, at the proper time, be needed for a just determination by the irrigation commission as to whether land included in the provisional should continue included in the permanent irrigation district and bear the additional burden of taxation required by the law to be assessed against such land.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The prolonged drought felt on the southern coast of the island during the last six months has again demonstrated the need of the present irrigation system.

The reservoirs for the storage of water were empty with a single exception; the flow of the rivers was lower than during any corresponding period within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Notwithstanding that the large reservoirs at Patillas and Carite were unable to furnish water for the irrigation of the lands served by them during the whole period of the drought, the cultivated areas did not suffer to the extent that might have been expected.

The lack of water was felt less seriously in the western division, between the Jacaguas and Jueyes Rivers. As regards this division, the irrigation commission had always doubted that the amount of water available would be sufficient to serve the entire area that had been included. It has been very gratifying to note not only that the expected scarcity of water did not occur during this exceptionally dry season, but that it is contemplated, in view of the satisfactory results obtained, to increase the area of included lands in this region when the permanent irrigation district is formed.

The western division covers an area of 22,682 acres of land that may be irrigated by the canals of the irrigation system, and there are only 8,865 included, besides 4,800 acres which held old water concessions from the Jacaguas River and were considered by The People of Porto Rico entitled to a volume of water from the irrigation system equal to that of their respective concessions. Thus, there are at present more than 9,000 acres of land not irrigated, which are able to bear the burden of taxation for the purpose of carrying out any additional work that may be necessary to provide them with irrigation water.

In the eastern division there are about 22,000 acres below the level of the canals of the irrigation system; of these the irrigation commission considered that there were 17,350 acres in condition to defray the expenses of irrigation, and 14,700 acres were actually included in the provisional district. If to this area be added the additional area that will be included when the permanent irrigation district is formed, it may be stated that practically all lands in condition to be irrigated in the eastern division will be receiving the benefits of the irrigation system.

Although the Patillas and Carite Reservoirs, which serve the lands of the eastern division, were unable, on account of the recent extraordinary drought, to deliver the full amount of water to which the lands served by them were entitled, the opinion of the irrigation commission is that the area of the lands to be included in the permanent irrigation district should be increased, and this opinion is based on the fact that the gaugings of the La Plata and Patillas Rivers during the last 10 years, show that the average flow during normal years is sufficient to justify a slight increase in the area to be irrigated.

SURPLUS WATER.

One of the most difficult problems before the irrigation commission during the year has been that of an adequate method for the sale of surplus water. The landholders whose lands were included in the district had been for some time finding fault with the method adopted for such sales. Early in June, 1915, the commissioner of the interior forwarded to the irrigation commission several schemes for the regulation of the sale of surplus water in the irrigation system, recommending that they be studied and amended if the circumstances so required.

The irrigation commission resolved to hold a public hearing for the purpose of allowing the planters interested in the subject to give their views on the most equitable method of selling such surplus waters. With that end in view, three hearings were held, the last two at the request of various planters. As a result of these hearings, the irrigation commission held a meeting for the purpose of enacting a set of regulations, in

which the interests of the planters whose lands were included in the temporary irrigation district, were taken into consideration.

After an extended and careful consideration of the matter and after discussing the various methods suggested by outsiders, as well as others submitted by members of the commission, a series of rules were adopted and forwarded to the commissioner of the interior for his approval and that of the executive council. This set of regulations filled the needs of the majority of landholders, as expressed in the public hearings, while it harmonized them with the interests of The People of Porto Rico.

In February, 1916, the executive council approved a different set of regulations for the sale of surplus waters, amending article 37 of the manual of maintenance and operation of the irrigation system.

MEMBERS OF THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The following are the members of the irrigation commission as at present constituted: Carlos H. Blondet, president, appointed by the governor in April, 1913.

Carlos Cabera, vice president, appointed by the governor in August, 1914 (he has tendered his resignation).

Manuel Leon Parra, secretary, elected by the planters of the district in February, 1913.

R. S. Prescott, member, elected by the planters of the district in February, 1913.

J. A. Bruno, member, elected by the planters of the district in May, 1915, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Manuel Texidor.

During the year the irrigation commission held 30 meetings and made 10 visits of inspection to the irrigation districts.

The office force of the commission is the same that it had at the beginning of the previous fiscal year—a chief clerk, a clerk, and a messenger.

SUMMARY.

As a result of the information received during the year, the commission has reached the following conclusions:

1. The irrigation system of the southern coast of Porto Rico during the existence of the provisional irrigation district has been a success and the salvation of the owners of the included lands.

2. About 2,000 acres more may be included in the permanent irrigation district when formed.

3. It is necessary to make surveys for the purpose of increasing the volume of available water in the irrigation district, especially in the western division, where there remain more than 9,000 acres of first-class land that is not receiving the benefits of irrigation.

FRANCHISES, PRIVILEGES, AND CONCESSIONS.

The commissioner of the interior is, by the organic act, a member of the executive council, and the present incumbent enjoys the honor of having been assigned by the presiding officer of the council to the chairmanship of the important committee on franchises and public-service corporations. This committee meets once a week, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, and passes and makes recommendations upon matters which have already been investigated and put in shape by the chairman and secretary for action by the committee. While applications for franchises and concessions are often referred to the attorney general for advice upon the legal questions involved, the commissioner of the interior, through the engineering force of the bureau of public works, investigates, reports upon, and makes recommendation regarding the physical, engineering, and economic features of all such applications, as the committee has no other regular personnel than the secretary.

The two following tables show the ordinances enacted by the executive council during the past fiscal year granting revocable permits involving privileges and concessions:

Ordinances enacted by the Executive Council granting and repealing water privileges.

Grantee.	Stream from which taken.	Municipality.	Amount per second.	Use to be made of.	Date.
Diego Becerra.....	Usabon River...	Aibonito.....	Liters. (1)	Hydroelectric plant.	July 13, 1915
José Ramón Figueroa ²	El Chorro brook.....	do.....	1	Domestic.....	Do.
Municipality of Aibonito.....	do.....	do.....	(1)	Municipal supply.	Do.
José Ramón Figueroa.....	do.....	do.....	1	Domestic.....	Aug. 24, 1915
José Vidal Vilaret.....	Maqueyes River.....	Ponce.....	0.0178	do.....	Do.
J. B. Filardi.....	Duey.....	Yauco.....	(1)	Hydroelectric plant.	Nov. 16, 1915
Henry D. Sayre.....	Mavilla River.....	Corozal.....	(1)	Mining.....	Do.
Lauraga & Co.....	Culebrinas River.....	San Sebastian.....	.34	Industrial.....	Do.
Fajardo Sugar Growers Ass'n.....	Fajardo River.....	Fajardo.....	519	Irrigation.....	Dec. 7, 1915
Central Cambalache.....	Caño Carate.....	Arecibo.....	212	do.....	Do.
Carmen Centrale.....	Cibuco River.....	Vega Alta.....	250	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Indio River.....	do.....	50	do.....	Do.
Cidra municipality.....	Monte Llano Creek.....	Cidra.....	(1)	Municipal supply.	Do.
Juan Bautista Delgado Marrero.....	Unibon River.....	Morovis.....	10	Industrial.....	Jan. 25, 1916
José S. Alegría.....	Cialitos River.....	Ciales.....	(1)	Hydroelectric plant.	Feb. 1, 1916
Barranquitas, municipality of.....	El Salto Brook.....	Barranquitas.....	(1)	Municipal water supply.	May 9, 1916
Ensenada Estates (Inc.).....	Estero River.....	Cabo Rojo.....	41.3	Irrigation.....	June 27, 1916
Loiza Sugar Co.....	Loiza River.....	Carolina.....	206	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Loiza.....	140	do.....	Do.

¹ Total flow of stream.² Repealed.*Statement showing all ordinances enacted by the Executive Council granting franchises, privileges, and concessions.*

Ordinance No.	Grantee.	Nature of grant.	Date of enactment.
340	Diego Becerra.....	Hydroelectric plant, Usabon River, for the town of Aibonito.	July 13, 1915
341	Miguel Melendez Muñoz.....	Electric plant, Cayey.....	Do.
342	José Ramón Figueroa.....	Repeal of water permit.....	Do.
343	Municipality of Aibonito.....	Municipal water supply.....	Do.
344	José Ramón Figueroa.....	Water, domestic, El Chorro Springs, Aibonito.....	Aug. 24, 1915
345	José Vidal Vilaret.....	Water, domestic, Maqueyes River, Ponce.....	Do.
346	J. B. Filardi.....	Hydroelectric plant, Yauco.....	Nov. 16, 1915
347	Eusebio Ortiz.....	Electric plant, Maricao.....	Do.
348	Juan Cánovas.....	Electric plant, Adjuntas.....	Do.
349	Henry D. Sayre.....	Water, mining purposes, Mavilla River, Corozal.....	Do.
350	Lauraga & Co., suc. S. en C.....	Water, industrial, Culebrinas River, San Sebastian.....	Do.
351	Floy Guerra.....	Pier, Cataño.....	Do.
352	Municipality of Salinas.....	Electric distribution system.....	Do.
353	Fajardo Sugar Growers' Association.....	Water, irrigation, Fajardo River.....	Dec. 7, 1915
354	Central Cambalache.....	Irrigation, Caño Carate, Arecibo.....	Do.
355	Carmen Centrale.....	Irrigation, Cibuco River, Vega Alta.....	Do.
356	Emilio Y. Carbonell.....	Electric plant, Cabo Rojo.....	Dec. 21, 1915
357	Trujillo & Mercado.....	Pier, Guayanilla.....	Do.
358	Municipality of Cidra.....	Water, municipal supply, Monte Llano Creek.....	Do.
359	Antonio Roig.....	Amendment to railroad ordinance, Humacao to Humacao Playa R. R.....	Dec. 28, 1915
360	Ponce & Guayama R. R.....	Amendment to railroad ordinance.....	Do.
361	Juan Bautista Delgado Marrero.....	Water, industrial, Unibon River, Morovis.....	Jan. 25, 1916
362	Gabino Balasquide.....	Electric plant, Añasco.....	Do.
363	José S. Alegría.....	Hydroelectric plant, Ciales.....	Feb. 1, 1916
364	Compañía Azucarera Central Machete.....	Pier, Arroyo.....	Jan. 25, 1916
365	Ramón Gandía Córdova.....	Electric distributing system, Juana Díaz.....	Feb. 23, 1916
366	Thomas D. Mott, jr.....	Amendment to ordinance for gas system, San Juan.....	Mar. 14, 1916
367	Municipality of Barranquitas.....	Water for municipal supply, El Salto Brook.....	May 9, 1916
368	Fajardo Development Co.....	Pier, Fajardo.....	June 13, 1916
369	Ensenada Estates (Inc.).....	Irrigation, Estero River.....	June 27, 1916
370	Loiza Sugar Co.....	Irrigation, Loiza River.....	Do.

Frequently complaint is made that these matters are not decided by the executive council with sufficient rapidity and that they are left pending for a longer time than necessary. While these are always matters of privilege and not necessarily matters of right, they are attended to and passed upon as quickly as the committee in charge of them has been able to investigate them fully and obtain the data necessary to lay before the executive council for a wise adjudication of the subject. Quite often the applicant does not supply the committee with required and indispensable information, and time is lost waiting for the applicant to act. On other occasions it is found that apparently unimportant applications involve fundamentally important questions of policy which the committee and the council must weigh carefully before adopting a fixed governmental policy. Patient study is given to many accessory matters before deciding the main proposition.

To show that applications for franchises are more expeditiously disposed of at present than in previous years, suffice it to say that in the fourteen and a half years elapsed between the inauguration of the civil government in May, 1900, and November, 1914, the date on which the present incumbent was appointed chairman of the committee on franchises and public service corporations, there were enacted by the executive council 324 ordinances granting franchises or an average of 22 ordinances per year, while during the year included between November, 1914, and November, 1915, there were 27 such ordinances enacted.

RÉSUMÉ AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

In undertaking the writing of this portion of the annual report of the activities of the department of the interior during the past fiscal year, exactly the same thought comes to mind as occurred to the writer while reporting about the work done during the prior fiscal year of 1914-15, that is, the inadequacy of the appropriations made by the legislature for two important branches of the public service—the upkeep of the public buildings and of the insular roads and bridges.

The annual appropriation for the maintenance and repair of public buildings was further reduced from \$20,000 to \$15,000. It is needless to say that no work of any importance may be done with such a small amount of money which is hardly sufficient to care for the most urgent needs of the public buildings. A deficiency appropriation of \$10,000 was fortunately passed by the legislative assembly at its last annual session to make up for the large expenditure incurred by the extensive repairs done to the infantry barracks at Mayaguez. This building, the property of the Government of the United States, had been leased to the insular government on condition that it should be adequately repaired and kept up. It is possible that the rental of this building is easily worth \$6,000 per annum. No work of repair of any importance had ever been done on it and the authorities at Washington had threatened to discontinue the lease unless the insular government kept its part of the agreement.

The commissioner of the interior was unwilling to allow such action to be taken and become responsible for the occurrence, therefore he ordered the architect to proceed with the necessary work, the cost of which, after completion, amounted to approximately \$9,000 (\$8,957.68). Hence the deficiency appropriation which made it possible to care for the most urgent repairs of the public buildings during the rest of the fiscal year.

The recommendation is renewed that the amount of \$100,000 be annually set aside for the repairing of all the public buildings until they are placed in a first-class condition.

The action of the legislative assembly in authorizing the sale of the public lands in Puerta de Tierra and the proceeds of the sale to be used for the construction of the capitol building, authorized years ago, is very much to be commended. In this sale the Diputación building is to be included.

It is believed that it is possible with the proceeds of the sale of some of the public buildings, the Intendencia and Allen No. 5 and 7 buildings, for instance, to finance the construction of a new departmental building of modern design and equipped with all conveniences for the prompt dispatching of business, where all the administrative departments, boards, bureaus, and other offices of the insular government could be comfortably housed. Such building should logically be located at Puerta de Tierra, near the Carnegie Library and the projected capitol building. By doing this, there is no doubt that the efficiency of the administration of the government business could be increased and economy effected through the introduction of labor-saving devices and through doing away with a great deal of work, now duplicated and triplicated sometimes, by having all Government offices located in the same building.

It is recommended that the cost of such new building be approximately determined and the feasibility of the whole scheme carefully investigated.

The governor's mansion is in a condition of neglect and has been for some years. Aside from the fact that such situation reflects discredit upon the people, this beautiful building should, like the rest of the public buildings, be put in first-class condition. It is hereby recommended that \$30,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

The Ponce high school is still unfinished; money for its completion was unsuccessfully requested from the legislature last winter. While it is possible that the four school buildings at Ponce, one high and three 16-room graded schools, recently built, might have been constructed for the amount of money already spent on them, to wit, \$265,000 (\$110,000 of this money having been expended on the high school) if all the work had been done by contract, there is no adequate reason why the high-school building should be allowed to deteriorate through incompleteness. A temporary paper roof was put on it which is now in a very leaky condition to the very great injury of the whole structure. It is estimated that \$30,000 are necessary to complete this building and the undersigned earnestly recommends that the legislature make the necessary appropriation for the purpose.

In spite of the fact that the appropriation for road maintenance amounting to \$290,000 was the same as the previous year, it is believed that the condition of the insular roads has materially improved during the past 12-month period. This result has been attained by a wiser distribution of the funds, better organization of the maintenance force, more intelligent use of the materials, and a closer and more rigid supervision of all the work done. All of this has made possible a more efficient expenditure of every dollar. The roads having been sorely neglected for a series of years, the inadequacy of an appropriation of \$290,000 becomes painfully evident when this amount is to be allotted to the different roads.

It is very singular that not even during the banner years of production and so-called prosperity about 1912, prior to the general business depression of two years ago, when there appeared to be money for launching a number of new governmental activities, there seemed to be no thought given to the needs of the public roads. Time and traffic have been wearing them and the principal effort is now being directed to bring them to their previous condition of good service.

It is also true that many roads, even some of the coast roads, subject to a severe traffic were hastily built with wooden frame structures, and no steady attempt has ever been made, until this last year, to replace them with permanent structures. Frequently such temporary structures have not been taken care of. For instance, on the Ponce-Guayama road, portion between Santa Isabel and Guayama, there are 37 wooden culverts, all in bad condition. Such a road is, of course, an unfinished road, for considerable money must be spent on it in order to really complete it.

The policy has been inaugurated of replacing wooden with reinforced concrete culverts and it will be pushed as vigorously as available funds will permit. This is urgently needed, for there are roads where the rolling of the surface must be done with a roller propelled by animal force because the unsafe condition of the wooden culverts makes the use of a steam roller extremely dangerous.

It is estimated that it will cost \$3,000,000 to actually complete the general plan of insular roads. This amount does not include the cost of the principal or larger bridges, which will require an additional \$1,000,000 or possibly \$1,500,000. There is every reason why such work of completion should be undertaken and pushed actively to its termination. It could properly be done in five years. There is no reason why, with a good organization and with contractors of means, \$600,000 worth of road construction can not be well done every 12 months. Care should be taken, however, that in providing for new roads only those of primary importance and which can become in time arteries of general traffic and be of insular interest should be authorized to be constructed. It is feared that such was not the case with the legislation passed last winter providing for a \$2,000,000 bond issue for building new roads. Some roads were included in the law which are even of doubtful local interest, and the danger is ever present that some of them may be built and the insular government burdened with the upkeep of an unproductive investment. It is recommended that the law be so amended at the first possible opportunity to avoid the contingency contemplated by the writer.

When all the insular roads have been built their total length will be about 1,600 kilometers and their upkeep will require an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000. While it is rather early to speak of ways and means to finance such constant heavy expense, it is probable that it will be necessary to enact a special tax to be paid exclusively for the use of the roads.

Little or nothing is being done in the direction of municipal road building and maintenance. While about \$125,000 is annually expended by the municipalities out of their local funds for this purpose, hardly anything of a permanent character is accomplished.

There are two fundamental difficulties, (a) the insufficiency of the funds; (b) the manner in which they are applied.

The first difficulty relates to the larger problem of the reorganization of the present system of municipal government, which is unnecessarily expensive and cumbersome. Until the great majority of our municipalities, which now number 75, are given a simpler and more inexpensive organization on the basis, for example, of the American village government, it will be impossible for them to devote a larger percentage of their income, largely spent for salaries of officials and employees at present, to works of development and permanent improvement.

The second difficulty refers to the lack of technical personnel and equipment to make possible a judicious use of the money. The average amount available for road development per municipality is less than \$1,500. Each municipality is isolated from the rest in the prosecution of its road activities, and no one is able by itself alone to procure the equipment required for modern road construction. This could be partially done away with by allowing the municipalities to associate themselves for purposes of road building, such grouping to be made upon lines of geographical and commercial advantage.

Or it might possibly be better to intrust the whole thing to the insular government, the work to be done by cooperation with the municipalities. Such cooperation would be brought about as follows: A general plan of municipal roads could be agreed upon or adopted by the legislature and funds for it provided by the municipality giving one-half and the insular government the other half. Revenues for both building and maintaining these roads could be had by assessing a special tax against the territory immediately benefited by the improvement. It is doubtful, however, whether the insular government can enter into a scheme of this sort, until it shall have finished the construction of the general plan of insular roads.

This is, then, an additional reason why the insular roads should be soon completed. It is feared that little will be done in the way of municipal road development until then.

The public lands can and should be made an important source of revenue for the insular treasury. In their present condition of neglect and abandonment they will continue to be despoiled by squatters and their money value decreased instead of enhanced. They should be surveyed and their title perfected in a comparatively short period of time. At the present rate of progress their survey will require 25 or 30 years, while it can and should be done in 5. The last legislature passed a law looking to the finding out of the way to bring about the reforestation of this land. A large portion of the mountain lands which are susceptible of reforestation form part of the public domain, and they can not be reforested until they are properly surveyed and their boundaries accurately determined. The division of public lands is self-supporting and the legislature should generously provide for it so as to enable it to actively prosecute its activities as a source of public revenue and for the betterment of our agricultural and forestry interests.

There are three improvements in the port of San Juan which merit very careful consideration. They are (a) the extension of the deep-water harbor and reclamation of the adjacent swamp lands by hydraulic dredging; (b) the extension of the present bulkhead westward through piers Nos. 1 and 2, so as to widen the marginal street; and (c) the extension of the present bulkhead northward and dredging a slip 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep along this extension so as to encourage the small-schooner trade and develop a trade with the other West Indian islands.

The first improvement would require nearly if not quite a million dollars and would necessitate a bond issue. Some people think that such improvement belongs to the Federal Government and should only be attempted when there is no hope of Federal legislation, while some others believe that until the revenues of the insular treasury increase beyond their present level, it is doubtful if the funds can be obtained for additional improvements for the port of San Juan.

While the foregoing may be true, it is also unfortunately true that the present and prospective need of funds by the Federal Government for carrying out its military and naval program are so great and paramount that the time has already arrived when it may be taken for granted that the Federal Government will not make such improvement; and that, therefore, it must be done by The People of Porto Rico.

Nothing, in the opinion of the undersigned, is so essential to the future commercial and agricultural development of the island as the placing of the San Juan Harbor in a condition that it may be entered by steamers of large draft. Important as the building of roads is to facilitate the marketing of our crops, it is no more important and certainly it is not of such immediate importance as the dredging of the San Juan Harbor.

Whether we succeed or fail in the sharp competition sure to come for the much coveted Panama Canal traffic, depends exclusively on the facilities afforded by the San Juan Harbor to the national and foreign merchant marine. Other ports in the United States and those of our neighboring islands are being improved and chambers of commerce and other aggregations of persons keen to take every advantage of the situation are pressing home similar questions to the authorities in control of the various trade centers. This matter should not be overlooked, for time and opportunity lost will not be easily made good.

The undersigned strongly recommends that the legislature authorize a bond issue of \$1,000,000 to be financed from the sale of reclaimed swamp lands. While the sale of such lands will naturally be slow, they will in the end produce more than the cost of their reclamation.

The second and third projects would, together, require about \$130,000, and may be easily provided for by insular appropriations.

It is respectfully recommended that this be done.

The system of harbor dues, now in force for many years, should be overhauled and modernized and it is possible that they should be based upon the net tonnage, as is the case in other ports, and not upon the gross tonnage of the vessel as the law now provides. Care should be taken, however, to in no way conflict with the obligation upon harbor dues paid in San Juan port pledged by law to answer for the payment of the bonds issued for the improvement of the harbor.

The present piloting charges are too high and a new method of pilotage should be enacted into law. Piloting is very easy in Porto Rico and especially so in San Juan, where the pilot boards or leaves his ship just beyond buoy No. 1 which is anchored off Moro Castle. However, the annual income of a first class pilot in San Juan harbor exceeds the salary of a chief of division of a department of the government. The injustice of the situation is apparent and should be remedied.

The pilots should be employees of the insular government, instead of its partners, and should be paid an annual salary; and the pilot charges should be reduced to such rates that the insular revenues for them will just balance the government expenditure to properly maintain the service. Such change will be a great inducement to steamers desiring to touch at San Juan for taking on coal and water, every additional one of which will be clear gain.

It is hoped that the taxable value of property in the island under the new assessment which will soon be finished will reach not less than \$250,000,000. This is not too much to expect, as it is generally believed that the real estate and personal property in Porto Rico are worth a larger amount. Such increase in assessment will enlarge the debt limit of The People of Porto Rico from \$12,500,000 to \$17,000,000. The progress made in the direction of improving the municipalities and construction of school buildings should continue and, therefore, funds should be made available for municipal loans, many applications for which are now pending and important projects are at a standstill. It should be noted that the solution of the sanitation problem in the urban portion of the municipalities depends almost exclusively on the construction of three things—waterworks, sewers, and street paving. The government's cooperation to this end should be given generously and speedily.

The construction of school buildings should be encouraged, especially buildings for the use of rural schools in which latter direction but little has been done yet.

On the rapid development of the road and school systems, depends more than on anything else, the material progress of the community and the happiness and prosperity of its people.

The revenues of the insular telegraph and telephone system have decreased during the past year, due principally to the extension of the telephone system of the Porto Rico Telephone Co., and to the increasing of the number of non-revenue-producing offices.

The policy of furnishing telegraphic communication to every community in the island has been inaugurated by the undersigned on the theory that the telegraph is fundamentally for serving the people and incidentally for revenue raising. However, there are several communities, Guaynabo, for instance, right close to the capital city, which have not yet been reached by either the telegraph or the telephone, which are entitled to the service even though the several stations might not be self-supporting for a long time.

For the purpose of carrying out this policy, as well as for a general improvement of the lines, the legislature was requested to appropriate funds, but while the number of operators was increased, the credit for contingent expenses was left at \$12,750, a sum wholly insufficient even for the proper maintenance of the existing system and offices.

The government telephone system, which covers the territory along the military road as far as Aibonito and from Caguas to Humacao, is making money and its revenue producing capacity should be enlarged by increasing the number of telephones. The department has failed to do this so far because of lack of funds for the purpose.

The extension of the local departmental system within the city of San Juan can easily be made at an expenditure of \$8,000, and cause a saving to the government of \$2,500 per annum which is now paid to the Porto Rico Telephone Co. for the use of private telephones. A bill to appropriate this amount was passed by the executive council at the last session of the legislature, but it failed of passage in the lower house.

The telegraph service in Porto Rico is one of the public services over which the government should keep control. There is every reason why this should be so. The telegraph service belongs to the Government in almost every European country, and there is a strong movement on foot in the United States to change from private to Government-controlled telegraph and telephone. Porto Rico is ahead of the States in this regard, and should not lose its position of vantage by neglecting, abandoning, leasing, or selling its telegraph lines.

I strongly recommend against any such possible action and in favor of a generous appropriation to make of the government telegraph a modern system of communication reaching every city, town, village, and hamlet in the islands of Porto Rico and Vieques.

This decrease in revenue of the telegraph system is due also to a great extent to the business taken away from the San Juan telegraph station by the telegraph line of the French Cable Co. connecting its two stations of Mayaguez and San Juan.

The irrigation system is an assured success and with careful and intelligent management it will easily pay for itself. The force has been gradually reduced so that it is almost on a maintenance basis. Some work is being done since the beginning of operation such as the lining of canals, which though properly a portion of necessary construction to complete the system, is paid for out of operation funds. This is done in obedience of the accounting rule adopted by the executive council and although the undersigned believes that such an expenditure is not properly a charge against maintenance, there is no doubt that the revenues from operation will be sufficient to take care of such disbursement. It is believed that the whole length of the main irrigating canals should be eventually concrete lined.

The detailed accounts presented show the cost of operation and maintenance during the past fiscal year. It is thought that before long such cost will not exceed \$2 per acre of included land. In the States such cost is much less and sometimes as low as 50 cents per acre of irrigated land.

The irrigation investigations authorized by the legislature in the municipalities of Ponce, Juana Diaz and Lajas, and Isabela will shortly be started and they will be rapidly pushed to completion.

CHANGE OF PERSONNEL.

The following changes in the important positions of the department have taken place since the undersigned came into office:

Mr. Albert B. McCulloch, architect and chief of the division of public buildings, was transferred to the Federal service and resigned November 5, 1914. He was succeeded by Mr. A. B. Nichols who resigned to take charge of the supervision of the construction of the Carnegie Library building now ready for inauguration. Mr. Adrian C. Finlayson, for several years a draftsman in the department, qualified for the position of architect through a competitive examination and was appointed to succeed Mr. Nichols on May 14, 1915.

Mr. E. S. Wheeler, resigned the position of assistant commissioner of the interior on June 15, 1915, in order to engage in private practice of engineering. To succeed him Mr. Edmund Enright, for several years chairman of the civil-service commission, was appointed and took charge of the office as assistant commissioner on August 23, 1915.

Mr. Manuel Rivera Ferrer, superintendent of public works, resigned, and to fill his vacancy Mr. Guillermo Esteves, until then engineer in charge of municipal works, was appointed February 1, 1916.

Mr. Antonio Lucchetti Otero, assistant engineer in the bureau of public works, has been acting engineer in charge of municipal works since the date of Mr. Esteves's promotion.

Mr. Jesús M. González was appointed assistant superintendent of public works February 1, 1915.

Mr. James W. Beardsley, chief engineer of the irrigation service has resigned to take effect on the expiration of his leave August 10, 1916.

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the excellent services rendered the department by its staff officers and employees, which have made possible the excellent results obtained during the past fiscal year.

Respectfully,

MANUEL V. DOMENECH,
Commissioner of the Interior.

The honorable the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

PORTO RICO IRRIGATION SERVICE.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

REPORT OF FISCAL YEAR 1915-16.

GUAYAMA, P. R., *July 15, 1916.*

SIR: The following report covers the operations of the irrigation service during the period from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916:

WEATHER.

There were no destructive storms during the year, although winds were unusually high on August 11 and 12.

During the greater part of the year rainfall has been below normal, particularly in the eastern division. The third quarter was one of the driest on record. A tabulation showing rainfall, compared with previous years, is given in Appendix I.

Owing to the distribution of rainfall, the run-off of streams has been much less in proportion than usual. While stream run-off is directly dependent on rainfall, the proportion may vary widely, depending on the rate of precipitation, the capacity of the soil to absorb water, and other factors. A rainfall of maximum benefit to cultivation would produce no run-off, being all taken up by the soil. It therefore follows that a study of the discharge of the streams flowing into the reservoirs is more important in considering drought conditions in the irrigation district than a study of rainfall, which would be the essential factor to consider for irrigated lands.

Records of river discharge have been kept since 1907. These are tabulated in Appendix II. A study of these records will show that prior to this year the months of minimum flow were scattered through various years. But during the present fiscal year there have been a series of consecutive low monthly flows on all the streams in the irrigation district. This condition, following the low flow of the preceding year, has caused an exceptional strain on the resources of the irrigation system.

CONSTRUCTION.

The principal features of the irrigation system were described in the report of June 30, 1914, which was printed on pages 323-327 of the governor's report for that year.

New construction during the year has consisted of work on the hydroelectric system, the completion of three ditch rider houses, three new outlets from Juana Diaz (anal, and a lateral 1,150 feet long to deliver water to lot 311A, and the extension of Toro Negro diversion by diverting Matrullas River, a tributary of Toro Negro, to the south side of the divide.

The latter was a small job. A channel was cut through a low place in the divide, and the earth excavated was used to make a dam across the stream. This work was completed May 11, at a cost of \$686.91. The amount of water secured during May and June was 560 acre-feet, or more than enough at the current price, \$2.50 per acre-foot, to pay the cost of construction. It is possible that a still further increase of water supply may be obtained in the vicinity at a reasonable cost. Preliminary studies are being made, in connection with routine work, to determine the feasibility of such an extension.

OPERATION—IRRIGATION SYSTEM GENERAL.

Water is delivered to the lands to be irrigated as nearly as possible in accordance with the wishes of the planters. It has been found impracticable to use a fixed rotation period on account of the great local variations in rainfall. Planters have taken advantage of the privilege of shifting the use of water among various lots controlled by them and the irrigation service has endeavored to work with them to secure the

greatest benefit from the water available. The deliveries are made by a force of nine ditch riders in the eastern division and four ditch riders in the western division, who patrol the canals twice each day. A water master in each division keeps records of deliveries, as reported daily by the ditch riders, and issues necessary instructions concerning changes to be made. Monthly statements are mailed to each water user, showing the amount of water delivered at each module, the amount appurtenant to each tract or group of tracts, and any deficit or excess. Bills for surplus water accompany the monthly statements and collections are turned into the treasury for credit to the irrigation fund each month.

The so called free year ended August 31, 1915, for all lands, except a few tracts under West Guamani Canal. The first installment of taxes was therefore due September 1, 1915, and by November 30 all included lands had completed the free year. The amounts collected and expended are shown in the financial statement attached.

SALE OF WATER.

The amount of water sold during the fiscal year was 7,616 acre-feet in the eastern division and 9,140 acre feet in the western division. The low run off during the fall of 1915 made it necessary to discontinue sales of surplus waters from the Guamani system on November 15, and from the Patillas system on the 15th of December. It would have been better had they been stopped a month earlier, but the planters wished to buy water and no one could foretell the shortage then.

Contracts were made with the water users at the lower ends of Patillas and Juana Diaz Canals, whereby these planters agreed to accept and pay for an irregular amount of surplus water which may reach their outlets. This makes it possible to maintain a more uniform flow from all outlets, by keeping a small surplus flowing through the main canals, which surplus is sold at the regular rate when it reaches the end of the canals.

A similar contract was made with the owners of the Maturi Canal to take surplus water from the lower Jacaguas River. But unfortunately deliveries to this canal were stopped by an injunction without any hearing of the government's interests in the case.

DELIVERY OF APPURTENANT WATER.

Owing to the unusual drought prevailing during practically the entire fiscal year, the available water supply was insufficient to furnish the standard amount of 4-acre feet per annum during the past six months. This shortage was most severely felt in the eastern division. The deliveries from Patillas and Guamani Canals amounted to 50.2 and 41.75 per cent, respectively, of the full appurtenant delivery to included lands. No reduction was made in deliveries from Juana Diaz Canal, except in the month of April, when only 75 per cent of the appurtenant water was delivered. However, timely rains replenished the supply so that May deliveries were about 100 per cent and the April shortage was made up in June. Unfortunately, the supply in the eastern division did not increase sufficiently to make up any part of the accumulated shortage and the new fiscal year begins with an average deficit of 0.978 acre-foot for all lands under Patillas Canal, or an aggregate of 10,687 acre-feet.

Of the lands watered by Guamani Canals 776.95 acres received less than 1 acre-foot per acre during the six months ending June 30, and are consequently exempt from the irrigation tax for the next half year. The loss of income on this account is \$3,884.75.

The deficit for those lands under Guamani Canals which received more than 1 acre-foot per acre is 3,017 acre-feet. These deficits will have to be made up before any more water can be sold, consequently the income from sales of water will be negligible during the coming year so far as the eastern division is concerned.

The total amount of water delivered during the year, including sales, to included lands and to concessions, was 132,476 acre-feet which is 10,716 acre-feet more than the required amount, based on the standard of 4 acre-feet per acre. These deliveries were made as follows:

	Acres feet.
During the first quarter (July to September).....	40, 206
During the second quarter (October to December).....	44, 483
During the third quarter (January to March).....	27, 342
During the fourth quarter (April to June).....	20, 445
Total.....	132, 476

The distribution could have been made more uniform if no water had been sold after the first quarter, but this would not have prevented some shortage. Guayabal reservoir was full and running over as late as November 2, and Patillas Reservoir up to October 8.

The waste over spillways is shown in the following table:

	Patillas.	Carite.	Melania.	Guayabal.	Coamo.
First quarter.....	3,396	0	0	3,238	0
Second quarter.....	328	0	0	14,851	0
Third quarter.....	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth quarter.....	0	0	0	5	0
Year.....	3,722	0	0	18,094	0

It is apparent that by raising the spillways of Guayabal and Patillas Reservoirs, a considerable improvement can be made in distribution. Carite and Coamo Reservoirs have not yet overflowed.

RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

Notwithstanding the shortage in water supply, the production of sugar from lands in the irrigation district was greater this season than ever before, amounting to 75,096 tons, as against 65,534 tons in 1915, and 57,056 tons in 1914. It would have been impossible to produce this increase, or even maintain the former output, during these dry years, without the water furnished by the irrigation system.

The average yield of cane per acre was good notwithstanding the dry weather. The shortage of water occurred during the grinding season and the crop was, for the most part, pretty well matured before the water supply was exhausted. The acreage cut was larger than the previous year. The next crop may be somewhat less because the spring planting this year was decreased on account of the shortage of water for irrigation.

MAINTENANCE.

During the year, minor repairs and betterments were made to canals and laterals. These consisted principally in repairing old and building new concrete drops, raising low places in canal banks, repairing fences and gates, painting exposed iron work, etc. In an effort to check corrosion the flumes have been coated with asphaltum.

Lateral Juana Diaz 895 was lined for 50 feet instead of rebuilding a drop that had washed out, and two short sections of Juana Diaz Canal, aggregating 185 feet, were lined with concrete.

In the eastern division considerable work was done on the Guamani Canals to increase their capacity. This consisted of replacing some of the flumes with larger sizes and changing the grade of others, and in raising low banks and in some places the concrete lining. The lining of Esperanza lateral was repaired and the diversion dam raised 4 inches. A part of the east Guamani Canal 2,304 feet long was lined with concrete to prevent seepage losses and decrease maintenance expenses. The spiral steel pipe, 540 feet long, at Patillas Dam was replaced by a cast-iron sewer pipe.

The routine work of cleaning the 102 miles of canals and laterals require the constant services of a considerable force. This is practically a continuous job but the part below the water surface can best be cleaned when the water is shut off. Advantage was taken of the time when there was little water in the canals to put them all in good condition for carrying full flow when the water is available.

The growth of Malojillo grass and of subaqueous plants, moss, or algae, seems just as vigorous as ever. The underwater growth can be economically removed by dragging with a heavy chain, but the Malojillo, which is even more troublesome, has to be removed by hand, and this constitutes a heavy expense.

Irrigation structures, such as dams, spillways, culverts, flumes, bridges, and canal embankments, are exceptionally subject to flood damages, and the utmost vigilance must be given when such danger is threatened. Fortunately the moderate floods of the early part of the year caused no especial damage to the irrigation system. The only break in main canals occurred in the Patillas Canal July 16. Repairs were quickly made and the delivery of water was interfered with only about four hours.

Owing to the prevailing high prices for structural steel and the difficulty of securing deliveries, it was considered advisable to postpone the placing of automatic flashboards on Patillas and Guayabal spillways.

The principal work contemplated for the incoming year, in addition to routine cleaning of canals and laterals, is the removal of Felicita steel flume, material for which is on hand, and the lining of several sections of Patillas and Juana Diaz Canals, where filtration is heaviest.

CARITE HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM.

CONSTRUCTION.

Construction work during the past year consisted of miscellaneous work about the power house, the building of a frame storeroom and oil house, two anchor piers on the penstock, a reinforced concrete substation building at Santa Isabel, and transmission lines for the distribution of power.

The 20,000-volt transmission line was extended from Salinas to Santa Isabel, where a substation was erected and equipment installed with a capacity of 600 kilowatts.

A 4,400-volt, 3-wire, 3-phase distribution line was carried back on the main transmission-line poles to the Adela pump 2.5 miles east of Salinas, a distance of 10.5 miles. Another line runs west 11.1 to Juana Diaz. From this line, of which 8.4 miles have been completed, three branch lines, aggregating 1.7 miles in length, were built to reach pumps in the vicinity of Velazquez and Cintrona. Three more branches, amounting to 3.46 miles, will be built to supply other pumps for which power contracts have been made.

From the Guayama substation a 3-phase line was run west on the main poles a distance of 0.55 mile. From this two branches of a total length of 1.3 miles were built to the Tuna pumps. The line east of Guayama was constructed as far as Algarrobos, a distance of 2.4 miles, with a branch to the Algarrobos pumping plant and a single-phase branch to the irrigation headquarters.

The total length of line constructed during the fiscal year amounted to 8 miles of 20,000-volt line and 28.07 miles of 4,400-volt line, or a total of 106.7 miles wire.

MAINTENANCE.

Maintenance and repairs consisted principally in replacing broken insulators and in changing a few poles which showed signs of premature decay. Three sections of the penstock just below the forebay were replaced with heavier pipe and three concrete piers built.

OPERATION.

The plant has been in continuous operation since December 20, when the delivery of power to the Tuna pump was begun.

Contracts have been signed for 176.5 horsepower for pumping purposes, and motors and pumps requiring an additional 20 horsepower have been ordered, but the contracts have not yet been signed. Owing to the delay in getting shipments of pumping machinery from the United States only three installations were in service at the end of the year, two of which are for lighting.

The executive council has granted franchises for the distribution of light and power in the urban zones of the municipalities of Guayama, Salinas, Santa Isabel, and Juana Diaz. The construction of the distribution system for Guayama is practically completed, and it is expected that the municipality will be ready to purchase power during the coming month.

The success of the hydroelectric project seems to be assured. While many of the planters have been loath to scrap their present inefficient and expensive plants, the present high price of fuel has caused them to make a more careful investigation of their pumping costs, with the result that in practically every case it has been found that the saving to be made in one year of operation with electric power will be sufficient to pay for the cost of a new installation.

It is estimated that by the end of the next fiscal year the total connected pumping load will be approximately 450 horsepower, which, together with the lighting and power load in the towns where franchises have been granted, estimated at 150 kilowatts, will give a total connected load of 650 horsepower, or, allowing for line losses, about the capacity of one unit.

When the demand for power exceeds the capacity of one unit, it will be necessary to provide additional reserve generating capacity. This may be accomplished in several ways:

First. By installing a third unit. This would enable one unit to be closed down for repairs, but all units would be dependent, as at present, on the one pipe line.

Second. By installing a third unit and a second penstock. The disadvantage of this would be that the only practical location of another penstock is alongside the present line, and an accident to one line would probably cause a washout that would put the remaining line out of service.

Third. The construction of a new installation about 1 mile below the present plant, using the water supply from the present tailrace. The construction of this plant would increase the total capacity by about 50 per cent, but in case of an accident to the pipe line of the present plant the second plant could deliver but 50 per cent of

the power available at present, and in case of an accident necessitating the closure of the Carite Tunnel both plants would be out of service.

Fourth. Water power could be developed at Toro Negro or at Guayabal Dam. The development costs at the former site are excessive and the fact that the characteristics of rainfall and flow are very similar to those of Carite and that storage is impossible would make this development unsuitable for an auxiliary for the Carite plant. Likewise while a limited amount of power can be developed economically at Guayabal Dam, it should not be undertaken until the continuous delivery of an amount equal to the present capacity of the Carite plant can be assured.

Fifth. Connection might be made with existing plants and arrangements made for exchanging breakdown service. The only two plants available for this purpose are the plants in Ponce and in Comerio. The former, while it has considerable excess capacity, could not take care of the full load from Carite, and the cost of a line to Comerio would be as great as the cost of an auxiliary steam plant.

Sixth. It would appear, then, that the construction of an auxiliary steam plant would offer the best solution to the problem. With such a plant, having a maximum capacity of 1,400 kilowatts and located at some central point in the irrigation district, ready to take up the load on short notice, it is believed that contracts could be secured for the entire output of the Carite plant, which could then be operated at its full capacity. A large amount of power could be sold to centrals, if it were possible to guarantee practically continuous service, which is absolutely necessary during the grinding season. This can not be done with the present installation. While it is believed that the water supply will always be sufficient to carry the load, any hydroelectric plant with but one penstock will some day have to shut down for repairs, and without an auxiliary plant never will be able to secure the business necessary to secure the greatest possible benefit from the potential water power.

The cost of a 1,400-kilowatt turbo-generator plant using fuel oil, complete with transformers, will be about \$60,000. Though the plant would be used for breakdown service only, the generating costs would permit power to be delivered without financial loss, while it is believed that the profits from the increased load for the hydroelectric plant that could be secured with this arrangement would pay for the cost of installation in the first two years of operation. This would make it unnecessary to install a third unit and extra penstock at Carite, the cost of which would be approximately \$50,000.

LEGAL DIVISION.

The work of this department consists in securing right-of-way easements for transmission lines; completing the purchases of lands for reservoirs, canals, etc.; making settlements for damages; preparing contracts and other miscellaneous legal work. During the year there were 21 tentative agreements drawn; papers were filed in 7 condemnation suits; 1 condemnation suit was terminated favorably; 39 conveyances were drawn and 34 executed; 1 agreement covering crop damages and 2 accident settlements were completed.

The right of way purchased to date amounts to 92.22 per cent of the total required for the various projects.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

The field and office forces were reduced to practically an operation basis before the beginning of the present fiscal year, so far as the irrigation system is concerned. In the hydroelectric system a construction gang has been employed in building transmission lines and an operating force is being developed. The various changes, separations, and new appointments are shown in Appendix III; and the total number of employees on June 30, including laborers and mechanics, is shown in Appendix IV.

MAIN OFFICE.

The division of property and accounts handled during the fiscal year 788 debit vouchers, \$630,069.27; 403 credit vouchers, \$62,467.05; 536 journal vouchers, \$1,741,368.82; 87 requisitions, 402 purchase orders, and 57 service orders.

The paymaster disbursed on laborers' pay rolls, ajustes, and minor payments \$12,924.72 during the past quarter, and \$40,790.19 during the fiscal year.

The sale of equipment no longer needed has been continued, sales for the fiscal year amounting to \$16,176.98, and the total sales to date being \$50,715.53.

A financial statement is contained in Appendix V. The total expenditures to date, including interest paid, amount to \$5,500,995.29, of which \$4,169,261.02 is charged to construction and \$183,322.66 to operation and maintenance. The cost of operation and maintenance for the fiscal year was \$90,843.12.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. GILES, *Acting Chief Engineer.*

APPENDIX No. 1.—Comparative precipitation data, giving monthly normals.

A. PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES, AT PATILLAS DAM, NEAR PATILLAS, P. R.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Average.
1911.....					2.87	3.99	7.52	6.00	5.36	7.29	6.31	8.28		
1912.....	5.80	2.10	4.21	5.25	1.98	5.36	1.83	3.95	3.09	19.85	10.82	3.56	67.80	5.65
1913.....	7.64	1.90	8.31	2.69	5.78	6.12	5.51	7.70	10.75	8.81	3.83	2.92	71.97	6.00
1914.....	3.67	6.66	2.91	3.50	6.83	6.49	3.23	8.29	4.15	3.80	10.92	7.23	67.68	5.64
1915.....	3.17	2.89	1.33	1.11	2.10	13.17	9.72	2.99	6.66	3.96	3.10	2.57	52.77	4.40
Total.....	20.28	13.55	16.76	12.55	19.54	35.13	27.81	28.93	30.01	43.74	34.98	24.56	260.22	21.69
Normal.....	5.07	3.39	4.19	3.14	3.91	7.03	5.56	5.79	6.00	8.75	7.00	4.91	65.05	5.42
1916.....	1.84	1.89	0.55	1.27	6.13	7.22								

B. PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES, AT GUAYAMA, P. R.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Average.
1910.....												3.20		
1911.....	0.88	3.35	0.68	2.59	8.95	3.48	7.32	3.76	4.96	8.12	6.85	7.53	58.47	4.87
1912.....	3.75	0.74	5.87	3.70	1.11	4.83	1.89	2.92	7.74	16.99	8.62	1.09	59.25	4.94
1913.....	4.16	1.64	3.52	1.21	3.72	4.03	2.61	5.43	9.35	6.54	2.73	0.71	45.65	3.80
1914.....	2.86	4.74	1.84	1.91	6.89	3.81	2.60	3.16	4.11	1.96	6.96	3.68	44.52	3.71
1915.....	3.46	2.18	1.25	1.19	1.36	14.84	5.35	2.97	6.49	4.30	2.18	1.94	47.51	3.96
Total.....	15.11	12.65	13.16	10.60	22.03	30.99	19.77	18.24	32.65	37.91	27.34	18.15	255.40	21.28
Normal.....	3.02	2.53	2.63	2.12	4.41	6.20	3.95	3.65	6.53	7.58	5.47	3.02	51.08	4.26
1916.....	1.08	0.71	0.54	1.06	5.07	5.67								

C. PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES, AT CARITE, BARRIO CARITE, P. R.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Average.
1911.....						4.52	7.13	5.64		11.15	6.28	12.84		
1912.....	6.04	4.35	6.47	3.66	3.23	7.59	3.51	5.28	5.99	26.83	12.32	2.73	88.00	7.33
1913.....	8.29	5.90	9.64	4.42	8.17	6.24	9.81	6.36	11.88	7.62	5.11	2.97	86.41	7.20
1914.....	5.88	8.08	10.11	5.80	9.43	6.81	5.02	5.49	5.74	4.90	9.61	5.82	82.51	6.88
1915.....	5.01	5.07	1.95	4.72	3.73	16.96	9.97	5.44	6.77	4.24	4.80	4.12	72.78	6.06
Total.....	25.22	23.40	28.17	18.60	24.56	42.12	35.44	28.21	38.71	54.74	38.12	28.48	329.70	27.47
Normal.....	6.30	5.85	7.04	4.65	6.14	8.42	7.09	5.64	7.74	10.95	7.62	5.70	82.42	6.87
1916.....	2.69	1.69	2.14	3.05	7.10	7.29								

D. PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES, AT JAJOME ALTO, P. R.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Average.
1913.....							5.37	8.72	7.79	3.79	3.63			
1914.....	4.96	8.12	6.86	5.38	10.60	6.14	4.87	4.94	2.89	4.26	11.40	4.61	75.03	6.25
1915.....	4.40	2.52	2.98	4.50	1.02	12.72	9.96	8.12	7.53	6.25	5.46	4.56	70.02	5.84
Total.....	9.36	10.84	9.84	9.88	11.62	18.86	14.83	18.43	19.14	18.30	20.65	12.80	145.05	12.09
Normal.....	4.68	5.32	4.92	4.94	5.81	9.43	7.42	6.14	6.38	6.10	6.88	4.27	72.52	6.04
1916.....	3.96	2.75	4.45	5.34	7.95	7.11								

E. PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES, AT GUAYABAL DAM NEAR JUANA DIAZ, P. R.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Average.
1911.....						0.32	2.33	5.69	5.86	13.62	2.49	4.14		
1912.....	1.22	2.48	3.83	3.54	1.74	2.40	3.32	9.66	6.64	22.92	11.99	1.42	71.16	5.93
1913.....	1.14	1.06	1.42	2.45	6.31	3.50	2.80	3.37	7.46	4.73	1.66	2.30	38.20	3.18
1914.....	1.60	4.21	5.67	1.43	7.16	3.19	4.00	4.69	2.07	13.35	9.16	3.07	59.60	4.97
1915.....	4.19	1.52	1.21	3.15	1.73	4.30	2.78	9.51	3.04	8.88	0.94	1.34	42.59	3.55
Total.....	8.15	9.27	12.13	10.57	16.94	13.71	15.23	32.92	25.07	63.50	26.24	12.27	211.55	17.63
Normal.....	2.04	2.32	3.03	2.64	4.24	2.74	3.05	6.58	5.01	12.70	5.25	2.45	52.89	4.41
1916.....	0.12	3.91	1.27	3.75	5.86	6.65								

F. PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES, AT TORO NEGRO, BARRIO TORO NEGRO, P. R.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Average.
1911.....						3.21	8.18	3.91	8.60	21.63	6.25	18.14		
1912.....	2.82	2.07	3.38	7.50	1.89	1.51	9.46	8.91	14.71	25.67	15.06	2.54	95.52	7.96
1913.....	2.54	2.91	5.06	9.97	8.44	4.03	2.18	3.04	13.35	11.80	5.80	2.59	71.71	5.98
1914.....	3.45	6.27	8.84	8.24	14.31	9.22	4.33	4.27	8.25	11.44	16.60	3.67	98.89	8.24
1915.....	5.86	6.57	3.35	8.89	5.32	10.15	4.01	12.94	13.91	15.86	10.46	2.68	100.00	8.33
Total.....	14.67	17.82	20.63	34.60	29.96	28.12	28.16	33.07	58.82	86.40	54.17	29.62	366.12	30.51
Normal.....	3.67	4.46	5.16	8.65	7.49	5.62	5.63	6.61	11.76	17.28	10.83	5.92	91.53	7.63
1916.....	4.71	4.06	1.57	9.61	13.19	10.29								

APPENDIX No. 2.—*Tabulation showing run-off in acre-feet of the streams entering reservoirs.*

A. PATILLAS RESERVOIR.

Fiscal year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
1907-8.....				4,215	2,350	3,765	3,690	5,511	4,612	2,129	3,533	4,240	34,075
1908-9.....	6,107	7,472	15,555	12,216	4,687	4,801	10,222	4,610	2,455	1,810	14,330	11,179	96,077
1909-10.....	7,332	22,186	12,384	11,778	21,215	3,230	2,478	1,732	3,105	1,477	2,064	2,862	91,840
1910-11.....	3,014	9,212	11,276	6,963	3,447	3,524	2,696	5,002	1,426	1,720	9,460	6,169	63,942
1911-12.....	5,425	5,393	6,466	8,020	6,743	10,200	7,467	3,708	5,079	3,833	2,472	5,414	70,225
1912-13.....	2,739	2,816	4,366	21,307	14,555	4,196	6,684	3,904	8,484	5,335	7,047	9,601	91,084
1913-14.....	9,507	7,022	9,189	6,925	6,251	2,607	2,093	6,938	2,700	3,475	8,487	8,249	73,463
1914-15.....	5,038	4,968	4,037	2,812	12,331	5,057	3,300	2,178	2,027	2,344	1,539	9,885	55,604
1915-16.....	5,978	3,803	5,270	3,340	2,331	2,669	1,681	1,192	1,992	1,898	1,813	4,906	34,879
Total.....	45,795	62,913	63,623	77,603	73,910	40,052	40,311	24,825	30,880	23,021	50,745	62,505	611,189
Average.....	5,724	7,864	8,578	8,623	8,212	4,450	4,467	3,869	3,431	2,558	5,638	6,945	67,910

B. CARITE RESERVOIR.

1907-8.....				1,730	1,937	1,399	1,888	2,390	1,801	910	1,302	1,359	13,716
1908-9.....	2,090	1,967	4,196	3,014	1,202	1,676	1,437	2,373	1,121	1,227	9,739	4,202	34,234
1909-10.....	2,626	13,430	4,184	3,853	1,523	1,268	1,214	878	1,239	600	539	1,007	35,361
1910-11.....	955	3,660	7,489	2,410	1,368	1,989	1,190	2,481	683	1,257	6,014	2,966	32,462
1911-12.....	2,039	1,855	2,103	3,845	1,810	4,338	2,271	1,133	1,179	991	865	1,083	23,564
1912-13.....	1,950	1,989	1,255	6,640	4,008	1,301	2,176	1,806	2,669	1,453	2,630	2,073	27,950
1913-14.....	3,114	2,476	4,017	2,281	2,033	1,135	1,019	2,421	2,008	1,840	1,590	3,026	26,990
1914-15.....	1,782	1,481	1,055	1,830	2,488	1,203	1,398	1,004	671	1,002	604	4,021	17,549
1915-16.....	1,727	1,417	1,715	1,064	952	1,179	1,816	1,618	1,494	1,387	1,478	1,190	12,037
Total.....	15,323	27,275	26,056	25,667	19,321	15,488	13,409	15,104	11,865	9,667	23,761	20,927	223,863
Average.....	1,915	3,403	3,257	2,852	2,147	1,721	1,490	1,678	1,318	1,074	2,640	2,325	24,874

C. GUAYABAL RESERVOIR.

1903-9.....			6,057	9,246	5,809	3,338	2,377	2,316	1,879	3,599	8,139	2,990	45,950
1904-10.....	2,225	19,594	12,623	11,997	36,289	5,924	3,783	1,439	4,188	6,490	3,284	1,683	109,509
1905-11.....	2,787	8,861	11,159	10,559	10,943	6,961	2,910	3,311	2,082	2,770	7,091	2,964	72,410
1906-12.....	2,742	2,310	3,639	31,981	11,721	15,019	3,389	2,090	2,445	3,974	2,011	1,484	82,805
1907-13.....	2,838	6,774	9,292	45,496	39,189	5,736	2,944	1,883	1,724	3,248	5,280	1,813	126,267
1908-14.....	1,455	1,279	4,480	8,545	4,053	1,829	1,676	2,123	3,762	2,723	6,816	6,025	44,766
1909-15.....	2,399	1,744	2,190	11,754	6,197	4,399	2,805	4,098	2,274	3,034	2,470	4,811	48,175
1910-16.....	2,140	7,611	4,056	15,530	5,082	3,417	1,411	1,900	1,100	2,551	6,650	8,939	50,387
Total.....	16,636	48,163	53,496	135,103	119,283	46,823	21,295	19,160	19,454	28,389	41,741	30,709	580,269
Average.....	2,377	6,881	6,687	16,888	14,910	5,853	2,662	2,395	2,432	3,549	5,218	3,839	72,534

D. COAMO RESERVOIR.

1907-8.....					1,111	1,028	485	604	877	421	1,373	782	6,681
1908-9.....	574	536	803	1,276	761	617	604	376	418	2,580	17,180	615	26,346
1909-10.....	489	15,228	8,518	5,846	31,613	3,919	1,812	983	1,464	947	569	493	71,881
1910-11.....	371	4,831	6,838	1,787	2,530	4,353	1,393	1,031	730	848	2,158	883	27,853
1911-12.....	522	1,358	1,426	9,143	4,269	11,335	3,033	1,613	1,025	1,522	545	393	34,314
1912-13.....	411	387	2,284	21,949	31,175	6,090	2,613	1,570	1,206	1,024	1,461	586	70,756
1913-14.....	534	404	1,436	3,223	892	581	375	654	2,421	1,691	2,943	2,638	17,192
1914-15.....	802	552	504	1,954	6,664	1,620	756	574	485	467	1,346	448	14,702
1915-16.....	1,352	653	1,550	1,213	1	52	1,260	1,293	1,371	1,348	819	1,571	7,586
Total.....	4,055	23,019	22,365	46,391	78,363	29,803	11,264	7,643	8,997	9,878	27,394	7,809	277,111
Average.....	507	2,881	2,796	5,799	8,707	3,311	1,263	849	1,000	1,097	3,044	868	30,790

1 Lowest record.

APPENDIX No. 3.—*Recapitulation of service record of appointive employees from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

Feature.	Employees July 1, 1915.	Changes during year.		Employees June 30, 1916.	Leave granted during year.		
		Appointments.	Separations.		With pay.	Without pay.	Total.
Carite water power.....	1			1	32		32
General administration.....	15	1	4	12	304	42	346
Irrigation commission.....	3			3			
Operation:							
Eastern division.....	18	2	2	18	126	21	147
Western division.....	8	1	1	8	14	7	21
Maintenance, construction division.....	5	1	2	4	46	1	47
Total.....	50	5	9	46	522	71	593

APPENDIX No. 4.—*Employees of the Porto Rico irrigation service, June 30, 1916.*

Title.	General head-quarters.	Irrigation commission.	Legal division.	Maintenance and repairs.	Carite water power.	Hydrographic division, operation.	Total.
Chief engineer.....	1						1
Supervising engineer.....	1						1
Chief of division.....	1		1			1	3
Superintendent engineer.....					1		1
Electrician.....					1		1
Draftsman.....	1						1
Assistant engineer.....				1			1
Water masters.....						2	2
Chief clerk.....		1					1
Stream gaugers.....						2	2
Of servers.....						7	7
Zanjeros.....						13	13
Gate tenders.....						4	4
Bookkeeper.....	1						1
Stenographers and clerks.....	2	1	1			5	9
Telephone operator.....	1						1
Office boy.....	1						1
General messenger.....	1					1	2
Assistant stable boy.....					1		1
Master mechanic.....					1		1
Operators.....					5		5
Foremen.....				2			2
Oilers.....					3		3
Janitors.....	1	1					2
Mason.....				1			1
Carpenters.....				3	1		4
Capataces.....	1			1			2
Wiremen.....					26		26
Blacksmith.....	1			1			2
Watchmen.....	1					3	4
Laborers.....	6			86	18		110
Linemen.....	1			2			3
Teamster.....					1		1
Chauffeur.....	1						1
Corral bosses.....				1	1		2
Total.....	21	3	2	98	58	39	221

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Financial statement. (See consolidated statements, Exhibit No. 36.)

General balance sheet. (See consolidated statements, Exhibit No. 37.)

Statement of net charges to features during fiscal year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916. (See consolidated statements, Exhibit No. 38.)

Detail classification of expenditures. Tables omitted, copy on file; totals appear in consolidated statements, Exhibit No. 38.

TABLE No. 1.—*Road construction in Porto Rico.*

Spanish Government:	Kilometers.	
Oct. 18, 1898		275.0
American Government:	Kilometers.	
June 30, 1899		0.0
June 30, 1900		69.2
June 30, 1901		67.0
June 30, 1902		72.2
June 30, 1903		81.0
June 30, 1904		69.0
June 30, 1905		82.9
June 30, 1906		38.0
June 30, 1907		30.7
June 30, 1908		103.7
June 30, 1909		92.3
June 30, 1910		4.9
June 30, 1911		16.1
June 30, 1912		67.4
June 30, 1913		7.7
June 30, 1914		45.1
June 30, 1915		28.1
June 30, 1916		12.6
Total		887.9
		1,162.9

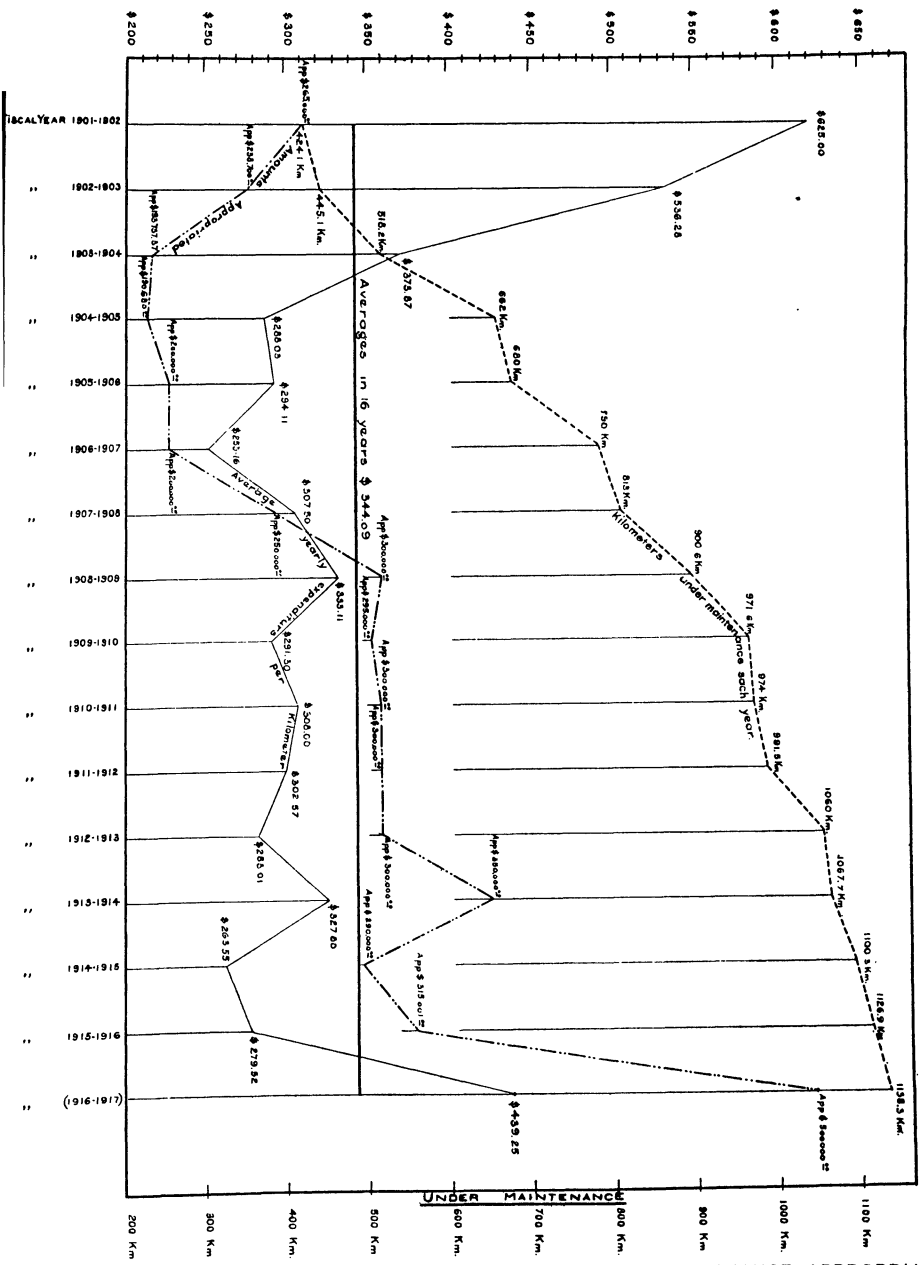
Diagram showing the proposed organization of the service of road maintenance.
 Diagram omitted, copy on file.

Total cash receipts and expenditures, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1916. (See consolidated statements, Exhibit No. 34.)

Statement by stations showing receipts and operating expenses of insular telegraph for the year ending June 30, 1916. (See consolidated statements, Exhibit No. 35.)

Table No. 3. Statement showing action taken by the commissioner of the interior, under authority of the executive council, for the leasing, selling, or granting of lands and other property of The People of Porto Rico during the fiscal year. (Items contained in the following statement.)

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER KILOMETER.



GRAPHIC SHOWING ANNUAL KILOMETERAGE OF ROADS UNDER MAINTENANCE, APPROPRIATIONS, AND AVERAGE COST PER KILOMETER FROM 1901-1916.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

2. In the second part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are small and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

3. In the third part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are large and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

4. In the fourth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

5. In the fifth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

6. In the sixth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

7. In the seventh part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

8. In the eighth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

9. In the ninth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

10. In the tenth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

11. In the eleventh part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

12. In the twelfth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

13. In the thirteenth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

14. In the fourteenth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

15. In the fifteenth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

16. In the sixteenth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

17. In the seventeenth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

18. In the eighteenth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

19. In the nineteenth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

20. In the twentieth part we shall consider the case when the parameters α and β are of the order of unity and shall obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution in powers of these parameters.

TABLE NO. 4.—Showing land belonging to *The People of Porto Rico* leased by the commissioner of the interior with the approval of the executive council.

Date of lease.	Name of lessee.	Area.	Location.		Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Per-cent- age.	Redeemed.
			Municipality.	Ward.					
May 11, 1916	José Irizarry Velez.	26 cuerdas and 3 houses.	Ad.untas	Canaes and Felle as	Years	\$575.00	\$68.00	11.47	
June 19, 1911	Bonifacio Quiñones.	29.41 cuerdas.	do.	Felle as y Vegas Aba. o.	5	200.00	20.00	10	
Oct. 23, 1912	Celerino Yambó.	10 cuerdas.	do.	Pallejas	5	50.00	10.00	20	
Feb. 3, 1915	Damian Folch.	19.08 cuerdas.	do.	Gar as.	5	310.00	18.60	6	
May 4, 1915	Maria A. Sobá.	78.40 square meters.	do.	Town.	5	15.00	1.50	10	
June 5, 1911	Juaquin Sanchez.	15 cuerdas.	do.	Mullitas	5	130.00	30.20	23	Dec. 10, 1915
Oct. 17, 1910	Manuel Encarnación Falcón.	30 cuerdas.	do.	Juan Asencio.	5	240.00	20.40	10	Oct. 6, 1915
Dec. 15, 1914	Pedro Monzón y Hnos.	20 cuerdas.	do.	Sonadora.	5	800.00	48.50	6.06	Sept. 13, 1915
Do.	Etanislao Voto.	40 cuerdas.	do.	Bayamoncillo.	5	400.00	30.00	7.50	May 23, 1916
May 18, 1915	Manuel Morales.	25 cuerdas.	do.	Pasro.	5	750.00	45.00	6	Sept. 19, 1915
Sept. 15, 1907	Wenceslao Borda.	4,200 cuerdas.	Arecibo.	Isote, Garrochales, Cam- balache, and Factor.	40	No rent.	No rent.		
Sept. 11, 1910	José N. Jimenez.	750 cuerdas.	do.	Isote.	6	375.00	60.00	16	
Mar. 20, 1915	Various lease contracts.	161 small lots.	do.	Cambalache, Jareales.	5	168.50	168.50		
Oct. 22, 1915	Jesus Perez Cruz.	Sanitation stables.	do.	Town.	5	2,400.00	144.00	6	
July 17, 1910	Sue de C. and J. Fantauzzi.	336 square meters.	Arroyo.	Playa.	10	10.00	10.00		
Apr. 25, 1911	Isabel Rodriguez.	15 cuerdas.	Barraquitas.	Barraucas.	5	13.00	13.00		
Apr. 13, 1912	Eladio Rivera.	11 cuerdas.	do.	Honduras.	5	337.00	21.00	6.23	Oct. 2, 1915
May 25, 1915	J. Balomero Morales.	20 cuerdas.	do.	Quebradillas.	5	50.00	6.00	12.00	July 29, 1915
June 15, 1915	Ramon Hernandez Rios.	7 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	219.00	33.14	6	
Nov. 14, 1910	José Roas Cortés.	35 cuerdas.	Barros.	Barrerales.	5	570.00	56.00	10.18	Dec. 4, 1915
Sept. 15, 1915	José J. Latorre.	8.08 cuerdas.	do.	Orocobis.	5	322.00	25.30	7.91	Oct. 2, 1915
Do.	Celerino Arroyo.	27.05 cuerdas.	do.	Banta Aba. o.	5	244.00	10.00	6.35	
Feb. 13, 1911	Antonio Monserrate Ortízola.	89.46 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	1,190.00	71.40	6	
Sept. 22, 1911	Antonio Santi.	57.94 cuerdas, 1 house, and 3 shacks.	do.	do.	5	634.00	39.00	6.15	
Mar. 14, 1916	Remigio Arroyo.	121.20 cuerdas.	do.	Cacao.	5	1,416.00	236.00	16.33	
Sept. 7, 1915	Manerto E. Maldonado.	2-story house and plot.	do.	Barraquitas St.	5	1,600.00	36.00	22.50	
Jan. 1, 1915	Balseiro & Giorgetti.	102 cuerdas.	Barceloneta.	Del Pueblo.	15	2,224.00	1,224.00	6	
May 12, 1915	Sandalo Hernandez.	50 cuerdas.	Cavey.	Parallon.	5	500.00	40.00	8	
Oct. 28, 1913	Juan L. Aponle.	do.	Chiles.	Hato-Vie o.	5	780.00	46.80	6	
Nov. 5, 1913	Antonio Rodriguez.	100 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	500.00	50.00		
July 1, 1914	Valentin Duran.	155.36 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	1,060.00	80.00	7.62	
Oct. 25, 1911	Manuel Rios.	25 cuerdas.	Cidra.	Monte Llano.	5	150.00	18.00	12	Nov. 20, 1915
May 20, 1911	Cesario Rios.	15 cuerdas.	do.	Sud.	5	150.00	15.37	10.25	Oct. 4, 1915
Feb. 19, 1912	Francisco I. Nuñez.	do.	do.	Bayamón.	5	150.00	12.00	8	Oct. 13, 1915
Do.	Cesario Rivera.	12.50 cuerdas.	do.	Monte Llano.	5	125.00	8.75	7	Mar. 29, 1916
Mar. 10, 1913	Celerino Hernandez.	20.50 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	123.00	12.30	10	Feb. 23, 1916
Nov. 19, 1913	Juan Ayala Ramos.	46 cuerdas and 2 shacks.	do.	Bayamón.	5	318.00	31.80	10	Apr. 6, 1916

1 No term.

2 First year \$30 balance, 60; percentage 12.

TABLE 4.—Showing land belonging to The People of Porto Rico leased by the commissioner of the interior with the approval of the executive council—Con.

Date of lease.	Name of lessee.	Area.	Location.		Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Per-cent- age.	Redeemed.
			Municipality.	Ward.					
July 20, 1914	Cesareo Rivera.....	55 cuerdas.....	Cidra.....	Bar amón.....	Years.	\$275.00	\$35.06	12.75	Feb. 21, 1916
Dec. 7, 1914	Ceterino Hernandez.....	15 cuerdas.....	do.....	Monte Llano.....	5	90.00	10.80	12	Apr. 27, 1916
Feb. 17, 1915	Victoriano Velazquez.....	40 cuerdas.....	do.....	Bayamón.....	5	400.00	26.00	6.50	Dec. 27, 1915
July 20, 1915	Liborio Cruz.....	25 cuerdas.....	do.....	(elba).....	5		20.00		Mar. 3, 1916
July 15, 1915	Juacuin Almena, 1st.....	20 cuerdas.....	Caguas.....	Sumidero.....	5	120.00	7.20	6	
Dec. 14, 1915	Serapio Aviles.....	1 cuerda, Ratones Island.....	Cabo Ro o.....	Joyuda.....	5	200.00	12.00		
Mar. 28, 1916	American Railroad Co.....	930 cuerdas, swamp.....	do.....	Boqueron.....	5	4,650.00	350.00	7.53	
June 6, 1916	do.....	84.77 cuerdas, swamp.....	do.....	Llanos.....	5	425.00	34.00	8	
May 4, 1915	Inocencio Sanchez.....	14.97 cuerdas.....	Dorado.....	Rio Nuevo.....	5	1,200.00	108.00	9	
May 3, 1915	Domingo Cerra.....	96.45 cuerdas.....	Fa ardo.....	Quebrada Fa ardo.....	5	7,712.00	485.00	6.29	
Feb. 23, 1915	Bernal Estate.....	453.99 cuerdas.....	Guanica.....	Guanica.....	5	2,723.94	164.00	6	
May 18, 1915	Valerio Gutierrez.....	51.911 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5	519.10	40.00	7.705	
July 20, 1915	Jorge Mussenden.....	112.29 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5	1,122.83	67.37	6	
July 1, 1912	Ponce-Guayama R. R. Co. right of way.....	96.50 cuerdas.....	Guayama.....	Jobo.....	15		10.00	11	
Dec. 20, 1905	Central Aguirre.....	Caribe Islands.....	do.....	do.....	10		50.00		
July 1, 1915	Municipality of Guayama.....	Sanitation stables.....	do.....	Town.....	5	2,183.33	131.00	6	
Mar. 27, 1912	Cosme De Lopez.....	1 house and lot.....	Guayanilla.....	Jagua.....	5	70.00	4.20	6	
Dec. 17, 1904	Enrique Chavalier.....	524.30 cuerdas.....	do.....	Punta Barraco.....	15	1,310.70	65.54	5	
Sept. 10, 1913	Francisco Rodriguez Ponce.....	250 cuerdas.....	do.....	Jagua Pasto.....	5	128.00	7.68	6	
Do.....	do.....	5 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5	40.00	2.40	6	
Sept. 16, 1913	Pedro A. Santiago.....	3 cuerdas.....	do.....	Llanos.....	5	100.00	6.00	10	
Dec. 21, 1911	Ramon Gonzalez Vadillo.....	297.75 cuerdas.....	Isabela.....	Arenales Altos.....	5	1,488.75	148.87	6	
Dec. 16, 1912	Florencio Cintron.....	121 cuerdas.....	Juana Diaz.....	Guayabal.....	5	1,210.00	73.00	15.76	
Feb. 9, 1916	José Dolores Santiago.....	76.14 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5	304.56	48.00	35	
July 12, 1911	Miguel Angel Ortiz.....	House and lot.....	do.....	Town.....	5	100.00	35.00	6.52	
Jan. 18, 1916	Ramon Ortiz.....	5.64 y 6 acres.....	La as.....	Guayabal.....	5	230.00	15.00	9.43	
July 28, 1914	Defin Lugo Irizarry.....	58.81 cuerdas.....	do.....	París.....	5	1,590.00	150.00	9.02	
Oct. 8, 1912	Antonio Tirado.....	Guayacan Island.....	do.....	Parquera.....	5	410.00	37.00	7.50	
do.....	do.....	Maguayes Island.....	do.....	do.....	5	200.00	15.00	7.89	
Nov. 1, 1912	do.....	Cueva Ayala Island.....	do.....	do.....	5	570.00	45.00	8	
June 6, 1916	American Railroad Co.....	1,041.76 cuerdas, swamp.....	do.....	Llano.....	5	5,208.80	416.70	6	
Dec. 22, 1908	Alberto Bravo.....	1,384 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	Playa.....	35	1,400.00	84.00		
Aug. 28, 1910	Agricultural Experiment Station.....	200 cuerdas.....	do.....	Juan Alonso.....	(1)			6.73	
Aug. 26, 1915	Ramon Lopez Garcia.....	891 square meters.....	do.....	do.....	5	891.00	60.00	6	
Dec. 12, 1915	Gustavo St. Laurent.....	686 square meters.....	do.....	do.....	5	787.00	50.00	6.353	
Nov. 1, 1911	do.....	787 square meters.....	do.....	do.....	1	212.00	12.72	6	
June 1, 1912	José R. Arroyo.....	212 square meters.....	do.....	do.....	5	80.00	4.80	6	
Mar. 15, 1912	Florencio Malaret.....	80 square meters.....	do.....	do.....	5	54.00	3.24	6	
Nov. 3, 1914	Luis Fernandez Muñoz.....	90 square meters.....	do.....	do.....	5	64.00	4.00	6	
July 28, 1913	Hernandez Blas.....	64 square meters.....	do.....	do.....	5	64.00	4.00	6	
Do.....	C. J. Cede.....	330 square meters.....	do.....	Guajajibo.....	5	330.00	20.00		

Nov. 19, 1913	Ramon T. Quijano	122 square meters.	do	Plays.	8.00	6.55
Nov. 20, 1913	Fernando Lloreda	426.62 square meters.	do	do	40.00	9.38
Nov. 21, 1913	Benigno Rodriguez Campoamor	519.25 square meters.	do	Guanajibo.	31.00	6
May 17, 1914	Dolores Reyes	80.85 square meters.	do	Playa.	5.00	6.18
July 27, 1914	Alfonso Perdomo	63 square meters.	do	do	80.90	5
Dec. 30, 1914	do	45.60 square meters.	do	do	6.00	8.35
Jan. 7, 1915	Miguel Gonzalez	397 square meters, more or less.	do	Salud.	5.00	6.98
May 4, 1915	do	do	do	do	105.60	6.25
Do	do	do	do	do	200.00	6
Do	do	do	do	Guanajibo.	12.00	6
Sept. 7, 1915	Ana Luciano Rodriguez	1,305 square meters.	do	do	350.00	6
Sept. 28, 1915	Luis Sorla de Saliva	700.70 square meters.	do	Playa.	648.00	6.43
Sept. 28, 1915	Antonio Gregory	108 square meters.	do	Limon.	570.00	10
Sept. 29, 1915	Ramon Rivera	127.77 cuerdas.	do	Marina Septentri onal.	24.00	16.67
Dec. 7, 1915	Francisco Laviosa	24 square meters.	do	do	15.00	26.67
Dec. 17, 1915	A. H. Bull Steamship Co.	30 square meters.	do	do	2,400.00	9
Dec. 28, 1915	Juan Morales Martinez	217 square meters.	do	Marina Meridional.	166.66	6
Dec. 28, 1915	Sandolfo Andero	30 square meters.	do	do	15.00	26.6
Feb. 23, 1916	Rafael Blanch	280 square meters.	do	Marina Septentrional	500.00	8.40
Mar. 28, 1916	Sobrinos de Ezruiaga.	787 square meters.	do	Marina Meridional.	787.00	15.91
June 6, 1916	Prudencia Olivera	20 square meters.	do	do	20.00	1.60
Do	do	4 cuerdas.	Naranjito.	Anones.	25.00	8
Oct. 19, 1912	Alejandro Diaz Busquets	10 cuerdas.	do	do	50.00	10
Do	do	do	do	do	50.00	3
Do	do	do	do	do	30.00	7
Nov. 1, 1912	Juan Osme	6 cuerdas.	do	Cedro Abajo.	30.00	6
Jan. 24, 1913	Pedro Ros rio.	10 cuerdas.	do	Anones	50.00	6
Apr. 23, 1913	Isaac Rios	6 cuerdas.	do	Cedro Arriba.	1.80	6
Apr. 24, 1913	Juan Jose Berrios	4 cuerdas.	do	Cedro Abajo.	20.00	6
Aug. 12, 1913	Gregorio Ortiz.	5 cuerdas.	do	Cedro Arriba.	30.00	6
Aug. 25, 1913	Gregorio Rivera	do	do	do	1.80	6
Do	do	do	do	do	30.00	6
Jan. 11, 1915	Gregorio Ortiz.	10 cuerdas.	do	do	50.00	6
May 18, 1915	Maximino Rivera	5 cuerdas.	do	do	30.00	6
Do	do	9 cuerdas.	do	Anones	45.00	6
Do	do	10 cuerdas.	do	Cedro Arriba.	2.70	6
Do	do	4 cuerdas.	do	do	30.00	6
Jan. 15, 1906	Eugenio Morales	82 cuerdas.	Peñuelas.	do	20.00	6
Do	do	60 cuerdas.	do	Rusio.	35.00	5
July 16, 1910	Pedro R. Acosta	8 cuerdas and 2 houses.	Ponce.	do	700.00	5
Nov. 21, 1912	Francisco M. Gordis Acosta	75 square meters.	do	San Patricio.	924.00	8
Oct. 11, 1913	Emiliano Hernandez	23.63 square meters.	do	Quinto.	300.00	6.25
Aug. 21, 1913	Josefa Medina	225 square meters.	do	Cantera.	112.00	7.10
Feb. 21, 1911	Eusebia Santuario	1,302 square meters.	do	do	100.00	3.60
Aug. 30, 1911	Pedro Perez Santiago	120 cuerdas.	do	do	130.00	6
Feb. 21, 1916	Eusebia Santiago	288 square yards.	do	Machuelo Arriba.	1,700.00	5.30
Do	do	228 square meters.	do	Town.	86.00	8
Do	do	280 square meters.	do	do	40.00	8
June 19, 1911	Domingo Guillani	240 square meters.	do	do	3.20	8
Feb. 21, 1911	Indes Orza	1,099.96 square meters.	do	do	286.00	6.29
Aug. 20, 1913	Francisco Velez	200 square meters.	do	Quinto.	360.00	16.30
Aug. 21, 1913	Feliciano Romero	225 square yards.	do	Cantera.	400.00	3.00
Apr. 15, 1912	Matilde Rengel	122 square yards.	do	Town.	100.00	7.50
Do	do	do	do	do	90.00	13.33

No term.

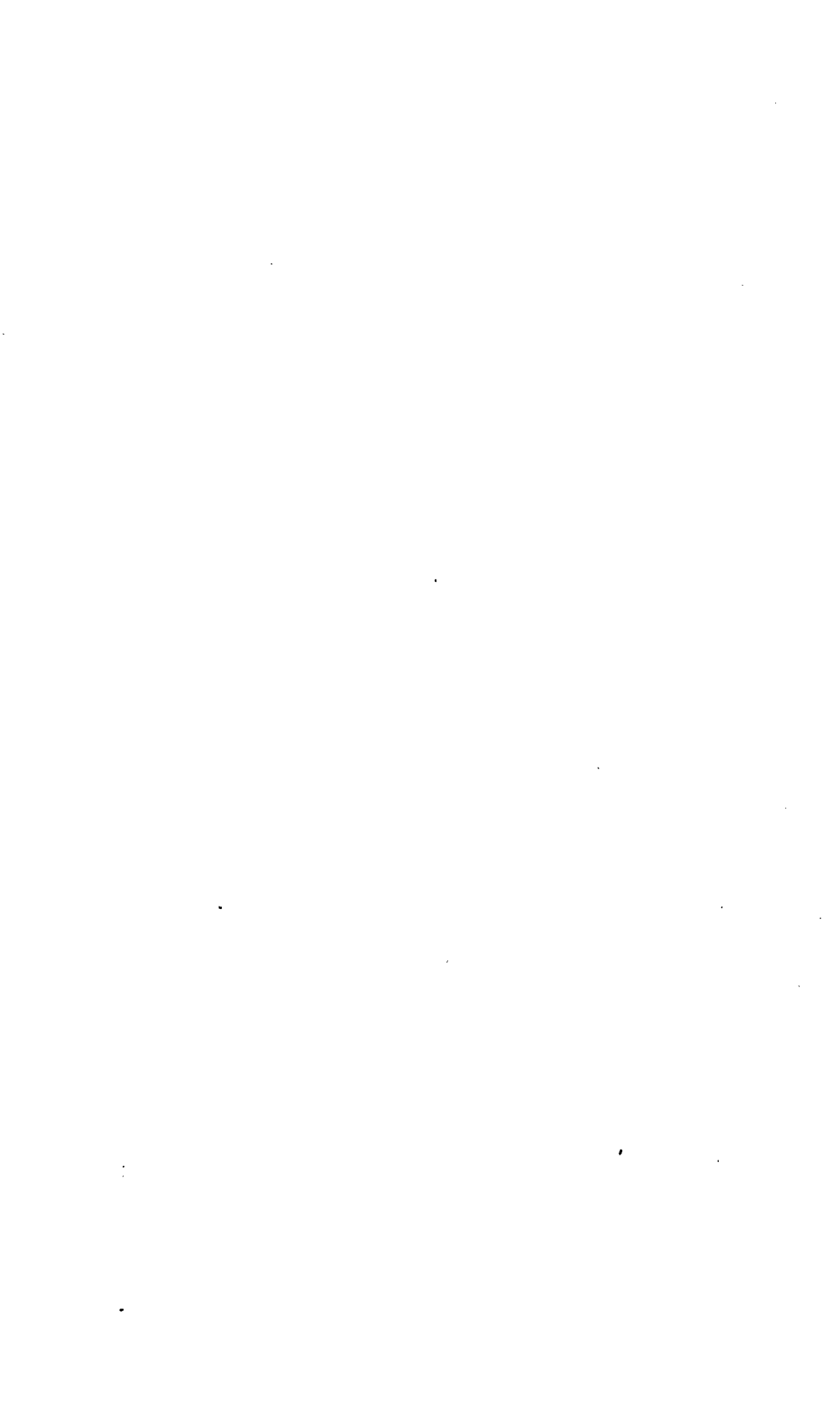
TABLE 4.—*Showing land belonging to The People of Porto Rico leased by the commissioner of the interior with the approval of the executive council—Con*

Date of lease.	Name of lessee.	Area.	Location.		Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Per-cent-age.	Redeemed.
			Municipality.	Ward.					
May 8, 1912	America Capó.	120 square yards.	Ponce.	Town.	Years.	\$90.00	\$12.00	13.33	Sept. 30, 1915
June 19, 1913	Ernesto Morinlane.	Las Gatas Island.	do.	Harbor.	5	5.00	5.00	.....	Aug. 14, 1915
July 29, 1913	José María Vaquez.	8 cuerdas.	do.	Marueño.	5	100.00	13.33	13.33	Do.
Do.	do.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	150.00	20.00	13.33	Do.
Do.	do.	22 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	123.00	16.67	13.31	Do.
Do.	do.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	150.00	18.00	12	Aug. 23, 1915
June 17, 1914	Dionisio Rodríguez.	3 cuerdas.	do.	Marques.	5	75.00	5.00	6.67	
July 1, 1914	Julia Mauri.	House and lot.	do.	Town.	5	210.00	16.00	7.62	
Do.	do.	34 square meters.	do.	Playa.	5	68.00	10.00	14.70	
Do.	do.	78.53 square meters.	do.	do.	5	78.71	8.00	10.16	
Do.	do.	60.28 square meters.	do.	do.	5	60.28	6.00	9.95	
Oct. 31, 1914	Peter Merry.	Ratones Island.	do.	Harbor.	5	60.00	10.00	6	
Nov. 10, 1914	Isabel Henna.	420 square yards.	do.	Can era.	5	100.00	7.10	7.10	
Nov. 17, 1914	Diosa Gutierrez.	225 square yards.	do.	do.	5	100.00	12.00	12	
Feb. 15, 1913	José Aguedo Boscana.	111 square yards.	do.	Town.	5	54.11	6.00	11.11	
Nov. 5, 1914	María Quistell.	300 square yards.	do.	do.	5	60.00	3.60	6	Feb. 2, 1916
Apr. 5, 1915	Juan Santos.	740 square yards.	do.	Quinto.	5	100.00	6.00	6	Dec. 14, 1915
Feb. 23, 1915	Marcelino Rivera.	30 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	3,750.00	264.00	7.04	
June 15, 1915	Juan Torruelli Cortada.	404.65 cuerdas.	do.	Caia de Muerto Island.	15	886.50	3.00	6	
Mar. 28, 1916	Rodolfo del Valle.	175 cuerdas "El Tuque"	do.	Canas.	30	50.00	139.00	10	
Dec. 28, 1915	José J. Hernandez.	1.31 cuerdas.	Patillas.	Dam.	15	42.00	2.52	6	
Nov. 24, 1914	Rafael Ojeda.	6.273 square meters.	San Juan.	Puerta de Tierra.	15	1,666.66	100.00	6	
Oct. 28, 1914	Redemptorist Fathers.	55.82 square meters.	do.	do.	1	175.00	25.00	.....
July 10, 1915	E. Raymond Hildreth.	Building in fairgrounds.	do.	do.	15	295.18	17.71	6	
Oct. 22, 1915	Porto Rico Coal Co.	48.0 square meters (swamp).	do.	do.	5	450.00	36.00	8	
Mar. 23, 1916	Carlos Cid y Co.	Permit to cross parcel rented to Porto Rico Coal Co.	do.	do.	5	289.80	24.50	8.13	
Apr. 22, 1915	José A. Revach.	1,180.72 square meters.	do.	Marino.	5	103.60	18.00	8.20	
Dec. 22, 1915	José Cerra.	262 square meters.	do.	Puntilla.	5	600.00	130.00	.....
July 20, 1915	Oscar Delorme.	1,500 square meters (swamp).	do.	Cabra Island Leper Col-ony.	5	278.00	18.00	6.53	
Sept. 7, 1915	E. Bascorchea.	1 cuerda. Boy charity.	do.	Sanituce.	15	2,428.00	145.68	6	
Feb. 8, 1916	José Gelpi.	483 square meters.	do.	Puerto de Tierra.	14	3,488.00	500.00	14.34	
Do.	Concepción García.	326 square meters.	do.	do.					
July 1, 1915	Municipality of San Juan.	Sanitation stables.	do.	do.					
Apr. 15, 1916	H. S. Graham.	175 by 20 feet.	do.	do.					
June 15, 1915	Manuel Vilaseca.	1 small lot.	do.	do.					
Do.	Vicior Millin.	278 square meters.	do.	do.					
Oct. 16, 1909	Ricardo Casals.	1,214 square meters.	do.	do.					
Aug. 24, 1909	Paul L. Hagen.	1,744 square meters.	do.	do.					

TABLE 4.—*Showing land belonging to The People of Porto Rico leased by the commissioner of the interior with the approval of the executive council—Con.*

Date of lease.	Name of lessee.	Area.	Location.		Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Per-cent- age.	Redeemed.
			Municipality.	Ward.					
July 1, 1911	Ramon Roman	10.63 cuerdas	Utuaño.	Santa Rosa.	Years.	\$115.00	\$6.90	6	
Do.	Jorge Mendez.	17.16 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	94.00	5.61	6	
June 29, 1911	Maximino Perez M. J. Cuevas.	62.02 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	400.00	24.00	6	
July 1, 1911	Nicolas Gonzalez Acevedo.	26.13 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	180.00	10.80	6	
July 6, 1911	Bernardino Colon.	19.93 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	115.00	6.90	6	
July 7, 1911	Francisco Rivera.	37.99 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	270.00	16.20	6	
July 8, 1911	Juana Galarce.	18.05 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	181.00	10.86	6	
July 4, 1912	Rafael Rivera.	76.47 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	320.00	19.20	6	
July 4, 1911	Hilario Mendez.	7.61 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	53.00	3.18	6	
July 18, 1911	Juan José Rosado.	42.55 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	301.00	18.06	6	
Do.	Francisco Santiago.	32.19 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	280.00	16.80	6	
July 11, 1911	Vicente Mendez.	15.73 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	137.00	8.22	6	
July 19, 1911	Manuel Santiago.	14.42 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	77.00	4.62	6	
July 27, 1911	Ulpiano Velazquez.	41.74 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	236.00	14.16	6	
July 31, 1911	Luisa Velazco.	16.90 cuerdas	do.	Caquana.	5	126.00	7.56	6	
Aug. 2, 1911	Domingo Maldonado.	28.84 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	5	233.00	13.98	6	
Aug. 23, 1911	Juan Valentin Diaz.	23.47 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	147.00	8.82	6	
Aug. 10, 1911	Esteban Montalvo.	40.65 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	350.00	21.00	6	
Do.	Manuel Cuevas.	37.93 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	265.00	15.90	6	
Aug. 23, 1911	Este'n Mestre.	19.85 cuerdas	do.	Caquana.	5	87.17	5.23	6	
Sept. 8, 1911	Suen Francisco Cuevas.	8.53 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	5	81.00	4.86	6	
Sept. 16, 1911	José Martinez.	13.59 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	139.00	8.34	6	
Do.	José Gonzalez.	43.79 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	190.00	11.40	6	
Do.	Sir'eón F. Perez.	24.41 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	259.00	15.54	6	
Do.	Alejandro Cuevas.	34.86 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	270.00	16.20	6	
Sept. 26, 1911	Benito Rosado.	16.70 cuerdas	do.	Caquana.	5	156.00	9.36	6	
Oct. 17, 1911	Manuel Gonzalez.	22.16 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	5	170.00	10.20	6	
Do.	do.	10.83 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	82.00	4.92	6	
Do.	Salomon Cortes.	10.71 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	104.00	6.24	6	
Nov. 15, 1911	José Maria Luciano.	6.38 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	40.00	2.40	6	
Jan. 8, 1912	Manuel Jesus Cortes.	75.48 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	331.83	19.91	6	
Feb. 21, 1912	Manuel Guzman Velez.	11.83 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	107.00	6.42	6	
May 20, 1912	Ramon Maldonado.	38.02 cuerdas	do.	Caquana.	5	230.00	13.80	6	
Dec. 24, 1912	José Lopez (edcho.	25.67 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	5	261.00	15.66	6	
May 20, 1914	Juan Bta Cuevas.	147.18 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	1,260.00	75.60	6	
July 2, 1914	Silverio Rivera.	10 cuerdas	do.	Roncador.	5	159.00	15.00	6	
July 23, 1914	José Lafontaine.	81.07 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	492.00	29.52	6	
Aug. 1, 1914	Juan Felix.	12.06 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	5	70.00	4.20	6	
Do.	Salomon Cortes.	15.17 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	80.00	4.80	6	
Nov. 9, 1914	Jacinto Santiago.	8.42 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	80.00	4.80	6	
July 20, 1915	Zollo Rios.	9.47 cuerdas	do.	do.	5	127.00	7.62	6	

Dec. 2, 1915	Gustavo Mourralle	53.86 cuerdas	Vieques	4 small islands	5	323.16	30.00	9.28
Sept. 7, 1915	Cayetano Gonzalez	200 cuerdas cayo	do	Puerto Dia lo	10	4,000.00	30.00	
Dec. 28, 1915	Municipality of Vieques	Insular Jail building	do	Town	5	3,333.34	200.00	6
Aug. 28, 1915	Alejandro Ranceschi	50.17 cuerdas	Yauco	5 small islands	5	250.00	16.00	28
May 28, 1914	Domingo Yivaldi Pacheco	10 cuerdas	do	Almuerzo Alto	5	250.00	16.00	6.40
Dec. 29, 1914	Litveras Hnos.	482.64 cuerdas	do	Boca	5	873.21	17.00	6
May 4, 1915	Catalina Ayala	108.13 cuerdas	do	Boca and Barina	5	513.25	46.37	9
Do	do	99.34 cuerdas	do	do	5	486.70	47.70	9
Do	do	15.24 cuerdas	do	Barinas Bajos	5	91.38	6.00	6.56
May 25, 1915	Ramon Lopez	211.58 cuerdas	do	Barinas	5	1,293.28	100.00	6.90
Do	Venancio Luchetti	100.77 cuerdas	do	Bocas and Barina	5	1,203.24	90.69	7.50
July 20, 1915	Jorge Mussenden	41.93 cuerdas	do	Barinas	5	2,587.70	150.00	6.02
Sept. 7, 1915	Gumerindo Acosta	126.76 cuerdas	do	Bocas and Barina	5	567.00	50.70	10
Dec. 28, 1915	Ferriano Santiago	106.62 cuerdas	do	do	5	1,278.21	102.26	8
Do	Hector Santiago	109.29 cuerdas	do	do	5	1,062.90	90.16	8.25
Apr. 17, 1916	Luis Peña Island	231.93 cuerdas	Culebra	Pugnado Alhura	5	10,120.00	1,000.00	9.88
Feb. 8, 1915	Victor Milin	168 square meters	Vera-Baja	Catano	5	108.00	13.24	8
Feb. 8, 1916	W. A. Griffith		Bayamon					
	Manuel Serrano Alvarez							
	Total						14,910.40	



APPENDIX VI.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.
San Juan, P. R., August 10, 1916.

SIR: In accordance with section 25 of the organic act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the sixteenth annual report of the department of education covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Respectfully submitted.

PAUL G. MILLER.
Commissioner of Education.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY.

For a detailed exposition of the organization, administration, courses of study, and activities of the public-school system of Porto Rico, the reader is respectfully referred to the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. This report is limited to a concise statement of work accomplished and new departures introduced during the year just past.

The present commissioner of education took charge of his official duties on August 26, 1915. He found upon his arrival that the budget of the department of education had suffered a decrease of \$78,283 below that of the previous year. It was evident that nothing could be done toward school extension. Instead of creating more schools the efforts of the department have been directed toward making better schools of those already in existence.

Porto Rico has an estimated population of 1,200,000, of whom 419,282 are of legal school age, i. e., between 5 and 18 years, and 211,588 of compulsory school age, i. e., between 8 and 14 years. The total enrollment in all public schools, excluding duplicates, was 151,562. Of these 1,050 were enrolled in the University of Porto Rico and 526 in charitable and correctional schools. Of the 149,986 pupils enrolled in schools under the department, 84,399 were males and 65,587 females; 117,206 were white, and 32,780 colored. (Table III.)

The total enrollment was 35.8 per cent of the total population of school age and 70.9 per cent of the population of compulsory school age (Table V); but of the population of compulsory school age only 53.5 per cent were enrolled.

In addition to the pupils enrolled in public schools, 5,832 children attended private schools and more than 400 Porto Rican students attended school in the United States. (Tables XI and XIII.)

The average number belonging in all schools was 128,840; the average daily attendance 120,099, or 93.2 per cent. Of the 149,986 pupils enrolled, 2.1 per cent were found in secondary schools, 40.4 per cent in elementary urban schools, and 57.5 per cent in rural schools. (Table III.)

No night schools were maintained.

These pupils were taught by 2,468 teachers, of whom 964 are men and 1,504 are women; 172 are American teachers and 2,296 are Porto Ricans; of the total number, 2,085 are white and 383 are colored. (Table VI.)

Of elementary pupils 59.2 per cent were promoted to the next higher grade as against 57.4 per cent the preceding year.

Eighth-grade diplomas were awarded to 2,028 pupils, completing the elementary school course, and 182 high-school pupils received diplomas.¹

There were 14 new graded teachers added to the profession by means of departmental examinations and 106 candidates received licenses based on normal diplomas and certificates.

¹ Includes practice school, university, high schools, and charity schools.

The schools of Porto Rico were conducted in 1,506 different school buildings, representing 2,546 different classrooms. Of these buildings 486 are public property and 1,020 are rented; 310 are situated in urban centers and 1,196 in rural barrios. (Table VII.) As to their character, school buildings range all the way from the straw-covered shack in remote rural barrios to thoroughly modern concrete structures in the larger towns and cities. During the past year 59 new sites for school buildings have been acquired, 13 in urban centers and 46 in rural districts; 36 school buildings have been completed and 47 are in the course of construction.

The total assessed valuation of property is \$183,016,311, or \$152.51 per capita of population.

The expenditure for educational purposes is \$1,348,306 from insular appropriation and \$491,710 from school-board funds, making a total of \$1,840,016. (Tables XV and XIX.)

The total per capita expenditure per pupil is \$10.40 for elementary education and \$54.11 for secondary instruction. The per capita expenditure per inhabitant is \$1.53. (Table XV.)

Special attention has been devoted to rural education, and emphasis has been placed on securing proficiency in the common elementary branches in all schools.

Five vacancies occurring in office positions were filled by promotion of persons already in the service.

RURAL EDUCATION.

Of the 419,282 children of school age, 331,233 live in rural barrios. Of this number but 86,152, or 26 per cent, were enrolled in rural schools at any time during the year, whereas of the 83,049 children of school age in urban centers 63,834, or 72.5 per cent, were enrolled. It is evident from these figures that the greatest educational need in Porto Rico is rural education.

For the purpose of arousing public interest and of extending the functions of the rural school, the department inaugurated a rural campaign which soon came to be called the rural uplift.

In the past, urban schools had been receiving most of the time and attention of the supervisory force. Rural schools, whose teachers have had the least preparation for the work and yet are required to carry greater responsibility than any other teachers in the service, had been getting along with a minimum of outside help. Supervisors were instructed to devote most of their time and efforts to rural schools. The department sent out a circular letter to all rural teachers setting forth the need of arousing the interest of the ignorant peasantry in the school as a factor in the life of the community. Rural teachers responded enthusiastically and loyally to the suggestions of the department, and the campaign assumed diverse forms in the various districts of the island. In short, the purpose of the campaign was as follows: To reduce illiteracy; to arouse the interest of the rural population in rural education; to help the peasantry to improve living conditions; to put these people in touch with the world beyond their huts, giving them a taste of the things that make life more pleasant; to make the rural school the social center of the barrio; to improve rural home and community sanitation.

The campaign developed in various ways: Evening classes for adults; parent organizations and meetings; rural conferences; reading and library facilities; instruction in gardening and rural industries; visits to homes of parents. The most salient feature of the rural campaign was the gathering of parents for the purpose of hearing simple addresses and lectures relating to the rural school and community life. These meetings were usually held on Sundays, the only day in the week when the workmen could be gathered together. Invitations were extended through the children to the parents by the teacher, who arranged for the meeting. The supervisor, accompanied generally by the president or another member of the school board, a physician, and other prominent citizens, would present themselves at the appointed hour for the purpose of giving instruction by means of lectures. About 700 meetings of this character were conducted in rural barrios. To-day the peasant of Porto Rico has come to realize that the public school belongs to him as much as it does to the planter or merchant. The rural teacher has ceased to be a teacher of the school and has become a teacher of the community. The visits to homes of the illiterate peasantry have done much to stimulate the interest of parents in schools, and the result is better attendance and greater cooperation with the teachers. The rural school is reaching out to the home and assuming a leadership in local affairs. It is improving home and communal living conditions without trespassing into the field of politics.

CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

During the past year the department has mapped the island by districts, determining suitable locations where consolidated rural schools may be established. There are at the present time a number of rural schools, consisting of more than one room, but no definite policy had been established heretofore concerning consolidation. In a country where the population is so dense it is an easy matter to establish consolidated schools in many communities with the resulting greater efficiency for which they have gained a reputation in the United States. There are, however, many rural communities to which access is difficult and where consolidated schools can not be established. Plans have already been approved for what promises to be a model consolidated school to be erected by the Arecibo school board in barrio Santana, consisting not only of the usual class rooms, but also of a suitable kitchen, manual-training room, library room, storeroom for tools, storeroom for books, and an ample plot of excellent ground for carrying on work in agriculture. Connecting rooms are planned with sliding doors, so that the building may be used as a community center for evening lectures and other purposes.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The work in the graded schools was continued along the same lines as last year, with one exception. It seemed advisable during the year to eliminate nature study from the curriculum in grades 1 and 2 in order to devote the time to language work, particularly in the mother tongue.

CONTINUATION AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

There has been no change in the general plan of these schools. Third-year work was extended to Bayamon, Yauco, Guayama, and Aguadilla, and plans have been made to establish four-year courses in these centers the coming year. This will give 10 centers, with four-year high-school courses established, well distributed throughout the island. Thirty-three municipalities maintained ninth-grade or first-year high-school work, and 23 municipalities maintained tenth-grade or second-year high-school work during the year. (Table III.)

PROFESSIONAL READING COURSES FOR GRADED TEACHERS.

In order to help teachers in their efforts to improve along professional lines, the department prescribed a reading course and sent out carefully-selected books, giving teachers some of the best and latest ideas available on education. This course was not obligatory, the department not making it a requirement for renewing certificates or securing positions.

Supervisors report that all of the teachers with but few exceptions pursued the course willingly, cheerfully, and faithfully, and welcomed the opportunity given them to grow professionally as well as to improve their use of the English language.

The following books were used:

Strayer's A Brief Course in the Teaching Process.

Thorndike's Principles of Teaching.

Bagley's Classroom Management.

Earhart's Types of Teaching.

The work was conducted by the supervisors of schools or by competent teachers; the teachers met weekly and the chapters assigned were fully discussed, and supplemented with original exercises, applying theory to local conditions.

A written review in English was required from all teachers at the end of the year. Many of these reviews were presented in neat typewritten form.

Of the total number of teachers in urban centers 924 did the prescribed reading and 57 failed to do so for various reasons. There were 138 rural teachers who also took the reading course voluntarily without the suggestion or requirement of the department.

Practically all high-school teachers in the service have read Parker's Methods of Teaching in High Schools in addition to other works selected by themselves. All high school teachers and principals were required to submit a written statement at the end of the year of their reading and other activities outside of the classroom.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

Teachers' meetings have been held in all districts. Many of these took place in rural schools and were given exclusively for the purpose of instructing rural teachers in rural school work.

These meetings may be classified as follows: General meetings for all teachers of the district; graded teachers' meetings; special meetings for rural teachers. The graded teachers' meetings were largely devoted to a discussion of the books assigned for the professional reading courses. One hundred and sixty-seven general meetings for teachers were reported. Educational questions of live interest for all schools were discussed. The following subjects are illustrative of the practical nature of the topics taken up: Teaching children how to study; how to conduct a recitation; how to conduct parents' meetings; betterment of rural conditions; moral and civic training; educational tests; seat work; the teaching of Spanish in primary grades; story telling; manual work in rural schools; interest in community life; and the supervised study plan.

PARENTS' MEETINGS.

Parent organizations are now regularly established in a number of districts, and parents' meetings have been held in every district. Parents have been thus attracted to the school and shown what the school is doing. Special days were set aside when parents were invited to visit schools, not only for the purpose of seeing regular work but also to inspect school exhibits. These were not prepared for the special occasion, but consisted of regular daily work, in order to enable the parents to note and appreciate the progress of their children.

EDUCATIONAL TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS.

Education in Porto Rico presents many and varied problems, and a more interesting field for the trained investigator who will come with the research spirit can not be found. We are aware of many of the weak points in the system, but the facts as brought out by careful investigations, tests, and measurements would be helpful in attacking underlying causes and applying remedies.

The fact that we have a problem of teaching English well and Spanish well to the people of Porto Rico should not prevent our making other investigations with the unfit and misfit. There is a need for a careful study of physical defects as related to school progress, for without doubt there are thousands of pupils in Porto Rico with defective eyesight and hearing, enlarged glands, defective breathing, adenoids, and defective teeth. The results of an investigation conducted during the year in San German by Drs. Ramirez and Rivera Porrata seem to be indicative of what might be found in other places. Out of 395 pupils examined, 90 per cent were found with defective teeth and 90 per cent had never visited a dentist.

There is room for the dentist, the physician, and the school nurse, and it is to be regretted that funds are not available to carry on these important adjuncts of school administration.

Tests given from the central office in both English and Spanish to measure reasoning ability, accuracy in the fundamental operations, spelling in both languages, and in translating the idiomatic expressions have revealed weaknesses in content and adaptation of the course of study, which will be remedied the coming year.

The Ayres's scale for measuring ability in spelling was used as the basis for the English spelling tests and an effort is being made to work out a similar scale in Spanish. The Ayres's scale for measuring the handwriting of children has been used also with excellent results.

These tests have brought out the need for more efficient teaching of fundamentals; of emphasizing minimum essentials; of thorough teaching in the lower grades; closer grading to be based on oral examinations rather than written; textbooks adapted to the environment; and a rearrangement of the language requirements in the lower grades.

Experiments with the hour or supervised study plan were conducted in the upper grades of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. The results obtained justify a continuance of the plan, especially when teachers skilled in teaching pupils how to study can be secured.

PREVOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The excellent program of prevocational education laid down by my predecessor has been developed during the year and the sentiment of the people seems to be strongly in favor of this feature of the school curriculum. I believe there is a demand for other forms of prevocational education in the elementary and secondary schools, besides woodworking and cooking and sewing.

As soon as funds will permit, I hope a beginning can be made to establish several trade schools, organized at first, perhaps, on the half-time plan. Porto Rico is an

agricultural country—there are few large industrial manufacturing industries, but there is a demand for skilled labor—and unless industrial education is emphasized for the express purpose of training artisans skilled in various trades, serious labor troubles will probably ensue. Although trade schools established years ago failed, due no doubt to lack of favorable public sentiment, I believe the time is now ripe when schools of this type can be placed on a successful basis. It is my opinion that the initial attempt should be limited in scope after a careful analysis of local needs and abilities and that subsequent growth should come from the inside. Conservative procedure, if public funds are to be properly administered and results obtained commensurate with expenses incurred, can not be too highly emphasized.

Although woodworking for boys and cooking and sewing for girls have been incorporated in the urban course of study of 49 municipalities, no organized attempt has been made to include this phase of instruction in the rural schools. The need is recognized, and in time it will come. The first consolidated rural school to offer prevocational work was organized this year in barrio Hato Tejas of Bayamon, and prevocational instruction will be given in the new concrete consolidated school building in barrio Santana, of Arecibo. Strong efforts will be made to encourage school boards to construct consolidated schools equipped for the aforementioned instruction as soon as funds will permit.

RURAL INDUSTRIES.

There are several very excellent fiber plants growing wild in Porto Rico, and these have been utilized by a number of rural teachers for making rope, baskets, brooms, bridles, and hammocks. These articles find ready sale. Considerable interest has been aroused in some rural communities, especially in the districts of Yabucoa, Yauco, Utuado, and Rio Piedras. Exhibitions of agricultural produce and handwork made by the pupils of the rural schools of Yauco and Rio Piedras were very praiseworthy and indicate the possibilities of this field, especially under efficient guidance. These sporadic attempts to suggest industries, even on a small scale, for barrios will eventually bear fruit, especially if competent instructors can be secured.

There are several communities where certain of these minor industries are pursued by many individuals acting independently. Whether an attempt to organize these industries is made or not, we believe they should be encouraged and competent instructors secured to improve the products by teaching the children in the schools. Such instruction will add to the prosperity and happiness of the people and should be fostered.

As an experiment, a definite attempt was made this year in five municipalities to teach straw-hat weaving to a limited number of pupils. The experiment exceeded expectations. The following digest of results accomplished is self-explanatory:

Place.	Time.	Salary of instructor per month.	Results.
San German....	6 months..	\$10	73 hats made, 39 sold; process learned by nearly all class; work started in 1 barrio.
Lajas.....	2 months..	10	42 girls learned to make hats; product of 2 months sold for \$15; 50 families now engaged in work.
Maricao.....	5 months..	20	Girls can weave hats, baskets, etc.; none sold.
Añasco.....	1 month..	12	2 teachers and pupils of 2 schools taught process; 30 to 40 families taking an interest in the industry.
Mayaguez.....	6 months..	3	20 girls took course after school hours; pupils averaged a hat every 2 weeks and sold them to local merchants.

The wealth of material, untouched as yet, gives promise of future results that will be bounded only by our ability to develop skill.

Lace making, drawn work, and embroidery, for which certain sections are noted, should be encouraged through the schools, so that progress and improvement in the arts can be secured.

Along this line the supervisor of home economics made arrangements with a large commercial house in the United States to ship underwear to be hand embroidered. The experiment was tried in connection with the classes in home economics in eight towns, and the girls did very creditable work. The underwear was returned and the girls received compensation commensurate with the quality and complexity of the work done. This attempt to suggest and provide employment for the large numbers of unemployed women in Porto Rico should be given every encouragement possible in future years.

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS.

During the past year the department has commenced the publication of a series of bulletins relating to school work. A uniform form and color of cover is used and the name of the author, no matter how high or humble his position may be, appears on the cover and title page. In this manner teachers and other employees receive recognition for special service of this nature rendered to the department.

SCHOOL LUNCHES.

For a number of years school officials in Porto Rico have argued that a large percentage of the school children are underfed, especially in the rural communities, and that this accounts in no small measure for the failure of many to make normal progress. The filling of empty stomachs, however, seemed an overwhelming task, which nobody had the courage to undertake.

It remained for a rural teacher of the Manati district, in the interior of the island, to start the school-lunch movement, by helping a few pupils who came long distances to school and who were too poor to provide themselves with the noonday meal. She purchased a few inexpensive utensils and prepared each day a frugal meal of rice and beans. The experiment was successful, and this year school lunches have been organized in 16 urban centers and in a few rural schools. (Table XII.)

As a rule, pupils who could afford it contributed 1 cent per meal, for obvious reasons, although many poor children have been fed at the expense of a general fund contributed by teachers, patrons, and parent organizations.

In the urban center of the Ponce district, where three school lunches have been organized, the average cost per lunch per child was 3½ cents. In one building the teachers made arrangements with a local restaurant to furnish lunches for 8 poor children and in addition each teacher took 1 poor child home with her each noon, so that 24 children were taken care of.

In San German and Juncos the supervisors report \$70 and \$150, respectively, on hand to continue the work next year.

No data is available yet regarding the results and effects of these lunches on the efficiency of the pupils in the classroom, as the evidence is largely circumstantial, but we feel warranted in making the statement that lack of proper nourishment is one of the potent factors which must be given our careful study in connection with the problem of retardation, and it is to be hoped that statistical comparisons can be secured during the coming year.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

School libraries were maintained in 58 municipalities, with a total of 26,195 volumes in urban schools and 3,451 in rural schools. At present very few of these libraries can properly be called school libraries, as most of the books found in them are not at all adequate for the needs and interests of pupils. Relatively very few of these books were selected and purchased for library purposes.

In order that school libraries may serve in a more effective manner the purpose for which they were established, the department has undertaken the preparation of an official library list of English and Spanish books. The list has been carefully prepared, selecting books and periodicals that are of help to teachers and pupils in connection with their work.

This list will serve as the official guide to school boards in making future purchases of library books.

DOUBLE ENROLLMENT.

The greatest weakness in the organization at the present time is the system of double enrollment, whereby a teacher is placed in charge of a group of 40 pupils in the morning and another group in the afternoon. This system obtains in the first and second grades of the urban schools and in nearly all rural schools. It was introduced for the purpose of reducing illiteracy as fast as possible. Whereas in the United States, where this system is in vogue as a matter of economy in school buildings and each group of children has its own teacher, in Porto Rico an attempt was made to secure like results with one teacher, and herein lies the fallacy. The percentage of pupils in the first grade of urban schools promoted to the second in 1914-15 was only 45.9 per cent and in rural schools 49 per cent. It is readily observed that in the system of double enrollment pupils require twice the length of time or more to complete the work of a given grade, leading to discouragement on part of both teacher and pupil, rather than to economy in the expenditure of school funds. During 1914-15 the per

capita cost of elementary education for instruction and maintenance was \$10; for buildings and sites, \$1.75, making a total of \$11.75. The education of a given child in the lower grades, where the system of double enrollment prevails, costs this sum multiplied by the number of years spent in that grade.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES.

Due to the continued increase in the cost of all building materials on account of war conditions, the department did not consider it advisable to encourage the erection of school buildings on an extensive scale. On the other hand, realizing the great difficulty of securing adequate sites with proper titles, considerable attention has been devoted to this feature of educational work. It is hard to make people realize that a school site should be large enough to afford room for the children to play and, in the country, for carrying on work in school gardening. A definite policy has been established not to approve sites of less than 1 acre for rural schools.

The greatest advancement in the matter of securing sites was made by the San Juan school board. Not only have they been favored, through legislative enactment, with three valuable sites, but they have also acquired by direct purchase three others for elementary schools. After 17 years of American occupation the capital city at last has an appropriate site for erecting a high-school building. The San Juan school board purchased the Latimer property in Santurce, with an area of 12,580 square meters, at a cost of \$30,000.

A splendid example has been set by Dr. Santiago Veve, of Fajardo, who has offered to construct three completely equipped concrete buildings containing two classrooms, kitchen, and library, one in Luquillo, one in Ceiba, and the other in barrio Sardinera of Fajardo, at a total cost of \$25,000. Dr. Veve is the first Porto Rican to make a gift of this nature to the cause of education. Fifteen sites have been donated by other persons.

It is a matter of regret that there are still 11 towns where no school buildings of any kind have been erected in urban centers.

Following is a summarized statement concerning buildings and sites:

Number of buildings completed during the year: (a) In urban centers—14 buildings, with 76 rooms, including a 20-room high school in Arecibo. (b) In rural districts—22 buildings, with 25 rooms.

Number of buildings begun during the year and now in course of construction: (a) In urban centers—23 buildings, with 160 rooms, including a 16-room high school in Mayaguez. (b) In rural districts—24 buildings, with 33 rooms.

Number of sites acquired during the course of the year: (a) In urban centers—13 sites. (b) In rural districts—46 sites.

Sites or buildings donated: (a) In urban centers—Ceiba, 1 building by Dr. Veve; Luquillo, 1 building by Dr. Veve; Morovis, 1 site by Suc. Alonzo del Ríos; Morovis, 1 site by the municipality of Morovis; Luquillo, 1 site by the municipality of Luquillo; San German, 1 site by the municipality of San German. (b) In rural districts—Loiza, 1 site by Manuel Agosto Lebrón; Salinas, 1 site by Central Aguirre Co.; Salinas, 1 site by Jeremiah Smith; Salinas, 1 site by Suc. Santiago Rivera; San German, 1 site by Ceferino Ortiz; Maricao, 1 site by Tomás Molina; Moca, 1 site by Ramón Castro Cortéz; Utuado, 1 site by Carlos Federico Storer; Arecibo, 1 site by Ramón Alvarez Noriega; Ciales, 1 site by F. Pintuelas & Co.; Corozal, 1 site by José Manuel Batista; Sardinera, 1 site and building by Dr. Veve.

Towns in which no school buildings of any kind have been erected and completed since the American occupation: (a) In urban centers—Ceiba, Luquillo, Naguabo, Juncos, Gurabo, Hormigueros, Jayuya, Barceloneta, Morovis, Dorado, and Guainabo. (b) In rural districts—Loiza, Fajardo, Ceiba, Luquillo, Guanica, Hormigueros, and Rincon.

SCHOOL-BOARD ACTIVITIES.

The present school boards were organized in accordance with an act of the insular legislature, approved January 31, 1901, which became effective March 25, 1901.

Each school board is composed of three members elected by popular vote every four years. Each municipality has its own school board, and the services of these officials are gratuitous. Vacancies are filled by the commissioner of education. Much of the success attained during the past few years, especially along material lines, has been due to the unselfish devotion of these men to the cause of education.

From the time of their organization until June 30, 1904, the school boards had no organized system of keeping their accounts. Beginning with July 1, 1904, the present system of accounting was organized, the commissioner of education promulgating rules and regulations to govern the same. This system, with a few modifications, has remained in force since that time.

When the present system was introduced very few school boards had money in the bank, \$8,831.93 being the total sum. The other school boards were in debt, which amounted to a total of \$51,368.65 on June 30, 1904. Four years later this debt was wiped out and the school boards had \$116,438.16 to their credit over and above all expenses. At the close of the present fiscal year the school boards had a total of \$260,069.21 to their credit over and above expenses, notwithstanding the fact that large sums have been spent in the construction of school buildings and the purchase of modern equipment. (Table XVIII.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The commissioner has issued two new departmental regulations in accordance with powers conferred by law. The first refers to school strikes and provides that any pupil who participates in a school strike expels himself by his own act. This regulation became necessary because of the recurrence of school strikes in the past and was published after the six weeks' strike of the pupils of the Arecibo high school.

The second regulation deals with the nomination and approval of rural, graded, and principal teachers. Where school boards and the commissioner fail to come to an agreement as to the appointment of teachers after a reasonable length of time has elapsed and the time for opening schools approaches, the commissioner appoints teachers directly. This regulation was promulgated with the aim of insuring a larger tenure of position to all good teachers and to protect teachers against political influence in making nominations and against loss of position for failure to make money contributions to political committees.

LEGISLATION.

During the last session of the legislative assembly more bills relating to education were enacted into laws than has been the case for a number of years past.

Following is a list of enactments:

1. An act to change the title "supervising principal" to "supervisor of schools."
2. An act to provide for the employment by school boards of persons to give instruction to the public-school pupils in the native industries, and for other purposes.
3. An act to authorize school boards, with the approval of the commissioner of education, to pay extra salaries to specially qualified teachers in graded or rural schools to give instruction in agriculture, manual training, and home economics, and for other purposes.
4. An act to amend section 23 of the Codified School Law of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. This act relates to bonds of school board treasurers.
5. An act to authorize the school boards of Porto Rico to contribute to the support of the association called "La Egidia del Maestro." The purpose of this act is to enable school boards to assist in the erection of buildings for the care of aged and invalid indigent teachers.
6. An act to amend section 51 of an act entitled "The Codified School Law of Porto Rico," approved March 12, 1903, as amended March 10, 1904. This act provides means for paying substitute teachers.
7. An act to amend section 14 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the contracting of indebtedness, the borrowing of money, and the issuing of bonds by municipal corporations and school boards of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved February 19, 1913. This act enables municipalities and school boards to contract loans from banks and private individuals.
8. An act to amend sections 1, 3, and 4 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the contracting of indebtedness, the borrowing of money, and the issuing of bonds by municipal corporations and school boards of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved February 19, 1913. This law changes the proportion of the limit of indebtedness of municipalities and school boards from 6 per cent and 1 per cent of the real property valuation to 5 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, thus authorizing school boards to contract larger loans. San Juan and Ponce are excepted in the provisions of this act.
9. An act to amend section 30, as amended March 10, 1914, and February 25, 1911, of an act entitled "The Codified School Law of Porto Rico," approved March 12, 1903. This gives the commissioner power to fix the beginning and the end of the school year in rural schools.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

1. Joint resolution to convey to the school board of San Juan two parcels of land.
2. Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of San Juan to convey the ownership of a parcel of land on the Paseo de la Princesa, in the Marina, to the school board of San Juan.

An act to prohibit the sale or donation of cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco to children under 18 years of age shows the interest of the legislators in the moral welfare of children of legal school age.

A bill providing for greater stability of tenure of teachers and protecting them to a certain extent from political influence in making appointments failed to pass.

A most gratifying piece of legislation was the increase in the department budget where the need is greatest, namely, in rural education, and provides for 275 additional rural schools. This is an increase of 20.7 per cent over the previous number.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. There should be established in the department of education a division of research and publication. There is great need of an educational journal that will serve as a professional bond between the department, teachers, supervisors, and school boards.

2. Systematic physical examinations and medical inspections should be made part of the educational activities as soon as means can be devised.

3. The system of double enrollment with only one teacher for both the morning and afternoon group of pupils should be discontinued as soon as possible.

4. Legislation should be enacted providing for greater stability in the tenure of teachers.

5. In order to insure the future extension of the school system, especially in rural districts where schools are most needed, legislation should be enacted providing a new basis for the apportionment of school-board funds. At the present time this basis is the territorial wealth of the municipality, whereas it should be the number of children of compulsory school age. In rural Porto Rico the population is densest where land values are lowest, hence school boards in densely populated municipalities of the interior do not receive a proportionate amount of money sufficient to provide for the construction and equipment of the number of schools needed for all children of compulsory school age. A school child is born a citizen of Porto Rico, a ward of the State, and not of a given municipality. He is not a fixed entity in a given community as is a building. Consequently the State can not give children an equality of opportunity in education if it does not assume an equality of responsibility in the apportionment of school-board funds upon an equitable basis.

TABLE I.—*Directing and supervising officers, 1915-16.*

Paul G. Miller, commissioner of education.
W. A. Barlow, assistant commissioner of education.
Geo. H. Harriman, chief, division of property and accounts.
A. González Font, chief, division of school-board accounts.
Carey Hickie, general superintendent of schools and acting secretary.
José Padín, general superintendent of schools.
Manuel G. Nim, general superintendent of schools.
E. C. Hernández, super isor of Spanish.
A. J. Sykes, super isor of agriculture.
Grace E. Denton, supervisor of drawing.
Emily Willey, supervisor of music.
Grace J. Ferguson, supervisor of home economics.
Herman Hjorth, supervisor of manual training.

UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

Paul G. Miller, chancellor.
Fred K. Fleagle, dean, normal department and College of Liberal Arts, Río Piedras.
Ralph S. Garwood, dean, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SUPERVISORS.

SAN JUAN..... Geo. V. Keelan.
RIO PIEDRAS—Trujillo
Alto..... Cecil E. Stevens.
CAROLINA..... José C. Rosario.
RIO GRANDE—Loíza..... William F. Littlefield.
FAJARDO—Ceiba—Lu-
quillo..... C. E. Miner.
NAGUABO—Vieques..... Valeriano Flores.
HUMACAO—Las Piedras..... Henry T. Cowles.
YABUCOA—Maunabo..... M. D. Rice.
ARROYO—Patillas..... Ismael Maldonado.
JUNCOS—Gurabo..... Celestino Benítez.
CAGUAS—San Lorenzo..... Francisco Vinceniy.
GUAYAMA..... C. Torres Reyes.
SALINAS—Santa Isabel..... Juan E. Castillo.
CAYEY—Cidra..... M. Negrón Collazo.

COMERIO—Aguas Bue-
nas—Naranjito..... Samuel D. W. Mills.
AIBONITO—Barranquitas Juan Pacheco Rosado.
BARROS..... Bernardo Huvke.
COAMO..... Victor M. Suárez.
JUANA DIAZ..... C. J. Kelley.
PONCE..... M. A. Duncut.
GUAYANILLA—Peñuelas. F. Rodríguez López.
YAUCO—Guanica..... Francisco Vizcarrondo.
SAN GERMAN—Sabana
Grande..... Geo. H. Hamor.
CABO ROJO—Lajas..... A. H. Linch.
MAYAGUEZ—Hormigue-
ros..... R. B. Barlow.
MARICAO—Las Marias..... Servando Rabainne.
AÑASCO—Rincon—
Aguada..... E. J. Bunting.
LARES..... C. J. Walsh.
SAN SEBASTIAN..... Juliet A. Casey.
AGUADILLA—Moca..... Luis A. Irizarry.
ISABELA—Quebradillas. G. Sallés y Solá.
UTUADO..... J. P. Blanco.
ADJUNTAS—Javuya..... Zolio Gracia.
CAMUY—Hatillo..... Daniel F. Lynch.
ARECIBO..... F. E. Swart.
MANATI—Barceloneta..... Jos. C. Morin.
CIALES..... Andrés Rodríguez y Díaz.
VEGA BAJA—Vega Alta. José González Glinorio.
COROZAL—Moro is..... Hermenegildo Massó.
TOA BAJA—Toa Alta—
Dorado..... E. J. Vivas.
BAYAMON—Gualuabo..... Carlos V. Urrutia.
NOTE.—Towns in capital letters are headquarters
of district.

HIGH-SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

San Juan..... Ward C. McCroskey.
Ponce..... E. D. Brown.
Mayaguez..... H. B. Smith.
Arecibo..... Maurice H. Esser.
Humacao..... A. A. E. Herber.
Fajardo..... Santiago Verve.

TABLE II.—*Summary of statistics for the school year 1915-16.*

Number of different pupils enrolled in schools under the department of education, classified by color and sex:

White—	
Male.....	66,588
Female.....	50,618
Total.....	117,206
Colored—	
Male.....	17,811
Female.....	14,919
Total.....	32,780
White and colored—	
Male.....	84,399
Female.....	65,587
Total.....	149,986
Number of different pupils enrolled in each kind of school under the department:	
High schools.....	1,626
Continuation schools.....	1,585
Total secondary schools.....	3,211
Elementary urban schools.....	60,623
Rural schools.....	86,152
Total in schools under the department of education.....	149,986
Number enrolled in the University of Porto Rico:	
College of Liberal Arts and high school.....	233
College of Law.....	55
College of Pharmacy.....	34
Normal department.....	251
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	217
Practice school.....	260
Total in the University of Porto Rico.....	1,050
Number enrolled in charitable and correctional schools.....	526
Number enrolled in private schools.....	5,332
Total enrolled in all schools in Porto Rico.....	157,394
Number of Porto Ricans attending school in the United States.....	408
Total of Porto Ricans attending school.....	157,802
Average number belonging in schools under the department of education:	
High schools.....	1,368
Continuation schools.....	1,317
Total secondary schools.....	2,685
Elementary urban schools.....	53,253
Rural schools.....	72,902
Total.....	128,840
Average daily attendance in schools under the department of education:	
High schools.....	1,309
Continuation schools.....	1,237
Total secondary schools.....	2,546
Elementary urban schools.....	50,763
Rural schools.....	66,790
Total.....	120,099
Length of school year in schools under the department of education, 34 weeks, or 162 days, exclusive of holidays.	
Number of teachers (teaching positions) in schools under the department of education:	
White—	
Male.....	781
Female.....	1,304
Total.....	2,085
Colored—	
Male.....	183
Female.....	200
Total.....	383

Number of teachers (teaching positions) in schools under the department of education—
Continued.

White and colored—	
Male.....	964
Female.....	1,504
Total.....	2,468
Teachers in high schools.....	71
Teachers in continuation schools.....	63
Total secondary.....	134
Teachers in elementary urban schools.....	1,085
Teachers in rural schools.....	1,249
Total under department of education.....	2,468
Teachers in the University of Porto Rico.....	61
Teachers in charitable and correctional institutions.....	10
Teachers in private schools.....	222
Number of buildings in use for schools during the year.....	1,506
Owned by The People of Porto Rico.....	486
Rented.....	1,020
Estimated value of all insular school buildings.....	\$1,917,377.06
Rental value of all other buildings.....	\$100,331.77
Total expenditures for school purposes during the year ending June 30, 1916.....	\$, 840,016.00
By school boards.....	\$ 491,710.00
By the insular government.....	\$1,348,306.00
Department of education.....	\$1,226,638.00
University of Porto Rico.....	\$121,368.00

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and average of pupils per teacher for the island and municipalities.

Subjects.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Loiza.	Fajardo.	Ceiba.	Luquillo.	Nagualvo.	Vieques.
Enrollment under department of education, by sex and color:												
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	149,986	7,506	2,536	1,091	2,122	1,818	1,819	1,889	502	786	1,848	1,218
Enrollment, 1914-15.....	168,319	9,200	2,830	1,140	2,264	1,936	2,039	1,907	646	936	2,225	1,263
Secondary schools.....	3,211											
High.....	1,626	494						95				
Continuation.....	1,585		84		52	46						19
White—												
Male.....	1,320	206	28		13	17		34				8
Female.....	1,216	176	35		20	19		32				7
Colored—												
Male.....	324	55	11		7	6		7				2
Female.....	351	57	10		12	4		22				2
Elementary urban schools.....	60,623	7,012	1,021	285	665	674	897	1,279	213	285	790	616
White—												
Male.....	23,891	2,217	369	149	172	189	154	460	89	82	261	206
Female.....	21,420	2,122	405	96	190	203	133	429	86	120	306	198
Colored—												
Male.....	7,931	1,334	110	27	145	160	307	201	18	46	92	98
Female.....	7,441	1,339	137	13	158	122	303	189	20	38	98	114
Rural schools—												
White—												
Male.....	41,437		426	287	387	422	322	201	107	185	456	220
Female.....	27,982		380	222	329	275	218	160	97	166	391	166
Colored—												
Male.....	9,556		309	179	357	230	215	65	48	78	85	127
Female.....	7,177		316	118	332	171	167	89	37	71	107	89
Average number belonging:												
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	128,840	6,588	2,253	909	1,797	1,576	1,599	1,603	418	665	1,599	1,049
Pupils belonging, 1914-15.....	138,875	7,169	2,358	988	1,933	1,654	1,731	1,643	511	745	1,782	1,034
High schools.....	1,368	434						78				
Continuation schools.....	1,317		84		40	37						17
Elementary urban schools.....	53,253	6,154	908	248	590	593	785	1,097	177	229	674	525
Rural schools.....	72,902		1,261	661	1,167	946	814	428	241	436	912	524
Average daily attendance:												
Attendance, 1915-16.....	120,099	6,274	2,132	810	1,661	1,472	1,494	1,481	376	610	1,515	998
Attendance, 1914-15.....	128,376	6,736	2,214	904	1,818	1,539	1,600	1,520	470	662	1,671	953
High schools.....	1,309	414						76				
Continuation schools.....	1,237		81		38	35						12
Elementary urban schools.....	50,763	5,869	869	228	556	555	748	1,037	161	206	648	504
Rural schools.....	66,790		1,192	582	1,067	882	746	368	215	404	865	494
Attendance per 100 belonging:												
Elementary urban schools.....	95.3	95.2	94.7	91.9	94.2	93.6	95.3	94.5	91.0	90.0	94.6	96.0
Rural schools.....	91.6		94.5	88.1	91.4	91.2	91.6	86.0	89.2	92.7	94.8	94.3
Average belonging per teacher:												
Elementary urban schools—												
Full time.....	39.4	40.4	46.5	39.7	39.2	41.0	34.8	38.6	23.0	31.7	37.8	35.1
Half time.....	80.1	82.4	96.1	58.6	82.9	73.5	72.8	88.5	70.8	70.4	79.0	79.5
Rural schools—												
Full time.....	38.2		50.0		24.3	28.8		32.1		38.5	28.6	27.8
Half time.....	64.5		69.0	80.1	62.1	74.1	70.0	41.0	50.2	63.8	62.7	67.9
Average attendance per teacher:												
Elementary urban schools—												
Full time.....	37.6	38.5	41.1	33.9	36.6	38.3	32.5	36.5	20.2	27.7	36.1	33.2
Half time.....	75.9	78.2	93.0	48.3	78.9	64.5	67.7	81.7	63.9	66.3	72.0	77.2
Rural schools—												
Full time.....	34.5		46.0		21.5	25.4		26.4		32.8	27.1	23.9
Half time.....	58.1		64.8	65.8	56.0	68.9	64.1	35.9	44.1	60.0	59.3	64.1

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and average of pupils per teacher for the island and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Manabo.	Arroyo.	Tatillas.	Juncos.	Gurabo.	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guayama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.
Enrollment under department of education, by sex and color:													
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	2,709	961	2,108	785	1,226	1,619	1,616	1,281	3,853	1,635	2,839	1,628	910
Enrollment, 1914-15.....	2,769	1,175	2,457	920	1,336	1,905	1,920	1,553	3,925	1,750	3,190	1,662	1,005
Secondary schools—													
High.....	128												
Continuation.....			38				26		89	20	105		10
White—													
Male.....	45		12				13		28	7	34		2
Female.....	37		16				13		46	11	46		5
Colored—													
Male.....	23		5						2		10		3
Female.....	23		5						13	2	15		
Elementary urban schools.....	1,325	138	616	239	650	453	769	456	1,939	625	1,753	682	391
White—													
Male.....	483	54	203	73	159	159	324	167	746	253	559	219	140
Female.....	484	62	161	85	150	117	305	163	821	251	550	201	106
Colored—													
Male.....	202	13	139	45	165	80	59	64	195	52	328	136	81
Female.....	156	9	113	36	176	97	81	62	177	69	316	126	64
Rural schools.....	1,256	823	1,454	546	576	1,166	821	825	1,825	990	981	946	509
White—													
Male.....	532	444	566	141	136	484	368	367	785	508	363	351	166
Female.....	377	302	413	113	91	379	304	279	586	341	258	253	154
Colored—													
Male.....	187	47	283	163	192	173	79	88	311	85	196	212	104
Female.....	160	30	192	129	157	130	70	91	170	56	164	130	85
Average number belonging:													
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	2,314	861	2,010	680	999	1,285	1,366	1,128	3,298	1,341	2,348	1,274	715
Pupils belonging, 1914-15.....	2,364	1,050	2,256	801	1,144	1,516	1,559	1,324	3,308	1,442	2,569	1,254	790
High schools.....	115												
Continuation schools.....			32				22		73	17	80		10
Elementary urban schools.....	1,159	128	571	223	545	377	672	392	1,704	545	1,493	539	304
Rural schools.....	1,040	733	1,407	457	454	908	672	736	1,521	779	775	735	401
Average daily attendance:													
Attendance, 1915-16.....	2,195	820	1,905	630	915	1,185	1,285	1,041	3,132	1,238	2,233	1,153	654
Attendance, 1914-15.....	2,221	976	2,117	752	1,032	1,353	1,438	1,227	3,059	1,303	2,414	1,123	705
High schools.....	110												
Continuation schools.....			31				21		71	16	74		9
Elementary urban schools.....	1,110	123	558	211	508	346	645	369	1,657	531	1,441	488	285
Rural schools.....	975	697	1,316	419	407	839	619	672	1,404	691	718	665	360
Attendance per 100 belonging:													
Elementary urban schools.....	95.8	96.1	97.7	94.6	93.2	91.8	96.0	94.1	97.2	97.4	96.5	90.5	93.5
Rural schools.....	93.8	95.1	93.5	91.7	89.6	92.4	92.1	91.3	92.3	88.7	92.6	90.5	89.8
Average belonging per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools—													
Full time.....	42.0	32.7	36.4	31.2	42.5	40.0	39.7	38.2	41.0	37.7	42.2	38.1	38.8
Half time.....	71.8	54.4	83.8	64.4	84.5	59.9	86.2	58.3	90.5	79.2	75.0	86.4	
Rural schools—													
Full time.....	34.0	34.1	42.0	34.5	36.7	44.3			40.3			42.7	35.8
Half time.....	57.1	66.0	68.8	61.2	58.1	62.6	59.3	63.1	63.5	60.8	52.6	68.5	71.1
Average attendance per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools—													
Full time.....	40.0	31.7	35.8	28.5	39.0	36.6	37.7	35.3	40.1	36.6	41.0	33.8	36.1
Half time.....	68.5	52.3	81.4	62.2	78.7	55.6	82.6	55.5	87.4	76.1	72.4	82.5	
Rural schools—													
Full time.....	33.3	31.5	35.5	30.0	34.4	38.3			35.7			36.4	32.8
Half time.....	52.4	61.9	64.4	54.9	51.0	57.4	54.3	57.7	58.7	52.8	48.7	62.0	63.9

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and average of pupils per teacher for the island and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Caye.	Cidra.	Comerio.	Aguas Buenas.	Naranjito.	Albionto.	Barraquitas.	Barros.	Coamo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.	Guayanilla.	Peñuelas.
Enrollment under department of education, by sex and color:													
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	2,181	1,140	1,321	889	967	1,373	1,255	1,646	2,389	3,504	10,164	1,662	1,553
Enrollment, 1914-15.....	2,346	1,447	1,435	1,095	1,161	1,622	1,402	1,961	2,555	3,916	10,472	1,830	1,678
Secondary schools—													
High.....											516		
Continuation.....	68		20						35	50		19	14
White—													
Male.....	17		15						7	25	236	6	2
Female.....	42		5						8	18	191	8	6
Colored—													
Male.....	3								7	4	47	1	5
Female.....	6								13	3	42	4	1
Elementary urban schools.....	1,030	408	448	364	270	511	406	324	831	647	6,449	444	427
White—													
Male.....	486	222	199	155	156	222	221	193	212	254	2,407	148	193
Female.....	482	161	168	102	102	205	160	88	210	242	2,302	146	174
Colored—													
Male.....	36	15	52	74	6	51	17	34	217	75	843	76	33
Female.....	26	10	29	33	6	33	8	9	192	76	897	74	27
Rural schools.....	1,083	732	853	525	697	862	849	1,322	1,523	2,807	3,199	1,199	1,112
White—													
Male.....	599	457	508	268	377	449	491	807	699	1,353	1,375	545	517
Female.....	349	209	242	143	234	277	311	375	427	833	1,084	448	329
Colored—													
Male.....	92	46	66	77	61	99	33	104	266	385	375	113	149
Female.....	43	20	37	37	25	37	14	36	131	236	365	93	117
Average number belonging:													
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	1,928	1,011	1,194	757	864	1,163	1,133	1,434	2,129	2,956	8,827	1,342	1,310
Pupils belonging, 1914-15.....	2,023	1,234	1,192	923	995	1,295	1,241	1,713	2,243	3,309	8,847	1,456	1,400
High schools.....											430		
Continuation schools.....	63		16						31	40		13	11
Elementary urban schools.....	913	361	376	290	236	461	373	287	757	531	5,760	407	382
Rural schools.....	952	650	802	467	628	702	760	1,147	1,341	2,385	2,637	922	917
Average daily attendance:													
Attendance, 1915-16.....	1,868	970	1,060	688	812	1,102	1,083	1,307	1,962	2,703	8,317	1,210	1,199
Attendance, 1914-15.....	1,951	1,167	1,070	834	920	1,205	1,179	1,594	2,065	3,014	8,379	1,264	1,260
High schools.....											414		
Continuation schools.....	60		15						29	36		12	10
Elementary urban schools.....	890	350	382	272	219	444	361	267	712	498	5,571	380	367
Rural schools.....	918	620	713	416	593	658	722	1,040	1,221	2,169	2,332	818	822
Attendance per 100 belonging:													
Elementary urban schools.....	97.5	97.0	88.3	93.8	92.8	96.3	96.8	93.0	94.1	93.8	96.7	93.4	96.1
Rural schools.....	96.4	95.4	88.9	89.1	94.4	93.7	95.0	90.7	91.1	90.9	88.4	88.7	89.6
Average belonging per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools—													
Full time.....	40.6	39.7	32.3	35.9	40.5	38.5	43.3	37.7	48.0	35.5	42.2	34.7	39.7
Half time.....	84.8	76.3	68.1	73.8	80.2	91.2	70.7	73.0	95.6	73.9	88.2	80.6	69.3
Rural schools—													
Full time.....	38.2	47.0	38.2	31.5	36.5	44.0		42.5	31.0	35.5	40.1		
Half time.....	63.1	69.1	58.8	62.8	66.6	66.3	71.5	62.1	62.2	62.7	59.6	64.1	64.1
Average attendance per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools—													
Full time.....	39.8	38.0	29.9	33.1	36.9	36.5	41.9	34.2	45.7	33.2	41.4	32.4	38.2
Half time.....	83.4	74.5	60.6	68.8	75.2	89.3	68.9	69.4	91.4	65.1	83.9	76.0	65.2
Rural schools—													
Full time.....	36.4	44.2	34.1	29.0	31.3	42.8		40.3	28.5	32.5	35.0		
Half time.....	61.9	67.2	52.2	54.5	63.1	61.9	68.1	56.1	56.7	56.0	53.5	56.9	57.1

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and average of pupils per teacher for the island and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Yauco.	Guanica.	San German.	Sabana Grande.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Mayaguez.	Hormigueros.	Maricao.	Las Marias.	Añasco.	Rincon.	Aguada.
Enrollment under department of education, by sex and color:													
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	3,471	973	2,796	1,329	2,450	1,600	4,824	579	1,044	1,401	1,752	960	1,175
Enrollment, 1914-15.....	3,966	1,046	3,071	1,524	2,991	2,025	5,600	738	1,185	1,440	2,162	1,124	1,337
Secondary schools—													
High.....							215						
Continuation.....	102		76	53	94	40			13		40		
White—													
Male.....	43		38	26	61	22	71		6		14		
Female.....	51		35	26	30	14	69		2		13		
Colored—													
Male.....	3			1	3	4	37		5		6		
Female.....	5		3				38				7		
Elementary urban schools.....	1,084	711	941	581	1,060	377	2,663	188	365	262	669	234	307
White—													
Male.....	442	295	429	245	538	206	1,089	90	153	130	282	136	147
Female.....	367	288	344	247	457	150	1,005	82	182	106	272	81	103
Colored—													
Male.....	137	57	94	48	32	13	305	4	18	17	60	10	34
Female.....	138	71	74	41	33	8	264	12	12	9	55	7	23
Rural schools.....	2,285	262	1,779	695	1,296	1,183	1,946	391	686	1,139	1,043	726	868
White—													
Male.....	1,146	84	782	330	684	567	898	185	381	636	505	411	545
Female.....	741	98	647	260	541	529	715	159	215	415	368	213	197
Colored—													
Male.....	209	49	187	66	47	51	171	17	57	53	103	71	82
Female.....	189	31	163	39	24	36	162	30	33	35	67	31	44
Average number belonging:													
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	3,058	803	2,418	1,153	2,137	1,488	3,992	483	881	1,074	1,428	822	1,033
Pupils belonging, 1914-15.....	3,387	857	2,575	1,308	2,416	1,641	4,556	557	937	1,094	1,641	912	1,180
High schools.....							191						
Continuation schools.....	93		61	40	68	26			12		31		
Elementary urban schools.....	967	579	853	524	943	346	2,304	160	312	218	547	205	269
Rural schools.....	1,998	224	1,504	589	1,126	1,116	1,497	323	557	856	850	617	764
Average daily attendance:													
Attendance, 1915-16.....	2,925	787	2,258	1,085	2,065	1,332	3,812	453	796	972	1,303	751	948
Attendance, 1914-15.....	3,159	812	2,382	1,236	2,338	1,583	4,198	520	859	984	1,468	821	1,053
High schools.....							186						
Continuation schools.....	88		54	37	64	25			12		29		
Elementary urban schools.....	932	567	804	500	927	334	2,253	149	302	205	507	194	254
Rural schools.....	1,905	220	1,400	548	1,074	973	1,373	304	482	767	767	557	694
Average per 100 belonging:													
Elementary urban schools.....	96.4	97.9	96.5	95.4	98.3	96.5	97.8	93.1	96.8	94.0	92.7	94.6	94.4
Rural schools.....	95.3	98.2	93.1	93.0	95.4	87.2	91.7	94.1	86.5	89.6	90.2	90.3	90.8
Average belonging per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools—													
Full time.....	38.8	38.1	40.5	36.0	37.9	40.4	43.4	26.0	42.7	29.8	37.0	25.8	32.9
Half time.....	83.9	76.4	65.3	77.9	74.4	65.2	96.3	75.2	75.1	65.2	87.4	84.2	67.9
Rural schools—													
Full time.....			39.1		37.1	31.3	39.3	38.8			37.0		37.3
Half time.....	66.9	55.6	50.0	67.2	59.2	58.6	51.2	57.6	52.0	56.1	52.9	61.6	64.9
Average attendance per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools—													
Full time.....	37.1	37.4	39.5	31.6	37.0	39.8	42.4	23.7	41.8	28.4	35.0	24.7	31.9
Half time.....	81.4	73.9	62.9	77.1	73.9	54.3	94.8	70.5	72.4	60.7	81.6	81.0	61.9
Rural schools—													
Full time.....			36.1		35.9	30.8	35.0	32.5			33.4		33.2
Half time.....	63.7	54.4	46.6	61.3	56.4	53.8	46.6	55.2	45.5	50.5	47.6	55.3	58.5

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and average of pupils per teacher for the island and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Lares.	San Sebastian.	Aguadilla.	Moca.	Isabela.	Quebradillas.	Utua.	Adjuntas.	Jayuya.	Camuy.	Hatillo.	Arecibo.
Enrollment under department of education, by sex and color:												
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	2,983	2,517	2,882	1,221	1,909	1,114	4,672	2,253	1,543	1,614	1,493	5,251
Enrollment, 1914-15.....	3,198	2,730	3,364	1,295	2,256	1,311	5,012	2,484	1,617	1,904	1,609	5,988
Secondary schools—												
High.....												178
Continuation.....	41		83		21	42	40					
White—												
Male.....	17		49		9	26	17					74
Female.....	23		22		10	15	21					67
Colored—												
Male.....	1		7		1	1	1					14
Female.....			5		1		1					23
Elementary urban schools.....	686	514	1,214	306	434	399	894	424	349	369	497	1,653
White—												
Male.....	351	273	516	159	238	238	418	217	178	181	305	749
Female.....	306	189	421	84	174	140	405	177	130	151	178	598
Colored—												
Male.....	17	27	164	44	9	10	44	16	22	18	8	165
Female.....	12	25	113	19	13	11	27	14	19	19	6	141
Rural schools.....	2,256	2,003	1,585	915	1,454	673	3,738	1,829	1,194	1,245	996	3,420
White—												
Male.....	1,344	1,172	903	559	866	428	2,054	1,042	659	700	550	1,701
Female.....	872	737	482	267	412	234	1,470	650	434	445	311	1,214
Colored—												
Male.....	24	69	117	51	111	5	137	89	61	56	82	282
Female.....	16	25	83	38	65	6	77	48	40	44	53	223
Average number belonging:												
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	2,595	2,230	2,618	1,086	1,635	987	3,766	1,842	1,276	1,392	1,357	4,408
Pupils belonging, 1914-15.....	2,550	2,395	2,845	1,107	1,945	1,142	4,167	1,932	1,311	1,504	1,438	4,830
High schools.....												120
Continuation schools.....	37		73		16	34	32					
Elementary urban schools.....	627	465	1,116	271	377	352	787	355	301	316	479	1,437
Rural schools.....	1,937	1,765	1,429	815	1,242	601	2,947	1,487	995	1,076	878	2,851
Average daily attendance:												
Attendance, 1915-16.....	2,463	2,122	2,424	993	1,549	915	3,429	1,635	1,176	1,274	1,270	4,136
Attendance, 1914-15.....	2,408	2,287	2,590	1,000	1,806	1,056	3,791	1,689	1,208	1,342	1,317	4,491
High schools.....												109
Continuation schools.....	35		69		16	31	30					
Elementary urban schools.....	607	454	1,054	256	355	334	729	331	282	302	458	1,362
Rural schools.....	1,821	1,668	1,301	737	1,178	550	2,670	1,304	894	972	812	2,665
Attendance per 100 belonging:												
Elementary urban schools.....	97.7	97.6	94.4	94.5	94.2	94.8	92.6	93.2	93.7	95.6	95.6	94.8
Rural schools.....	94.0	94.5	91.0	90.4	94.8	91.5	90.6	87.7	89.8	90.3	92.5	93.5
Average belonging per teacher:												
Elementary urban schools—												
Fulltime.....	35.5	45.0	42.6	39.4	41.0	38.5	39.3	38.2	43.3	28.9	33.9	38.0
Halftime.....	83.0	99.8	81.2	80.1	64.4	70.0	86.3	76.9	75.5	60.0	73.4	77.9
Rural schools—												
Fulltime.....							45.0	32.6		35.0		37.3
Halftime.....	73.6	72.0	66.2	63.7	59.6	56.3	77.0	74.2	78.8	65.8	71.2	52.0
Average attendance per teacher:												
Elementary urban schools—												
Fulltime.....	34.9	43.8	40.4	37.3	38.4	36.2	37.0	36.1	41.5	27.4	32.7	36.3
Halftime.....	81.0	98.9	76.8	73.6	59.5	66.4	79.7	72.0	69.0	58.6	69.9	72.5
Rural schools—												
Fulltime.....							41.4	25.2		30.0		33.8
Halftime.....	69.1	68.2	60.0	57.2	57.7	51.4	70.7	65.0	71.4	60.9	66.0	51.9

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and average of pupils per teacher for the island and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Manati.	Barceloneta.	Ciales.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Corozal.	Morovis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.	Dorado.	Bayamon.	Guainabo.	Culebra
Enrollment under department of education, by sex and color:													
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	2,282	1,192	2,080	1,792	1,013	1,611	1,574	1,078	1,340	653	3,909	1,100	170
Enrollment, 1914-15.....	2,287	1,355	2,421	2,154	1,225	1,762	1,705	1,234	1,511	866	4,314	1,287	208
Secondary schools—													
High.....													
Continuation.....	62		22	53		14					94		
White.....													
Male.....	21		10	19		7					35		
Female.....	15		12	18		7					25		
Colored—													
Male.....	9			13							20		
Female.....	17			3							14		
Elementary urban schools.....	905	558	456	572	312	361	314	517	285	209	2,339	229	
White—													
Male.....	407	249	250	240	113	174	182	132	134	68	819	79	
Female.....	330	185	181	190	131	157	116	133	93	67	822	82	
Colored—													
Male.....	101	64	8	83	38	13	11	131	35	60	348	38	
Female.....	67	60	17	59	30	17	5	121	23	65	350	30	
Rural schools.....	1,315	634	1,602	1,167	701	1,236	1,260	561	1,055	393	1,476	871	170
White—													
Male.....	615	316	925	490	230	752	682	105	499	138	522	332	64
Female.....	122	221	563	413	189	381	463	82	321	108	350	269	50
Colored—													
Male.....	157	52	71	127	155	69	72	189	136	92	326	147	38
Female.....	121	45	43	137	127	34	43	185	99	55	278	123	18
Average number belonging:													
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	2,001	1,031	1,780	1,534	884	1,398	1,341	904	1,140	587	3,439	936	160
Pupils belonging, 1914-15.....	1,869	1,056	1,862	1,707	1,031	1,498	1,415	984	1,231	614	3,389	1,030	166
High schools.....													
Continuation schools.....	52		18	36		11					95		
Elementary urban schools.....	840	507	403	510	277	305	261	452	269	248	2,110	201	
Rural schools.....	1,109	524	1,359	988	607	1,082	1,080	452	871	339	1,234	735	160
Average daily attendance:													
Attendance, 1915-16.....	1,863	970	1,666	1,356	808	1,214	1,185	863	1,047	547	3,166	869	152
Attendance, 1914-15.....	1,698	973	1,726	1,534	936	1,292	1,231	929	1,138	567	3,100	957	160
High schools.....													
Continuation schools.....	49		17	32		11					89		
Elementary urban schools.....	793	476	378	471	260	276	219	433	250	238	2,003	166	
Rural schools.....	1,021	494	1,271	853	548	927	936	430	797	303	1,104	673	152
Average per 100 belonging:													
Elementary urban schools.....	94.4	93.9	93.8	92.4	93.9	90.5	98.8	95.8	92.9	96.0	94.9	97.5	
Rural schools.....	92.1	94.3	93.5	86.3	90.3	85.7	86.7	95.1	91.5	91.2	89.5	91.6	95.0
Average belonging per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools—													
Full time.....	40.0	33.3	36.4	44.6	30.0	30.0	31.3	35.9	38.3	35.5	41.8	41.4	
Half time.....	84.4	78.5	88.2	79.7	75.8	73.2	82.5	79.7	74.0	68.7	81.6		
Rural schools—													
Full time.....	23.2	35.2	50.2				34.3		36.8		42.4	43.5	
Half time.....	62.7	66.3	63.0	57.4	56.5	69.6	71.1	64.0	65.2	48.5	72.0	72.8	82.9
Average attendance per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools—													
Full time.....	38.2	31.4	34.8	41.5	28.4	28.4	29.4	34.2	36.0	33.5	39.4	40.7	
Half time.....	80.3	74.4	76.6	71.9	69.9	66.8	78.9	76.4	68.5	66.6	78.0		
Rural schools—													
Full time.....	20.9	33.5	43.5				26.5		33.6		37.9	35.7	
Half time.....	57.9	61.9	57.1	50.2	50.3	59.8	62.5	60.6	58.7	45.1	63.8	66.3	78.2

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities.*

Subjects.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Lolza.	Fajardo.	Ceiba.	Laquillo.	Naguabo.	Vieques.
Enrolled during 1915-16	149,986	7,506	2,536	1,091	2,122	1,818	1,819	1,889	502	786	1,848	1,218
Enrolled during 1914-15	168,319	9,200	2,830	1,140	2,264	1,936	2,039	1,997	646	936	2,225	1,263
Secondary schools	3,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High schools	1,626	494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth grade	154	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eleventh grade	324	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth grade	524	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth grade	624	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continuation schools	1,585	.....	84	.....	52	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Eleventh grade	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth grade	517	.....	.....	.....	23	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth grade	1,032	.....	84	.....	29	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Elementary urban schools	60,623	7,013	1,021	285	665	674	897	1,279	213	286	790	616
Per cent promoted	60	64	71	57	40	50	46	50	61	43	51	53
Eighth grade	2,734	290	54	9	39	41	23	41	7	9	34	27
Per cent promoted	68	81	76	89	54	56	65	61	86	78	71	89
Seventh grade	3,087	450	97	10	41	40	19	57	6	9	44	32
Per cent promoted	67	76	85	80	39	35	74	60	17	56	52	52
Sixth grade	4,158	500	56	21	45	66	29	76	12	13	55	41
Per cent promoted	65	82	80	48	27	50	59	55	50	38	51	44
Fifth grade	5,543	631	108	24	56	90	77	102	18	24	79	48
Per cent promoted	66	78	75	80	41	66	62	57	72	50	53	56
Fourth grade	7,587	830	118	25	79	63	118	153	23	23	102	53
Per cent promoted	64	72	79	56	43	57	58	55	57	57	43	43
Third grade	9,684	1,141	167	52	120	84	157	162	21	46	123	97
Per cent promoted	64	69	75	54	40	60	48	57	57	41	54	60
Second grade	11,567	1,407	209	71	131	102	190	243	49	.....	149	123
Per cent promoted	60	60	67	59	40	53	43	53	39	.....	52	49
Full time	62	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Half time	60	57	67	59	40	53	43	4	39	.....	52	49
First grade	16,263	1,764	212	73	154	188	284	445	77	162	204	195
Per cent promoted	48	44	56	44	39	36	33	38	79	29	48	50
Full time	53	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Half time	48	41	56	44	39	36	33	38	79	39	48	50
Rural schools	86,152	.....	1,432	805	1,405	1,098	922	515	289	501	1,039	602
Per cent promoted	59	.....	68	56	30	57	54	57	58	63	53	55
Full time	59	.....	71	.....	47	59	.....	55	.....	51	57	53
Half time	59	.....	68	56	29	57	54	59	58	66	53	56
Seventh grade	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent promoted	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth grade	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent promoted	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth grade	707	.....	40	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent promoted	60	.....	52	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth grade	8,256	.....	117	76	143	146	66	43	41	47	92	36
Per cent promoted	66	.....	72	63	37	61	76	65	78	75	60	61
Third grade	15,843	.....	222	140	271	190	177	85	45	103	190	104
Per cent promoted	65	.....	70	70	37	64	56	58	73	68	57	54
Second grade	22,136	.....	382	225	333	279	237	138	76	126	246	145
Per cent promoted	68	.....	76	59	32	69	67	69	67	76	64	76
First grade	39,112	.....	671	364	658	473	442	249	127	225	511	317
Per cent promoted	50	.....	63	48	24	47	43	49	42	51	45	46

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Maunabo.	Arroyo.	Patillas.	Juncos.	Gurabo.	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guayama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	2,709	961	2,108	785	1,226	1,619	1,616	1,281	3,853	1,635	2,839	1,678	910
Enrolled during 1914-15.....	2,769	1,152	2,457	920	1,336	1,905	1,920	1,553	3,925	1,750	3,190	1,662	1,005
Secondary schools.....													
High schools.....	123												
Twelfth grade.....	13												
Eleventh grade.....	24												
Tenth grade.....	49												
Ninth grade.....	42												
Continuation schools.....			38				26		89	20	105		10
Eleventh grade.....											13		
Tenth grade.....			18				14		32		35		
Ninth grade.....			20				12		57	20	57		10
Elementary urban schools.....	1,325	138	616	239	650	453	769	476	1,939	625	1,753	682	391
Per cent promoted.....	66	71	64	67	47	48	57	51	59	57	59	60	60
Eighth grade.....	67	16	36	9	23	13	33	17	71	19	79	7	13
Per cent promoted.....	60	63	72	56	65	77	52	35	77	92	73	43	38
Seventh grade.....	85	7	32	4	35	19	31	20	74	20	61	17	25
Per cent promoted.....	61	57	69	60	43	68	32	60	77	80	75	76	60
Sixth grade.....	87	6	36	20	27	25	48	42	125	35	102	19	29
Per cent promoted.....	63	50	69	65	37	72	60	77	61	49	49	47	66
Fifth grade.....	100	18	45	19	56	28	106	41	210	29	148	40	47
Per cent promoted.....	70	100	56	65	52	61	49	76	57	72	53	73	43
Fourth grade.....	246	29	69	22	53	81	85	74	235	57	267	66	42
Per cent promoted.....	74	72	83	68	66	44	73	32	48	58	62	64	40
Third grade.....	151	19	124	37	132	75	118	83	315	127	333	107	68
Per cent promoted.....	79	79	75	80	55	45	68	48	57	59	66	40	63
Second grade.....	231	43	108	57	128	74	150	65	414	133	273	184	63
Per cent promoted.....	66	63	66	82	49	24	61	52	66	53	59	64	63
Full time.....	59						35			71	30	55	63
Half time.....	71	63	66	82	49	24	76	52	66	46	65	93	
First grade.....	358		166	71	196	138	198	114	495	205	490	242	104
Per cent promoted.....	58		45	49	34	51	47	48	53	51	59	62	70
Full time.....												22	70
Half time.....	58		45	49	34	51	47	48	53	51	59	90	
Rural schools.....	1,256	823	1,454	546	576	1,166	821	825	1,825	990	981	946	509
Per cent promoted.....	55	70	57	58	52	62	54	58	56	50	55	43	56
Full time.....		74	63	51	51	75	59		33			53	58
Half time.....	55	69	56	60	52	60	53	58	58	50	55	40	55
Seventh grade.....													
Per cent promoted.....													
Sixth grade.....													
Per cent promoted.....													
Fifth grade.....			27			8					7		
Per cent promoted.....			37			63					87		
Fourth grade.....	111	108	192	39	42	74	87	79	99	88	85	65	41
Per cent promoted.....	66	73	68	54	79	81	53	66	49	60	55	48	68
Third grade.....	196	152	296	107	97	185	152	128	297	182	149	135	103
Per cent promoted.....	68	66	62	71	71	70	63	67	37	60	62	47	60
Second grade.....	302	228	380	155	118	277	208	212	533	229	240	240	128
Per cent promoted.....	64	71	62	70	66	72	61	64	41	60	66	51	34
First grade.....	647	335	559	245	319	622	374	406	896	491	500	506	237
Per cent promoted.....	45	69	49	45	38	52	46	51	47	40	46	38	49

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Cayey.	Cidra.	Comerio.	Agua Buenas.	Naranjito.	Albonito.	Barranquitas.	Barros.	Coamo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.	Guayanilla.	Peñuelas.
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	2,181	1,140	1,321	889	967	1,373	1,255	1,646	2,389	3,504	10,164	1,662	1,553
Enrolled during 1914-15.....	2,346	1,447	1,435	1,095	1,161	1,622	1,402	1,961	2,553	3,916	10,472	1,830	1,678
Secondary schools:													
High schools.....											516		
Twelfth grade.....											60		
Eleventh grade.....											112		
Tenth grade.....											144		
Ninth grade.....											200		
Continuation schools.....	68		20						35	50		19	14
Tenth grade.....	28								9	20		8	
Ninth grade.....	40		20						26	30		11	14
Elementary urban schools.....	1,030	408	448	364	270	511	406	324	831	647	6,149	444	427
Per cent promoted.....	74	64	58	57	50	65	64	66	67	53	57	59	71
Eighth grade.....	83	17	14		9	20	25	13	39	39	280	17	18
Per cent promoted.....	75	65	86		45	70	60	92	56	65	44	65	94
Seventh grade.....	45	18	21	19	16	35	25	20	52	50	226	20	34
Per cent promoted.....	64	50	81	68	13	69	36	60	73	62	60	60	76
Sixth grade.....	47	12	16	19	10	34	50	23	61	49	434	38	28
Per cent promoted.....	85	58	94	58	20	53	60	87	70	67	57	55	89
Fifth grade.....	82	37	22	19	49	56	46	20	67	44	593	32	43
Per cent promoted.....	74	57	73	79	37	54	76	85	91	73	68	47	92
Fourth grade.....	98	61	46	71	52	82	48	45	78	130	648	83	48
Per cent promoted.....	77	69	72	59	54	80	79	60	73	53	75	69	87
Third grade.....	198	81	67	59	50	81	50	51	124	67	898	50	95
Per cent promoted.....	73	77	60	53	56	69	76	69	73	64	70	66	67
Second grade.....	203	81	98	78	44	96	79	73	147	112	1,240	82	67
Per cent promoted.....	74	63	62	60	66	72	63	71	62	52	62	72	63
Full time.....	64										100		
Half time.....	78	63	62	60	66	72	63	71	62	52	60	72	63
First grade.....	274	101	164	99	40	107	83	79	263	156	2,130	122	94
Per cent promoted.....	73	59	40	47	63	51	52	48	59	33	42	45	46
Full time.....	72	59	40	47	63	51	52	48	59	33	42	45	46
Half time.....	72	59	40	47	63	51	52	48	59	33	42	45	46
Rural schools.....	1,084	732	853	525	697	862	849	1,322	1,523	2,807	3,199	1,199	1,114
Per cent promoted.....	66	62	73	59	63	70	67	69	59	58	49	60	63
Full time.....	68	65	71	62	56	77		75	68	56	54		
Half time.....	66	60	73	58	65	69	67	67	59	59	49	60	63
Seventh grade.....										4			
Per cent promoted.....										50			
Sixth grade.....										34			
Per cent promoted.....										68			
Fifth grade.....									21	67	41	48	17
Per cent promoted.....									67	60	66	63	71
Fourth grade.....	39	24	78	41	55	69	56	156	201	319	218	142	130
Per cent promoted.....	77	50	83	56	73	83	71	75	63	64	60	72	73
Third grade.....	196	162	159	105	118	126	189	229	283	482	584	208	171
Per cent promoted.....	66	72	84	63	67	87	77	76	67	65	59	76	75
Second grade.....	320	207	168	167	195	213	231	349	414	637	800	219	280
Per cent promoted.....	74	68	77	58	80	80	69	81	65	69	59	70	69
First grade.....	529	339	448	212	329	454	373	588	604	1,264	1,556	582	516
Per cent promoted.....	61	55	66	58	57	58	60	58	50	49	38	46	52

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Yauco.	Guánica.	San German.	Sabana Grande.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Mayaguez.	Hormigueros.	Maricao.	Las Marias.	Añasco.	Rincon.	Aguada.
Enrolled during 1915-16.	3,471	973	2,796	1,329	2,450	1,600	4,824	579	1,064	1,401	1,752	960	1,175
Enrolled during 1914-15.	3,966	1,046	3,071	1,524	2,991	2,025	5,600	738	1,185	1,440	2,162	1,124	1,337
Secondary schools:													
High schools.							215						
Twelfth grade.							16						
Eleventh grade.							51						
Tenth grade.							69						
Ninth grade.							79						
Continuation schools.	102		76	53	94	40			13		40		
Eleventh grade.	16												
Tenth grade.	46		38	19	43	16					15		
Ninth grade.	40		38	34	51	24			13		25		
Elementary urban schools.	1,084	711	941	581	1,060	377	2,663	188	365	262	669	234	307
Per cent promoted.	60	73	69	73	70	75	44	41	63	55	44	68	47
Eighth grade.	33	19	50	39	34	26	145	9	18	7	38	7	17
Per cent promoted.	76	100	82	79	73	97	71	20	83	86	45	86	82
Seventh grade.	57	37	47	31	83	35	199	12	20	7	24	12	14
Per cent promoted.	72	82	79	74	76	94	58	25	87	57	50	92	79
Sixth grade.	91	38	93	43	144	32	248	10	22	7	52	18	18
Per cent promoted.	57	89	66	81	47	76	63	64	73	57	50	67	56
Fifth grade.	87	59	109	96	50	33	191	22	29	21	66	20	19
Per cent promoted.	41	70	73	74	82	82	58	33	72	71	53	80	53
Fourth grade.	181	113	112	110	136	48	411	24	47	27	102	34	44
Per cent promoted.	50	73	79	86	79	77	40	58	55	52	55	76	45
Third grade.	168	111	137	97	207	56	467	21	56	39	46	28	45
Per cent promoted.	73	73	74	61	63	71	37	48	63	59	54	71	33
Second grade.	253	142	182	86	150	67	472	45	61	75	102	66	66
Per cent promoted.	64	86	61	74	81	64	39	51	70	40	47	73	44
Full time.		79			56		40					75	
Half time.	64	91	61	74	85	64	39	51	70	40	47	55	44
First grade.	214	192	211	79	256	80	500	45	112	79	239	49	84
Per cent promoted.	56	56	60	57	72	65	30	27	49	62	31	41	43
Full time.													
Half time.	56	56	60	57	72	65	30	27	49	62	31	41	43
Rural schools.	2,285	262	1,780	695	1,297	1,183	1,946	393	686	1,140	1,043	726	868
Per cent promoted.	75	70	66	57	70	65	43	46	62	58	47	47	54
Full time.			65			30	34				56		52
Half time.	75	70	66	57	70	66	44	46	62	58	46	47	54
Seventh grade.													
Per cent promoted.													
Sixth grade.										7			
Per cent promoted.										57			
Fifth grade.			55	7	10	20	24		11	23			
Per cent promoted.			76	43	60	35	75		73	78			
Fourth grade.	258		213	71	124	190	183	33	86	122	74	61	39
Per cent promoted.	86		71	70	64	61	49	58	71	69	43	41	75
Third grade.	542	27	370	126	262	236	350	64	127	177	188	115	134
Per cent promoted.	82	81	73	66	66	65	47	50	67	68	59	50	53
Second grade.	651	93	405	165	379	315	451	100	153	246	262	196	214
Per cent promoted.	78	80	76	68	81	73	54	61	74	74	66	63	64
First grade.	834	142	737	326	522	422	938	196	309	565	519	354	481
Per cent promoted.	64	62	55	45	67	63	33	34	50	45	34	37	48

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued,*

Subjects.	Lares.	San Sebastian.	Aguadilla.	Moca.	Isabela.	Quebradillas.	Utado.	Adjuntas.	Jayuya.	Camuy.	Hatillo.	Arecibo.
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	2,983	2,517	2,882	1,221	1,909	1,114	4,672	2,253	1,543	1,614	1,493	5,251
Enrolled during 1914-15.....	3,198	2,730	3,364	1,295	2,256	1,311	5,012	2,484	1,617	1,904	1,699	5,988
Secondary schools:												178
High schools.....												14
Twelfth grade.....												32
Eleventh grade.....												58
Tenth grade.....												74
Ninth grade.....												74
Continuation schools.....	41		83		21	42	40					
Eleventh grade.....			7									
Tenth grade.....	22		25		21	9						
Ninth grade.....	19		51		21	31						
Elementary urban schools.....	686	514	1,214	306	434	399	894	424	349	369	497	1,653
Per cent promoted.....	63	74	65	77	78	66	72	52	69	69	69	63
Eighth grade.....	34	34	82	9	11	19	46	23	15	27	17	17
Per cent promoted.....	51	63	65	67	91	53	77	74	79	70	76	68
Seventh grade.....	37	40	57	13	22	20	27	17	24	26	20	110
Per cent promoted.....	49	78	56	69	82	85	56	100	83	62	70	72
Sixth grade.....	57	46	82	20	32	45	85	22		23	28	131
Per cent promoted.....	79	63	73	90	78	64	80	32	100	74	79	81
Fifth grade.....	61	83	100	27	36	46	191	45	52	40	46	148
Per cent promoted.....	71	76	73	67	72	74	63	38	77	73	72	81
Fourth grade.....	109	84	168	37	29	53	111	53	52	42	65	207
Per cent promoted.....	72	75	73	81	80	68	86	26	52	64	75	80
Third grade.....	109	111	225	54	148	55	144	72	46	47	92	291
Per cent promoted.....	76	76	65	85	84	67	74	60	73	85	70	72
Second grade.....	136	83	224	49	86	77	123	80	74	77	109	294
Per cent promoted.....	55	77	51	80	71	65	68	65	81	78	75	58
Full time.....		91		80					81			
Half time.....	55	76	51		71	65	68	65	80	78	75	58
First grade.....	143	33	267	97	70	84	167	112	86	87	120	355
Per cent promoted.....	46	79	69	73	69	60	69	48	49	53	56	29
Full time.....												
Half time.....	46	79	69	73	69	60	69	48	49	53	56	29
Rural schools.....	2,256	2,003	1,585	915	1,454	673	3,738	1,829	1,104	1,245	996	3,420
Per cent promoted.....	62	68	58	64	74	72	58	56	56	65	65	62
Full time.....			65		92		50	30		60		61
Half time.....	62	68	58	64	74	72	58	57	56	65	65	63
Sixth grade.....											15	9
Per cent promoted.....										67		67
Fifth grade.....	27		73		13		5		11	30	9	37
Per cent promoted.....	56		53		92		80		64	70	67	54
Fourth grade.....	319	286	196	100	77	82	428	30	83	147	142	401
Per cent promoted.....	68	72	59	63	71	74	71	70	64	61	68	69
Third grade.....	487	412	357	176	341	108	639	353	283	287	238	608
Per cent promoted.....	61	69	55	64	77	76	65	70	59	69	63	66
Second grade.....	534	578	420	242	456	183	1,023	508	299	313	271	864
Per cent promoted.....	69	69	67	71	86	77	66	67	62	74	69	73
First grade.....	889	727	539	397	567	300	1,643	938	518	453	336	1,501
Per cent promoted.....	57	65	52	59	62	68	47	45	50	57	61	53

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Manati.	Barceloneta.	Ciales.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Corozal.	Morovis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.	Dorado.	Bayamon.	Guainabo.	Culebra.
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	2,282	1,192	2,080	1,792	1,013	1,611	1,574	1,078	1,340	653	3,909	1,100	170
Enrolled during 1914-15.....	2,287	1,355	2,421	2,155	1,225	1,762	1,705	1,234	1,511	866	4,314	1,287	208
Secondary schools:													
High schools.....													
Continuation schools.....	62		22	53		14					94		
Eleventh grade.....													
Tenth grade.....	22			12							26		
Ninth grade.....	40		22	41		14					68		
Elementary urban schools.....	905	558	456	572	312	361	314	517	285	260	2,339	229	
Per cent promoted.....	67	69	59	71	70	41	55	51	49	77	42	66	
Eighth grade.....	40	21	31	25	11	12	13	15	10	10	111	8	
Per cent promoted.....	95	86	81	76	82	50	62	80	80	90	53	88	
Seventh grade.....	39	23	25	20	9	13	15	11	14	7	97	7	
Per cent promoted.....	62	83	76	85	56	38	67	91	29	100	54	100	
Sixth grade.....	61	25	38	52	22	12	14	31	15	12	144	9	
Per cent promoted.....	77	71	50	87	100	33	78	59	60	100	35	100	
Fifth grade.....	82	58	50	35	16	27	31	53	13	18	209	11	
Per cent promoted.....	72	69	54	69	93	75	55	85	69	89	48	86	
Fourth grade.....	97	44	53	47	35	23	20	46	39	38	288	25	
Per cent promoted.....	65	70	47	75	83	78	65	33	59	92	30	76	
Third grade.....	115	67	53	109	40	53	45	61	38	29	420	52	
Per cent promoted.....	67	82	76	74	75	53	54	63	61	69	43	75	
Second grade.....	148	108	108	103	74	81	67	140	41	48	430	43	
Per cent promoted.....	52	81	69	74	62	49	61	42	59	83	53	74	
Full time.....	61	79						54			48		
Half time.....	50	67	69	74	62	49	61	40	59	83	53	74	
First grade.....	323	212	98	181	105	140	109	160	115	98	640	74	
Per cent promoted.....	69	57	40	59	58	20	44	42	34	63	37	38	
Full time.....						20							
Half time.....	69	57	40	59	58	20	44	42	34	63	37	38	
Rural schools.....	1,315	634	1,602	1,167	701	1,236	1,260	562	1,061	393	1,476	871	170
Per cent promoted.....	64	65	65	61	66	51	55	41	53	59	44	52	53
Full time.....	71	50	50				44		65		53	17	
Half time.....	64	66	67	61	66	51	55	41	53	59	42	54	53
Seventh grade.....											11		
Per cent promoted.....											73		
Sixth grade.....						5					13		
Per cent promoted.....						20					46		
Fifth grade.....	11					22					29		4
Per cent promoted.....	55					32					48		50
Fourth grade.....	77	41	198	74	53	132	134	44	88	29	117	63	16
Per cent promoted.....	70	66	69	64	68	58	65	45	56	90	52	68	81
Third grade.....	154	93	331	190	133	218	232	92	220	65	222	142	26
Per cent promoted.....	69	80	69	63	68	49	61	53	49	78	54	61	46
Second grade.....	346	161	362	309	218	303	328	127	277	67	381	237	39
Per cent promoted.....	68	72	79	70	67	58	70	50	66	90	53	60	56
First grade.....	727	339	711	594	297	556	566	299	476	209	703	429	85
Per cent promoted.....	60	58	55	56	65	47	42	33	47	44	33	41	49

TABLE V.—*Estimated population, population of school age, and population of compulsory school age compared with the total enrollment.*

Municipalities.	Estimates of population for 1915.			Enrollment during 1915-1916.	Enrollment per 1,000.		
	Total population.	School population (5-18 years).	Of compulsory school age (8-14 years).		Of total population.	Of school population.	Of population of compulsory school age.
Porto Rico.....	1,200,000	419,282	211,588	149,986	125	358	709
San Juan.....	52,293	18,271	9,221	7,507	144	411	814
Rio Piedras.....	16,968	5,920	2,986	2,537	150	429	850
Trujillo Alto.....	6,810	2,380	1,200	1,090	160	458	908
Carolina.....	16,451	5,748	2,899	2,122	129	369	732
Rio Grande.....	12,394	4,326	2,185	1,818	147	420	832
Loiza.....	14,293	5,000	2,519	1,819	127	364	722
Pajardo.....	13,864	4,844	2,444	1,889	136	390	773
Ceiba.....	4,739	1,654	835	502	106	304	601
Luquillo.....	6,659	2,326	1,174	787	118	338	670
Naguabo.....	15,418	5,386	2,717	1,848	120	343	680
Vieques.....	11,119	3,909	1,973	1,218	109	312	617
Humacao.....	18,917	6,610	3,336	2,709	143	410	812
Las Fieiras.....	9,717	3,395	1,714	961	99	283	561
Yabucoa.....	18,609	6,501	3,280	2,108	113	321	643
Maunabo.....	7,627	2,665	1,314	785	103	295	584
Arroyo.....	7,449	2,603	1,213	1,226	165	471	913
Patillas.....	15,507	5,418	2,733	1,619	104	299	592
Juncos.....	12,549	4,385	2,212	1,616	129	369	731
Gurabo.....	11,956	4,177	2,108	1,281	107	307	608
Caguas.....	29,152	10,185	5,141	3,853	132	378	749
San Lorenzo.....	15,325	5,355	2,700	1,635	107	305	606
Guayama.....	18,653	6,517	3,288	2,839	152	436	863
Salinas.....	12,339	4,276	2,156	1,628	132	381	755
Santa Isabel.....	7,469	2,609	1,316	910	122	349	691
Caye.....	19,010	6,642	3,351	2,182	115	329	651
Cl. ra.....	11,372	3,973	2,004	1,140	100	287	569
Comerio.....	11,989	4,189	2,112	1,321	110	315	625
Agua Buenas.....	8,900	3,109	1,568	889	100	286	567
Naranjito.....	9,527	3,328	1,680	967	102	291	576
Aibonito.....	11,608	4,056	2,046	1,373	118	339	671
Barranquitas.....	11,273	3,939	1,987	1,255	111	319	632
Barros.....	16,130	5,636	2,842	1,646	102	292	579
Coamo.....	18,375	6,424	3,251	2,389	130	372	735
Juana Diaz.....	31,295	10,933	5,520	3,504	112	320	635
Ponce.....	68,101	23,796	12,006	10,164	149	427	845
Guayanilla.....	11,113	3,883	1,959	1,662	150	428	848
Peñuelas.....	12,870	4,497	2,268	1,552	121	345	684
Yauco.....	26,905	9,402	4,742	3,471	129	369	732
Guanica.....	6,909	2,414	1,217	973	141	403	809
San German.....	23,767	8,304	4,191	2,797	118	337	667
Sabana Grande.....	12,368	4,321	2,179	1,329	107	308	610
Cabo Rojo.....	20,996	7,336	3,701	2,451	117	334	662
Lajas.....	11,883	4,152	2,162	1,600	135	385	740
Mayaguez.....	41,368	14,457	7,294	4,824	117	334	661
Hormigueros.....	4,172	1,458	735	581	139	398	790
Maricao.....	7,653	2,684	1,353	1,064	138	396	786
Las Marias.....	10,783	3,767	1,900	1,402	130	372	738
Añasco.....	15,463	5,403	2,724	1,752	113	321	643
Rincon.....	7,808	2,728	1,376	960	123	352	698
Aguada.....	12,437	4,346	2,192	1,175	94	270	536
Lares.....	24,311	8,494	4,284	2,993	123	351	696
San Sebastian.....	20,290	7,089	3,576	2,517	124	355	704
Aguadilla.....	22,990	8,033	4,054	2,882	125	359	711
Moca.....	16,640	5,115	2,580	1,221	73	239	473
Isabela.....	18,088	6,320	3,188	1,909	106	309	599
Quebradillas.....	8,750	3,057	1,512	1,114	127	364	722
Utado.....	33,032	11,544	5,825	4,672	141	404	802
Adjuntas.....	18,197	6,358	3,206	2,253	124	354	703
Jayuya.....	11,033	3,854	1,914	1,543	140	400	791
Camuy.....	12,174	4,254	2,143	1,614	133	379	753
Hatillo.....	11,409	3,986	2,010	1,493	131	375	749
Arecibo.....	45,540	15,914	8,030	5,251	115	330	654
Manati.....	18,504	6,466	3,211	2,282	123	353	700
Barceloneta.....	12,498	4,366	2,202	1,192	95	273	541
Ciales.....	19,747	6,899	3,478	2,080	105	301	598
Vega Baja.....	13,772	4,812	2,427	1,792	130	372	738
Vega Alta.....	8,730	3,050	1,539	1,013	116	332	658
Corozal.....	13,930	4,868	2,455	1,611	116	331	656
Morovis.....	13,359	4,668	2,354	1,574	118	337	693
Toa Baja.....	6,713	2,345	1,183	1,079	161	460	912
Toa Alta.....	9,796	3,423	1,726	1,346	137	393	784
Dorado.....	5,243	1,832	923	653	125	356	707
Bayamon.....	27,736	9,679	4,882	3,909	141	404	801
Guainabo.....	7,745	2,726	1,374	1,100	142	404	801
Culebra.....	1,411	493	248	170	120	345	655

TABLE VI.—*Number of schoolrooms, double enrollments and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color, for the island and municipalities.*

Subjects.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Loiza.	Fajardo.	Ceiba.	Luquillo.	Naguabo.	Vieques.
Average of schools, 1915-16.....	3,720	148	27	25	52	44	46	45	16	21	48	30
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	3,934	163	62	27	49	46	50	42	16	23	52	32
Secondary schools.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continuation.....	34	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	1,319	147	19	7	14	15	22	27	6	7	17	14
Schoolrooms.....	1,040	117	15	5	11	11	16	23	4	5	13	11
Double enrollments.....	279	30	4	2	3	4	6	4	2	2	4	3
Rural schools.....	2,361	.....	37	18	37	28	24	17	10	14	30	16
Schoolrooms.....	1,249	.....	19	9	19	15	12	12	5	8	16	9
Double enrollments.....	1,112	.....	18	9	18	13	12	5	5	6	14	7
Teachers by contract, 1915-16.....	2,468	144	39	14	32	28	28	41	9	13	31	20
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	2,461	149	39	15	31	28	27	38	9	13	31	21
Principals.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High school.....	65	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continuation school.....	51	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
English.....	120	9	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
English graded.....	830	110	16	3	8	8	7	20	3	3	9	10
Rural.....	1,392	.....	19	10	21	18	20	14	5	9	19	9
American teachers (duplicates).....	172	20	2	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	3	1
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.....	2,468	144	39	14	32	28	28	41	9	13	31	20
Secondary school teachers.....	134	22	2	.....	2	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....
White—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male.....	65	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female.....	62	12	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Colored—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elementary urban teachers.....	1,085	122	18	5	11	12	16	23	4	5	14	11
White—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male.....	255	5	3	4	2	4	4	2	2	1	9	3
Female.....	683	78	15	1	6	6	6	18	1	3	5	5
Colored—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male.....	62	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1
Female.....	85	33	.....	.....	3	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Rural school teachers.....	1,249	.....	19	9	19	15	12	12	5	8	16	9
White—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male.....	461	.....	6	1	5	4	6	3	2	3	9	4
Female.....	559	.....	11	5	9	5	1	4	2	4	6	3
Colored—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male.....	115	.....	1	1	2	3	2	3	.....	1	1	1
Female.....	114	.....	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	1
Elementary urban teachers:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In charge of rooms.....	¹ 1,040	117	15	5	11	11	16	23	4	5	13	11
Not in charge of rooms.....	46	5	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Principals.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acting principals.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supervisor's assistants.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manual-training teachers.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Home-economics teachers.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Of other special subjects.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ One is a duplicate.

TABLE VI.—*Number of schoolrooms, double enrollments and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color, for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Manabo.	Arroyo.	Patillas.	Juncos.	Gurabo.	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guayama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.
Average of schools, 1915-16.....	70	28	57	22	29	42	40	35	88	42	68	36	20
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	65	30	61	25	33	46	42	36	87	45	70	40	22
Secondary schools—													
High.....	1												
Continuation.....			1				1		1	1	1		1
Elementary urban schools.....	29	4	15	7	13	11	16	11	39	13	37	14	8
Schoolrooms.....	23	3	12	5	10	8	13	9	30	10	28	13	8
Double enrollments.....	6	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	9	3	9	1	
Rural schools.....	40	24	41	15	16	31	23	24	48	28	30	22	11
Schoolrooms.....	20	12	24	9	9	17	12	12	25	14	15	14	8
Double enrollments.....	20	12	17	6	7	14	11	12	23	14	15	8	3
Teachers by contract, 1915-16.....	49	15	39	14	19	26	27	21	59	24	48	27	19
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	46	15	37	14	21	26	27	21	55	24	44	26	19
Principals.....									1				
High school.....	6												
Continuation school.....			1				2		2		2		1
English.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1
English graded.....	17	2	9	4	8	7	11	7	23	7	22	9	8
Rural.....	23	12	28	9	10	18	13	13	31	16	20	17	9
American teachers (duplicates).....	8	1					3		3	1	4		2
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.....	49	15	39	14	19	26	27	21	59	24	48	27	19
Secondary school teachers.....	6		2				2		2	1	5		1
White—													
Male.....	3		2				1		1		1		1
Female.....	3						1		1		3		
Colored—													
Male only.....											1		
Elementary urban teachers.....	23	3	13	5	10	9	13	9	32	10	28	13	10
White—													
Male.....	2	2	1	2	2	4	5	5	6	4	10	1	2
Female.....	21	1	12	2	2	3	8	4	26	5	16	10	8
Colored—													
Male.....				2	2						2	2	
Female.....				1	4					1			
Rural teachers.....	20	12	24	9	9	17	12	12	25	14	15	14	8
White—													
Male.....	7	4	8	2	1	6	4	5	5	2	5	6	1
Female.....	10	8	13	5	2	7	8	7	17	12	7	5	4
Colored—													
Male.....	2		2	1	3						3	1	1
Female.....	1		1	1	3	4			3			2	2
Elementary urban teachers:													
In charge of rooms.....	23	3	12	5	10	8	13	9	30	10	28	13	8
Not in charge of rooms.....			1			1			2				2
Principals.....									1				
Manual-training teachers.....						1							
Home-economics teachers.....			1										1
Of other special subjects.....									1				1

1 Duplicate.

TABLE VI.—*Number of schoolrooms, double enrollments and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color, for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Cayey.	Citra.	Comerio.	Agua Buenas.	Naranjito.	Aibonito.	Barranquitas.	Barros.	Coamo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.	Cuayanailla.	Petuelas.
Average of schools, 1915-16.....	52	26	37	23	25	34	31	45	61	94	225	42	41
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	52	33	39	28	30	38	33	51	64	100	239	42	43
Secondary schools—													
High.....											1		
Continuation.....	1		1						1	1		1	1
Elementary urban schools.....	21	9	11	8	6	11	9	8	17	14	130	11	10
Schoolrooms.....	17	7	8	6	5	9	7	6	13	11	99	9	8
Double enrollments.....	4	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	4	3	31	2	2
Rural schools.....	30	17	25	15	19	23	22	37	43	79	94	30	30
Schoolrooms.....	20	12	15	9	11	12	11	23	22	42	49	15	15
Double enrollments.....	10	5	10	6	8	11	11	14	21	37	45	15	15
Teachers by contract, 1915-16.....	39	19	25	15	16	22	18	29	37	55	172	26	25
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	37	20	23	15	16	24	19	29	37	55	170	28	25
Principals.....											3		
High school.....											18		
Continuation school.....	2		1			1			2	1		1	1
English.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	1	1
English, graded.....	12	5	7	4	3	8	5	5	11	11	88	6	6
Rural.....	23	13	16	10	12	12	12	23	22	42	52	18	17
American teachers (duplicates).....	2	1	2		1	1	1	1	4	2	16	1	
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.....	39	19	25	15	16	22	18	29	37	55	172	26	25
Secondary school teachers.....	2		1						2	2	18	1	1
White—													
Male.....	1		1						1		11	1	1
Female.....	1								1	1	6		
Colored—													
Male only.....										1	1		
Elementary urban teachers.....	17	7	9	6	5	10	7	6	13	11	105	10	9
White—													
Male.....	6	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	7	3	4
Female.....	18	4	6	5	2	7	4	2	2	9	88	7	4
Colored—													
Male.....	1							2	5		7		
Female.....									4	1	3		1
Rural teachers.....	20	12	15	9	11	12	11	23	22	42	49	15	15
White—													
Male.....	8	5	10	8	6	4	3	10	6	16	11	6	8
Female.....	11	7	4	1	5	5	8	6	3	12	25	7	6
Colored—													
Male.....	1					3		7	8	5	5		1
Female.....			1						5	9	8	2	
Elementary urban teachers:													
In charge of rooms.....	17	7	8	6	5	9	7	6	13	11	99	9	8
Not in charge of rooms.....			1			1					6	1	1
Principals.....											3		
Acting principals.....											3		
Home economics teachers.....			1			1						1	1

TABLE VI.—*Number of schoolrooms, double enrollments and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color, for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Yauco.	Guanica.	San German.	Sabana Grande.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Mayaguez.	Hormigueros.	Mericao.	Las Marias.	Yabuco.	Islecon.	Aguada.
Average of schools, 1915-16.....	87	23	86	34	63	45	111	17	31	43	47	26	33
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	91	24	89	38	68	51	125	19	33	44	49	28	36
Secondary schools—													
High.....							1						
Continuation.....	1		1	1	1	1			1		1		
Elementary urban schools.....	24	15	22	15	24	9	51	5	8	7	14	6	8
Schoolrooms.....	19	12	17	13	20	7	43	4	6	5	11	5	6
Double enrollments.....	5	3	5	2	4	2	8	1	2	2	3	1	2
Rural schools.....	62	8	63	18	38	35	59	12	22	36	32	20	27
Schoolrooms.....	31	4	33	9	20	18	33	6	11	18	18	10	15
Double enrollments.....	31	4	30	9	18	17	26	6	11	18	14	10	12
Teachers by contract, 1915-16.....	55	16	53	24	44	27	88	10	19	23	32	15	23
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	55	15	55	24	47	29	88	10	18	22	34	14	24
Principals.....	1						1						
High school.....							9						
Continuation school.....	2		2	1	2	1					2		
English.....	3	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2
English, graded.....	18	5	14	8	11	6	35	3	6	4	9	3	5
Rural.....	31	10	35	14	28	19	39	6	12	18	20	11	16
American teachers (duplicates).....	5		4	2	4	2	11	1	1		3	1	1
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.....	55	16	53	24	44	27	88	10	19	23	32	15	23
Secondary school teachers.....	4		3	2	4	1	9		1		2		
White only—													
Male.....	1		1	1	2	1	5		1		1		
Female.....	3		2	1	2		4				1		
Elementary urban teachers.....	20	12	17	13	20	8	46	4	7	5	12	5	8
White—													
Male.....	8	2	6	2	4	4	11	1	4	3	3	3	3
Female.....	12	7	11	9	15	4	31	3	3	2	9	2	4
Colored—													
Male.....		1		1			3						1
Female.....		2		1	1		1						
Rural teachers.....	31	4	33	9	20	18	33	6	11	18	18	10	15
White—													
Male.....	12	1	12	4	7	4	12	3	4	6	6	3	11
Female.....	12	2	16	5	13	13	4	3	6	12	9	4	1
Colored—													
Male.....	4	1	1			1	3				3	3	3
Female.....	3		4				14		1				
Elementary urban teachers:													
In charge of rooms.....	19	12	17	13	20	7	43	4	6	5	11	5	6
Not in charge of rooms.....	1					1	3		1		1		2
Principals.....	1						1						
Acting principals.....											1		
Supervisors' assistants.....							1						
Manual-training teachers.....									1				1
Home-economics teachers.....						1							1
Of other special subjects.....							1						

TABLE VI.—*Number of schoolrooms, double enrollments and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color, for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Lares.	San Sebastian.	Aguadilla.	Moca.	Isabela.	Quebradillas.	Utado.	Ajíuntas.	Jayuya.	Camuy.	Patillo.	Arecibo.
Average of schools, 1915-16.....	71	60	69	33	53	32	103	52	33	43	39	141
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	74	65	71	33	56	34	107	56	36	45	42	147
Secondary schools—												
High.....												1
Continuation.....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Elementary urban schools.....	16	10	26	7	10	9	19	9	7	10	13	36
Schoolrooms.....	13	9	21	6	8	7	16	7	6	8	9	30
Double enrollments.....	3	1	5	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	4	6
Rural schools.....	54	50	42	26	42	22	83	43	26	33	26	104
Schoolrooms.....	27	25	21	13	21	11	42	22	13	17	13	54
Double enrollments.....	27	25	21	13	21	11	41	21	13	16	13	50
Teachers by contract, 1915-16.....	42	35	45	19	30	22	59	31	19	25	22	95
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	43	36	44	18	31	20	59	32	19	25	22	97
Principals.....												1
High school.....												9
Continuation school.....	1	....	2	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....
English.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
English graded.....	9	8	15	5	7	6	11	6	4	6	4	26
Rural.....	31	26	25	13	22	13	45	23	14	18	17	57
American teachers (duplicates).....	2	1	3	....	....	3	3	1	1	1	1	8
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color..	42	35	45	19	30	22	59	31	19	25	22	95
Secondary school teachers.....	1	....	2	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	10
White only—												
Male.....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	5
Female.....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	5
Elementary urban teachers.....	14	10	22	6	8	9	16	9	6	8	9	31
White -												
Male.....	4	4	2	4	5	3	3	2	4	4	3	5
Female.....	10	6	17	1	3	6	10	5	1	4	6	24
Colored—												
Male.....	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	1
Female.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rural teachers.....	27	25	21	13	21	11	42	22	13	17	13	54
White—												
Male.....	8	11	9	9	5	7	16	7	6	10	9	11
Female.....	17	11	7	3	15	4	25	11	6	7	4	32
Colored—												
Male.....	1	2	3	1	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	3
Female.....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	8
Elementary urban teachers:												
In charge of rooms.....	13	9	21	6	8	7	16	7	6	8	9	30
Not in charge of rooms.....	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1
Principals.....												1
Acting principals.....			1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manual-training teachers.....								1	....	....	....	....
Home-economics teachers.....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Of other special subjects.....						1	....	....	....	....	....	....

1 One is a duplicate.

Subjects.	Mamali.	Barceloneta.	Clares.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Coroza.	Morovis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.	Lorado.	Bayamon.	Guaynabo.	Culebra.
Average of schools, 1915-16.....	58	31	54	47	30	42	38	26	34	20	86	23	4
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	56	32	63	56	32	43	40	28	37	20	90	30	5
Secondary schools— High.....													
Continuation.....	1		1	1		1					2		
Elementary urban schools.....	20	14	10	12	8	9	7	12	7	7	56	6	
Schoolrooms.....	15	11	8	9	6	7	5	9	5	5	39	5	
Double enrollments.....	5	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	11	1	
Rural schools.....	37	17	43	34	22	32	31	14	27	13	34	22	4
Schoolrooms.....	19	9	24	17	11	16	16	7	14	7	20	11	2
Double enrollments.....	18	8	19	17	11	16	15	7	13	6	14	11	2
Teachers by contract, 1915-16.....	36	20	33	29	17	24	21	17	19	12	65	16	2
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	32	19	36	29	17	24	21	18	19	13	60	15	3
Principals.....													
High school.....													
Continuation school.....	2		1	2							2		
English.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		5	1	
English graded.....	14	7	7	4	5	4	7	4	4		31	3	
Rural.....	19	15	24	19	12	18	16	9	14	7	27	12	2
American teachers (duplicates).....	3	1	1	3	1	1		1	1	1	6	1	
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.....	36	20	33	29	17	24	21	17	19	12	65	16	2
Secondary school teachers.....	2		1	2							6		
White— Male.....	1			1							3		
Female.....	1		1	1							2		
Colored— Female only.....											1		
Elementary urban teachers.....	15	11	8	10	6	8	5	10	5	5	39	5	
White Male.....	2	2	5	2	2	4	4	3	2	3	2	1	
Female.....	11	6	2	8	3	3	1	5	2	1	20	4	
Colored— Male.....	2	2	1		1	1			1		3		
Female.....		1						1	1		14		
Rural school teachers.....	19	9	24	17	11	16	16	7	14	7	20	11	2
White — Male.....	5	1	15	5	3	9	10	1	6	1	7	4	1
Female.....	9	5	9	7	4	6	4	4	5	2	3	3	1
Colored— Male.....	2	1		3	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	
Female.....	3	2		2	1		1		1	1	7	2	
Elementary urban teachers: In charge of rooms.....	15	11	8	9	6	7	5	9	5	5	39	5	
Not in charge of rooms.....				1		1		1					
Manual training teachers. Of other subjects.....				1		1		1					

TABLE VII.—Schoolhouses, owned and rented; data in regard to rooms, desks, blackboards, and grounds.

Subjects.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Loiza.	Fajardo.	Ceiba.	Luquillo.	Naguabo.	Vieques.
Buildings used for school purposes.....	1,506	18	20	10	24	18	22	16	6	10	19	11
Owned by government.....	486	12	12	3	9	6	1	3	.....	.....	6	4
Rented.....	1,020	6	8	7	15	12	21	13	6	10	13	7
Urban buildings owned by government.....	148	12	3	1	5	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	3
Constructed of—												
Stone.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brick.....	19	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement.....	71	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Wood.....	55	5	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Number of urban rooms owned.....	905	114	18	5	12	10	4	23	.....	.....	10	16
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....	458	71	13	4	12	10	4	4	.....	.....	10	16
Average number of modern desks.....	48	40	50	45	46	52	47	39	.....	.....	40	46
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	144	157	137	99	92	138	194	130	.....	.....	140	102
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	2,788	4,398	2,300	1,600	250	1,900	3,800	1,900	.....	.....	7,600	.....
Rural building owned by government.....	338	.....	9	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Constructed of—												
Brick.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood.....	314	.....	8	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Number of rural rooms owned.....	368	.....	11	2	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....	70	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average number of modern desks.....	41	.....	27	33	40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	54
Rooms with benches.....	135	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	67	.....	105	73	32	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	77
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	294	.....	840	1,900	300	1,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	949	2,576
Urban buildings rented.....	162	6	.....	.....	.....	2	9	3	1	2	2	.....
Number of rooms.....	391	35	.....	.....	.....	3	12	5	4	5	2	.....
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....	120	18	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
Average number of modern desks.....	42	48	.....	.....	.....	50	42	42	39	49	42	.....
Rooms with benches.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	82	179	.....	.....	.....	75	112	74	74	90	90	.....
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	2,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	791	366	30	150	.....	.....	.....
Rural buildings rented.....	858	.....	8	7	15	10	12	10	5	8	11	7
Number of rooms.....	882	.....	8	7	15	10	12	12	5	8	11	8
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Average number of modern desks.....	33	.....	38	34	28	30	22	38	40	38	29	41
Rooms with benches.....	540	.....	.....	1	1	8	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	53	.....	89	79	39	52	48	65	46	79	79	86
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	549	.....	500	3,550	91	1,900	1,188	420	289	265	357	482
Urban buildings owned by government having—												
1 room.....	19	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 rooms.....	19	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3 rooms.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 rooms.....	33	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 rooms.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 rooms.....	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7 rooms.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 rooms.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE VII.—Schoolhouses, owned and rented; data in regard to rooms, desks, blackboards, and grounds—Continued.

Subjects.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grand?	Loiza.	Fajardo.	Ceiba.	Luquillo.	Naguabo.	Vieques.
Urban buildings owned by government havin—Continued.												
9 rooms	3							1				
10 rooms	2										1	
11 rooms	2											
12 rooms	2	2	1					1				
14 rooms	2	1										
15 rooms	1											
16 rooms	6	1										
17 rooms	2	1										
20 rooms	1											
21 rooms	1	1										
22 rooms	1											
30 rooms	1											
Rural buildings owned by government having—												
1 room	310		8	2	4	3					5	1
2 rooms	26					1						
3 rooms	2		1									
Rooms in buildings owned by govern-ment.	1,273	114	29	7	16	15	4	23			15	17
Urban	905	114	18	5	12	10	4	23			10	16
Rural	368		11	2	4	5					5	1

Subjects.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Maunabo.	Arroyo.	Patillas.	Juncos.	Gurabo.	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guayama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.
Buildings used for school purposes.	25	14	26	9	12	20	16	18	32	17	24	15	11
Owned by government	8	3	6	3	4	4	9	4	3	3	4	6	11
Rented	17	11	20	6	8	16	7	14	29	14	20	9	
Urban buildings owned by govern-ment.	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3
Constructed of—													
Brick	1												
Cement	2	1	1	1			1		1	1	2	2	3
Wood	1	1	1		2	1		1			1		
Number of urban rooms owned	30	3	9	5	8	4	1	1	16	6	15	10	11
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over	8	3	8	5	1	1	1	1	16	6	15		2
Average number of mod-ern desks	44	48	39	38	51	44		45	42	49	37	45	38
Average size of black-boards, square feet	180	110	100	154	109	174		24	168	153	104	106	162
Average size of grounds, square meters	2,350	5,173	3,800	5,000	2,414	1,219	1,965	3,930	3,930	1,965	1,880	3,000	2,405
Rural buildings owned by govern-ment	4	1	4	2	2	3	8	3	2	2	1	4	8
Constructed of—													
Cement											1	1	3
Wood	4	1	4	2	2	3	8	3	2	2		3	5
Number of rural rooms owned	4	1	7	2	2	3	8	3	2	2		6	8
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over						1	3	3			2	5	1
Average number of mod-ern desks	26		50		29	40	35	42	47		40	49	48
Rooms with benches	3	1	3	2			1	1		2			
Average size of black-boards, square feet	39	42	77	51	53	84	68	30	54	177	100	76	105
Average size of grounds, square meters	12656	4,000	1,682	1,400	1,966	475	1,919	2,689	35	300	450	3,250	2,420

TABLE VII.—*Schoolhouses, owned and rented; data in regard to rooms, desks, blackboards, and grounds—Continued.*

Subjects.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Maunabo.	Arroyo.	Patillas.	Juncos.	Curabo.	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guayama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.
Urban buildings rented.....	1		5		1	3	3	5	6	2	7	1	.....
Number of rooms.....	2		9		2	7	17	8	18	5	20	3	.....
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....	2		8				13	3					.....
Average number of modern desks.....	45		41		46	39	41	38	45	44	45	40	.....
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	98		104		83	93	71	27	55	59	311	46	.....
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	400		10		463	86	333	75	94		538	2,000	.....
Rural buildings rented.....	16	11	15	6	7	13	4	9	23	12	13	8	.....
Number of rooms.....	16	11	17	7	7	14	4	9	23	12	13	8	.....
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....		1		1				1					.....
Average number of modern desks.....	21	19	35	25	39	36	37	47	28		39	39	.....
Rooms with benches.....	15	8	10	6	2	8	2	7	12	12	5	3	.....
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	55	48	66	52	59	67	66	27	48	37	71	35	.....
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	647	405	511	430	238	107	700	1,070	21	138	496	1,250	.....
Urban buildings owned by government having—													
1 room.....	1	1	1		1		1	1			1		1
2 rooms.....	1	1											1
4 rooms.....						1						1	
5 rooms.....				1									
6 rooms.....										1	1	1	
7 rooms.....					1								
8 rooms.....			1								1		1
11 rooms.....	1												
16 rooms.....	1								1				
Rural buildings owned by government having—													
1 room.....	4	1	1	2	2	3	8	3	2	2		2	8
2 rooms.....			3								1	2	
Rooms in buildings owned by government.....	34	4	16	7	10	7	9	4	18	8	17	16	19
Urban.....	30	3	9	5	8	4	1	1	16	6	15	10	11
Rural.....	4	1	7	2	2	3	8	3	2	2	2	6	8

Subjects.	Caye.	Cidra.	Comerio.	Aguas Buenas.	Naranjito.	Alibonito.	Barranquitas.	Barros.	Coamo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.	Guayanilla.	Peduelas.
Buildings used for school purposes.....	23	14	18	11	13	14	14	24	27	43	61	22	19
Owned by the government.....	9	3	5	6	7	3	8	6	6	14	14	7	2
Rented.....	14	11	13	5	6	11	6	18	21	29	47	15	17
Urban buildings owned by government.....	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	3	13	1	1
Constructed of—													
Brick.....										2	3		
Cement.....	1		1			1	1	1	2		8	1	
Wood.....		1	2	2	1		2	1	1	1	2		1
Number of urban rooms owned.....	4	4	10	6	4	8	7	6	11	14	134	4	5
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....			6			8		5	4	8	57		
Average number of modern desks.....	45	45	42	37	40	47	50	45	43	40	37	45	45

TABLE VII.—*Schoolhouses, owned and rented; data in regard to rooms, desks, blackboards, and grounds—Continued.*

Subjects.	Cayey.	Cidra.	Comerio.	Aguas Buenas.	Naranjito.	Albionito.	Barranquitas.	Barros.	Coamo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.	Guayanilla.	Peñuelas.
Number of urban rooms owned—Continued.													
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	131	88	162	103	92	221	85	200	130	100	114	69	93
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	3.930	3.930	1.349	1.012	506	300	2.380	4.250	5.333	4.800	3.028	2.000	3.721
Rural buildings owned by government.....	8	2	2	4	6	2	5	4	3	11	1	6	1
Constructed of—													
Brick.....	8	2	2	4	6	2	5	4	3	8	3	1	6
Wood.....													
Number of rural rooms owned.....	8	2	2	4	6	2	5	4	3	12	1	6	1
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....								1	1	8	1		
Average number of modern desks.....	40			28	35			35	50	42	46	41	
Rooms with benches.....	6	2	2	3	5	2	5	1	2	2		1	1
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	46	42	32	36	53	54	51	34	74	42	69	53	52
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	570	1.965	1.012	885	1.939			2.032	3.333	3.540	4.000	888	2.222
Urban buildings rented.....	2	1			1	1			2		2	6	4
Number of rooms.....	15	3			1	2			5		6	6	5
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....									1				
Average number of modern desks.....	48	55				50			50		42	40	44
Rooms with benches.....					1								
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	54	77			47	60			76		100	63	52
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	190	736							4.000		2.414	517	142
Rural buildings rented.....	12	10	13	5	5	10	6	18	19	29	45	9	13
Number of rooms.....	12	10	13	5	5	10	6	19	19	30	49	9	14
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....						1			3	1	2	2	
Average number of modern desks.....	40	36	13	34	35			30	50	45	43	40	46
Rooms with benches.....	10	9	8	2	4	10	6	18	17	28	24	6	12
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	43	46	37	44	41	46	44	33	60	30	50	66	35
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	131	533	1.226	405	354			821	1.210	474	271	175	312
Urban buildings owned by government having—													
1 room.....				1				2	1	1		1	
2 rooms.....				1	1					1		2	
4 rooms.....	1	1			1	1				1		1	
5 rooms.....								1	1			1	1
6 rooms.....										1		1	
7 rooms.....			1									1	
8 rooms.....						1						1	
9 rooms.....												1	
11 rooms.....												1	
12 rooms.....												3	
16 rooms.....												1	
30 rooms.....												1	
Rural buildings owned by government having—													
1 room.....	8	2	2	4	6	2	5	4	3	10	1	6	1
2 rooms.....													
Rooms in buildings owned by government.....	12	6	12	10	10	10	12	10	14	26	135	10	6
Urban.....	4	4	10	6	4	8	7	6	11	14	134	4	5
Rural.....	8	2	2	4	6	2	5	4	3	12	1	6	1

TABLE VII.—Schoolhouses, owned and rented; data in regard to rooms, desks, blackboards, and grounds—Continued.

Subjects.	Yauco.	Guanica.	San German.	Sabana Grande.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Mayaguez.	Hormigueros.	Maricao.	Las Marias.	Añasco.	Rincon.	Aguada.
Buildings used for school purposes.	33	6	33	14	27	24	37	8	14	19	23	12	18
Owned by the government	23	1	6	6	5	14	22	8	8	8	9	1	4
Rented	10	5	27	8	22	10	15	8	6	11	14	11	14
Urban buildings owned by government.	2	1	2	1	1	2	7		1	1	2	1	1
Constructed of—													
Brick			2	1							1		
Cement	2	1			1	1	6				1	1	1
Wood						1	1		1	1			
Number of urban rooms owned	21	6	14	4	4	5	66		4	4	10	4	5
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over	6		11	2	4	5	26				4	4	5
Average number of modern desks	41	44	45	44	50	44	41		45	41	31	36	40
Average size of blackboards, square feet	84	168	155	105	100	101	132		115	94	61	32	84
Average size of grounds, square meters	4,000	2,262	3,500	700	1,025	250	4,997				800	4,000	4,000
Rural buildings owned by government	21		4	5	4	12	15		7	7	7		3
Constructed of—													
Cement	3		1				4						
Wood	18		3	5	4	12	11		7	7	7		3
Number of rural rooms owned	22		6	5	4	12	18		8	8	7		3
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over			2		2	2			1	7	1		
Average number of modern desks	42		40	45	45	28	44		47	45	38		36
Rooms with benches	9		3	3	3	3	5				1		
Average size of blackboards, square feet	59		60	60	80	89	77		58	74	59		70
Average size of grounds, square meters	1,952		2,250	8,960	2,250	2,004	747		977	936	1,666		333
Urban buildings rented	1	1	3	4	7	4		2	3	1	3	1	2
Number of rooms	3	6	7	10	20	8		4	5	1	4	1	4
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over	3	1	3		6				3				4
Average number of modern desks	45	31	38	40	40	41		43	40	40	39	45	40
Average size of blackboards, square feet	120	105	87	101	86	99		52	96	90	53	60	42
Average size of grounds, square meters	1,000	3,709	30	133	107	31							
Rural buildings rented	9	4	24	4	15	6	15	6	3	10	11	10	12
Number of rooms	9	4	26	4	16	6	15	6	3	10	11	10	12
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over					1		1						
Average number of modern desks	30	55				33	42	40	35	33	30	40	23
Rooms with benches	7	3	24	4	15	2	10	2			5	9	9
Average size of blackboards, square feet	29	26	59	40	74	67	61	54	56	73	47	49	41
Average size of grounds, square meters	1,111	93	187	1,000	343	46	240	354	308	129	423	350	917
Urban buildings owned by government having—													
1 room						1	1						
4 rooms			1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	
5 rooms													1
6 rooms	1	1					1				1		
8 rooms							2						
10 rooms			1										
12 rooms							1						
14 rooms							1						
15 rooms	1												
17 rooms							1						

TABLE VII.—*Schoolhouses, owned and rented; data in regard to rooms, desks, blackboards, and grounds—Continued.*

Subjects.	Yauco.	Guanica.	San German.	Sabana Grande.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Mayaguez.	Hormigueros.	Maricao.	Las Marias.	Añasco.	Rincon.	Aguada.
Rural buildings owned by government having—													
1 room.....	20		2	5	4	12	12		6	6	7		3
2 rooms.....	1		2				2		1	1			
Rooms in buildings owned by government.....	43	6	20	9	8	17	84		12	12	17	4	8
Urban.....	21	6	14	4	4	5	66		4	4	10	4	5
Rural.....	22		6	5	4	12	18		8	8	7		3

Subjects.	Lares.	San Sebastian.	Aguadilla.	Moca.	Isabela.	Quebradillas.	Utunado.	Adjuntas.	Jayuya.	Camuy.	Hatillo.	Arecibo.
Buildings used for school purposes.....	31	30	22	15	23	16	44	27	16	18	15	53
Owned by the government.....	9	7	7	8	5	7	10	12	1	15	10	15
Rented.....	22	23	15	7	18	9	34	15	15	3	5	38
Urban buildings owned by government	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	1		2	2	4
Constructed of—												
Stone.....			1									1
Brick.....	1		1					1				2
Cement.....		1	1	1			1			1		
Wood.....	1	1			2	3				1	2	1
Number of urban rooms owned....	6	5	24	4	10	8	12	4		10	8	52
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....	4	4	14		10	4	12			6		11
Average number of modern desks.....	49	50	36	50	39	42	41	26		46	46	42
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	105	95	141	103	82	98	169	99		54	95	114
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	1,500	1,033	2,976	630	2,228	837	15,200	2,500		655	1,471	772
Rural buildings owned by government	7	5	4	7	3	4	9	11	1	13	8	11
Constructed of—												
Cement.....												1
Wood.....	7	5	4	7	3	4	9	11	1	13	8	10
Number of rural rooms owned.....	8	5	5	7	3	4	10	11	1	14	9	16
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....	6	1	2	1		1	2			1	1	4
Average number of modern desks.....	55	41	35	44	60		55	50	42	50	37	33
Rooms with benches.....	2	3	2	6	2	4	6	9		5	3	
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	60	64	95	51	68	81	62	56	48	85	75	57
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	2,000	2,797	2,194	1,381	3,508	2,471	2,278	520	1,200	976	1,310	1,387
Urban buildings rented.....	4	3		1	1	2	2	4	3		1	
Number of rooms.....	11	6		2	1	3	5	6	6		1	
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....	11	3			1	2	5	2	3			
Average number of modern desks.....	45	48		50		65	50	40	47		36	
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	91	50		81	42	82	75	60	99		42	
Average size of grounds, square meters.....		150		120				25	137		316	
Rural buildings rented.....	18	20	14	6	17	7	32	11	12	3	4	38
Number of rooms.....	19	20	16	6	18	7	32	11	12	3	4	38
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....		1	1			1	1	1	1			1
Average number of modern desks.....	33	22	8	32	39			40		36	30	33
Rooms with benches.....	12	18	12	5	11	7	32	9	12	1	3	2

TABLE VII.—Schoolhouses, owned and rented; data in regard to rooms, desks, blackboards, and grounds—Continued.

Subjects.	Lares.	San Sebastian.	Aguadilla.	Moca.	Isabela.	Quebradillas.	Utua.	Adjuntas.	Jayuya.	Camuy.	Hatillo.	Arecibo.
Rural buildings rented—Continued.												
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	63	54	67	52	56	70	37	58	54	61	67	72
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	819	636	890	760	716	1,383	143	764	208	205	737	600
Urban buildings owned by government having—												
1 room.....		1										1
2 rooms.....	1					2						
4 rooms.....	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			2	
6 rooms.....										1		
8 rooms.....			1									
9 rooms.....												1
12 rooms.....			1				1					1
20 rooms.....												1
22 rooms.....												1
Rural buildings owned by government having—												
1 room.....	6	5	3	7	3	4	8	11	1	12	7	8
2 rooms.....	1		1				1			1	1	2
3 rooms.....												1
Rooms in buildings owned by government.....	14	10	29	11	13	12	22	15	1	24	17	67
Urban.....	6	5	24	4	10	8	12	4		10	8	52
Rural.....	8	5	5	7	3	4	10	11	1	14	9	15

Subjects.	Manati.	Barceloneta.	Ciales.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Corozal.	Morovis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.	Dorado.	Bayamon.	Guainabo.	Culebra.
Buildings used for school purposes.....	23	14	26	19	12	19	17	12	14	11	30	13	2
Owned by the government.....	8	1	3	4	4	7	7	6	7	1	6	3	2
Rented.....	15	13	23	15	8	12	10	6	7	10	24	10	
Urban buildings owned by government.....	1	1	2	1	1	1		2	1		3		
Constructed of—													
Stone.....			1										
Brick.....											2		
Cement.....	1			1	1	1			1				
Wood.....		1	1					2			1		
Number of urban rooms owned.....	8	4	9	8	6	6		6	6		14		
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over.....	4	4				6					6		
Average number of modern desks.....	46	38	36	37	48	43		48	50		50		
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	138	126	52	112	230	84		47	42		98		
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	1,000	4,000	5,000	3,844	900	3,000		1,263	7,860		755		
Rural buildings owned by government.....	7		1	3	3	6	7	4	6	1	3	3	2
Constructed of—													
Cement.....	1												
Wood.....	6		1	3	3	6	7	4	6	1	3	3	2

TABLE VII.—*Schoolhouses, owned and rented; data in regard to rooms, desks, blackboards, and grounds—Continued.*

Subjects.	Manati.	Barceloneta.	Ciales.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Corozal.	Morovis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.	Dorado.	Bayamon.	Guainabo.	Culebra.
Number of rural rooms owned....	8	.....	1	3	3	6	7	4	6	1	4	3	2
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over....	3	.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Average number of modern desks.....	42	.....	46	38	42	36	22	40	27	40	38	37	40
Rooms with benches.....		.....		1	.....	5	5	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	75	.....	25	66	72	45	39	34	30	36	90	34	50
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	2,386	.....	20,000	2,167	2,100	4,333	2,000	2,456	4,585	3,930	533	2,729	(1)
Urban buildings rented.....	4	4	1	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	4	9	2	.....
Number of rooms.....	12	7	2	4	.....	2	5	5	.....	5	30	5	.....
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Average number of modern desks.....	47	43	50	50	.....	30	37	45	.....	48	46	45	.....
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	72	87	90	72	.....	43	71	36	.....	37	64	63	.....
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	.....	40	216	.....	.....	25	1,000	453	.....	466	519	300	.....
Rural buildings rented.....	11	9	22	14	8	10	9	3	8	6	15	8	.....
Number of rooms.....	11	9	23	14	8	10	9	3	8	6	16	8	.....
Rooms 24 by 30 feet or over....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Average number of modern desks.....	35	33	18	35	36	.....	23	44	.....	33	12	6	.....
Rooms with benches.....	3	.....	10	11	.....	10	4	.....	8	.....	14	7	.....
Average size of blackboards, square feet.....	59	66	18	48	72	33	39	27	26	27	41	42	.....
Average size of grounds, square meters.....	990	93	705	564	206	580	778	606	332	675	280	200	.....
Urban buildings owned by government having—													
2 rooms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 rooms.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 rooms.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
6 rooms.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
8 rooms.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural buildings owned by government having—													
1 room.....	6	.....	1	3	3	6	7	4	6	1	2	3	2
2 rooms.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rooms in buildings owned by government.....	16	4	10	11	9	12	7	10	12	1	18	3	2
Urban.....	8	4	9	8	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	14	.....	.....
Rural.....	8	.....	1	3	3	6	7	4	6	1	4	3	2

¹ One-eighth acre.

TABLE VIII.—*Distribution, by grade, age, and sex, of pupils enrolled during the year 1915-16.*

A. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Ages.	High schools.					Continuation schools.				All secondary schools.				
	Grades.					Grades.				Grades.				
	12	11	10	9	Total.	11	10	9	Total.	12	11	10	9	Total.
BOYS.														
12.....								2	2				2	2
13.....			2	5	7	1	11	12	24			3	16	19
14.....		1	5	16	22	3	22	25	50		1	8	38	47
15.....	1	3	16	55	75	16	61	77	154	1	3	32	116	152
16.....		11	33	76	120	28	92	120	240		11	61	168	240
17.....	10	30	60	89	189	2	59	142	203	10	32	119	231	392
18.....	14	44	69	56	183	8	77	137	222	14	52	146	193	405
19.....	17	43	46	29	135	3	33	46	82	17	46	79	75	217
20.....	24	21	18	7	70	1	19	15	35	24	22	37	22	105
21.....	6	8	7	8	29	2	7	3	12	6	10	14	11	41
22.....	6	9	3		18		2	1	3	6	9	5	1	21
23.....				1	1		1	1	2			1	2	3
Total.....	78	170	259	342	849	16	246	533	795	78	186	505	875	1,644
Average ages..	19.2	18.5	17.7	16.8	17.6	18.6	17.7	16.9	17.2	19.2	18.5	17.7	16.9	17.4
GIRLS.														
12.....				2	2			2	2				4	4
13.....			4	7	11			8	8			4	15	19
14.....			4	16	20		7	30	37			11	46	57
15.....	1	2	12	39	54		20	76	96	1	2	32	115	150
16.....	3	11	34	60	108	1	38	138	177	3	12	72	198	285
17.....	5	32	60	72	169	6	72	136	214	5	38	132	208	383
18.....	10	46	85	58	199	6	86	83	175	10	52	171	141	374
19.....	17	37	41	20	115	5	34	18	57	17	42	75	38	172
20.....	16	17	16	6	55		11	6	17	16	17	27	12	72
21.....	9	6	4	2	21	1	1	2	4	9	7	5	4	25
22.....	13	3	5		21	1			1	13	4	5		22
23.....							1		1			1		1
24.....							1		1			1		1
25.....	1				1					1				1
26.....	1				1					1				1
Total.....	76	154	265	282	777	20	271	499	790	76	174	536	781	1,567
Average ages..	19.8	18.3	17.6	16.6	17.6	18.2	17.4	16.4	16.8	19.8	18.3	17.5	16.5	17.2
BOYS AND GIRLS.														
12.....				2	2			4	4				6	6
13.....			6	12	18		1	19	20			7	31	38
14.....		1	9	32	42		10	52	62		1	19	84	104
15.....	2	5	28	94	129		36	137	173	2	5	64	231	302
16.....	3	22	67	136	228	1	66	230	297	3	23	133	366	525
17.....	15	62	120	161	358	8	131	278	417	15	70	251	439	775
18.....	24	90	154	114	382	14	163	220	397	24	104	317	334	779
19.....	34	80	87	49	250	8	67	64	139	34	88	154	113	389
20.....	40	38	34	13	125		30	21	52	40	39	64	34	177
21.....	15	14	11	10	50	3	8	5	16	15	17	19	15	66
22.....	19	12	8		39	1	2	1	4	19	13	10	1	43
23.....				1	1		2	1	3			2	2	4
24.....							1		1			1		1
25.....	1				1					1				1
26.....	1				1					1				1
Total.....	154	324	524	624	1,626	36	517	1,032	1,585	154	360	1,041	1,656	3,211
Average ages..	19.5	18.4	17.6	16.7	17.6	18.4	17.5	16.7	17.0	19.5	18.4	17.6	16.7	17.3

TABLE VIII.—*Distribution, by grade, age, and sex, of pupils enrolled during the year 1915-16—Continued.*

B. ELEMENTARY URBAN SCHOOLS.

Ages.		Grades.									Per cent at each age.
		8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total.	
BOYS.											
5.									236	236	0.7
6.							1	40	1,366	1,407	4.4
7.						2	45	364	2,214	2,625	8.3
8.						34	310	1,013	1,961	3,318	10.4
9.			1	16	190	598	1,174	1,088	3,067	9.7	
10.			11	100	478	982	1,322	900	3,793	12.0	
11.	1	15	89	299	692	960	829	365	3,250	10.2	
12.	13	77	297	596	990	997	777	302	4,049	12.7	
13.	64	215	414	697	779	624	380	93	3,266	10.3	
14.	179	318	519	611	556	331	154	36	2,704	8.5	
15.	274	374	428	376	244	109	45	10	1,860	5.9	
16.	335	334	271	144	78	18	10	5	1,195	3.8	
17.	302	210	86	40	13	6		1	658	2.1	
18.	166	58	25	9	5				263	.8	
19.	41	15	2	1	1				60	.2	
20.	4	2	1						7		
21.	2	1		1					4		
Total		1,381	1,619	2,144	2,890	4,062	4,981	6,108	8,577	31,762	100
Average ages		15.9	15.0	14.0	13.2	12.2	11.1	10.0	8.0	11.0	
GIRLS.											
5.									223	223	0.8
6.							1	44	1,415	1,460	5.1
7.							52	451	2,075	2,578	8.9
8.						47	348	1,054	1,705	3,154	10.9
9.			1	32	178	668	1,097	914	2,890	10.0	
10.		2	12	156	484	1,015	1,137	748	3,554	12.3	
11.	2	15	96	309	689	945	751	315	3,122	10.2	
12.	20	88	293	590	850	892	590	217	3,540	8.0	
13.	88	230	455	670	678	529	226	61	2,937	5.5	
14.	185	338	525	534	433	193	89	10	2,307	3.3	
15.	348	365	378	277	138	47	18	3	1,574	1.4	
16.	373	295	186	70	23	10	1		958	.4	
17.	218	96	62	14	4	3			397	.1	
18.	95	32	5	1	1		1		135		
19.	18	6							24		
20.	2	1							3		
21.	2								2		
22.	2		1						3		
Total		1,353	1,468	2,014	2,653	3,525	4,703	5,459	7,686	28,861	100
Average ages		15.6	14.6	13.8	12.8	11.9	10.8	9.7	7.9	10.8	
BOYS AND GIRLS.											
5.									459	459	0.8
6.						2	84	2,781	2,867	4.7	
7.						97	815	4,289	5,203	8.6	
8.						81	658	2,067	3,666	6,472	10.7
9.			2	48	368	1,266	2,271	2,002	5,957	9.8	
10.		2	23	256	962	1,997	2,459	1,648	7,347	12.1	
11.	3	30	185	608	1,381	1,905	1,580	680	6,372	10.5	
12.	33	165	590	1,186	1,840	1,889	1,367	519	7,589	12.5	
13.	152	445	869	1,367	1,457	1,153	606	154	6,203	10.2	
14.	364	656	1,044	1,145	989	524	243	46	5,011	8.3	
15.	622	739	806	653	382	156	63	13	3,434	5.7	
16.	708	629	457	214	101	28	11	5	2,153	3.6	
17.	520	306	148	54	17	9		1	1,055	1.7	
18.	261	90	30	10	6		1		398	.7	
19.	59	21	2	1	1				84	.1	
20.	6	3	1						10		
21.	4	1		1					6		
22.	2		1						3		
Total		2,734	3,087	4,158	5,543	7,587	9,684	11,567	16,263	60,623	100
Average ages		15.8	14.8	13.9	13.0	12.0	11.0	9.9	8.0	10.9	

TABLE VIII.—*Distribution, by grade, age, and sex, of pupils enrolled during the year 1915-16—Continued.*

C. RURAL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	Grades.							Per cent at each age.
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total.
BOYS.								
5							462	462
6						22	2,512	2,534
7					13	325	4,867	5,205
8				3	153	1,887	5,130	6,673
9				66	632	2,123	3,340	6,161
10		1	6	334	1,353	2,917	3,154	7,765
11		3	28	616	1,656	2,102	1,442	5,847
12		4	76	1,137	2,151	2,069	1,245	6,682
13		6	97	1,093	1,519	1,079	434	4,228
14	2	9	106	938	1,013	575	212	2,855
15	3	11	88	543	515	235	97	1,492
16	2	9	40	276	251	101	52	731
17		3	15	89	90	34	11	242
18		1	6	49	35	14	1	106
19					4			6
20					1	1		2
22					1	1		2
Total	7	48	462	5,144	9,387	12,985	22,960	50,993
Average ages	15.0	14.4	13.7	13.0	12.0	10.6	8.5	10.2
GIRLS.								
5							399	399
6						30	2,028	2,058
7					17	302	3,563	3,882
8				13	191	1,061	3,610	4,875
9				59	538	1,542	2,214	4,353
10		2	11	291	1,082	2,194	2,148	5,728
11		3	29	502	1,250	1,493	942	4,219
12		3	52	729	1,511	1,359	770	4,424
13	1	8	56	713	989	675	294	2,736
14	2	3	55	471	548	287	111	1,477
15	2	5	25	214	215	143	45	649
16	1	10	15	86	81	40	18	251
17	2	1	2	17	23	17	7	69
18				14	10	7	3	34
19				3	1	1		5
Total	8	35	245	3,112	6,456	9,151	16,152	35,159
Average ages	15.1	13.9	13.1	12.5	11.6	10.4	8.4	9.9
BOYS AND GIRLS.								
5							861	861
6						52	4,540	4,592
7					30	627	8,430	9,087
8				16	344	2,448	8,740	11,548
9				125	1,170	3,665	5,554	10,514
10		3	17	625	2,435	5,111	5,302	13,493
11		6	57	1,118	2,906	3,595	2,384	10,066
12		7	128	1,866	3,662	3,428	2,015	11,106
13	1	14	153	1,806	2,508	1,754	728	6,964
14	4	12	161	1,409	1,561	862	323	4,332
15	5	16	113	757	730	378	142	2,141
16	3	19	56	362	332	141	70	982
17	2	4	17	106	113	51	18	311
18		1	6	63	45	21	4	140
19				3	5	1	1	11
20					1	1		2
22					1	1		2
Total	15	83	707	8,256	15,843	22,136	39,112	86,152
Average ages	15.1	14.2	13.5	12.8	11.8	10.5	8.5	10.1

TABLE IX.—*Retardation of pupils belonging in elementary schools Mar. 3, 1916.*

URBAN.

	Number of pupils that have been in the respective grades—						Total belonging.
	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	
First grade:							
Boys.....	4,168	2,695	552	64	7	2	7,488
Girls.....	3,934	2,284	417	27	6	2	6,670
Total.....	8,102	4,979	969	91	13	4	14,158
Second grade:							
Boys.....	3,448	1,702	297	86	5		5,488
Girls.....	3,278	1,376	220	32	2	1	4,909
Total.....	6,726	3,078	517	68	7	1	10,397
Third grade:							
Boys.....	3,214	1,109	53	6	1		4,383
Girls.....	3,175	962	37	4			4,178
Total.....	6,389	2,071	90	10	1		8,561
Fourth grade:							
Boys.....	2,897	768	28				3,693
Girls.....	2,579	619	14				3,212
Total.....	5,476	1,387	42				6,905
Fifth grade:							
Boys.....	2,231	373	8				2,612
Girls.....	2,044	325	13				2,382
Total.....	4,275	698	21				4,994
Sixth grade:							
Boys.....	1,689	227	6				1,922
Girls.....	1,552	234	12				1,798
Total.....	3,241	461	18				3,720
Seventh grade:							
Boys.....	1,365	127	4				1,496
Girls.....	1,224	141	7				1,372
Total.....	2,589	268	11				2,868
Eighth grade:							
Boys.....	1,096	113	4				1,213
Girls.....	1,050	141	10	1			1,202
Total.....	2,146	254	14	1			2,415
All grades:							
Boys.....	20,108	7,114	952	106	13	2	28,295
Girls.....	18,836	6,082	730	64	8	3	25,723
Total.....	38,944	13,196	1,682	170	21	5	54,018

TABLE IX.—*Retardation of pupils belonging in elementary schools Mar. 3, 1916—Con.*

RURAL.

	Number of pupils that have been in the respective grades—						Total be- longing.
	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	
First grade:							
Boys.....	10,128	7,499	2,216	352	79	9	20,283
Girls.....	7,589	4,980	1,375	179	34	9	14,166
Total.....	17,717	12,479	3,591	531	113	18	34,449
Second grade:							
Boys.....	8,291	3,313	470	48	3	2	12,127
Girls.....	5,835	2,251	285	31	3		8,405
Total.....	14,126	5,564	755	79	6	2	20,532
Third grade:							
Boys.....	6,271	2,105	222	20	3		8,621
Girls.....	4,465	1,289	119	10	1		5,884
Total.....	10,736	3,394	341	30	4		14,505
Fourth grade:							
Boys.....	3,359	1,093	119	25			4,596
Girls.....	2,098	627	60	9	1		2,795
Total.....	5,457	1,720	179	34	1		7,391
Fifth grade:							
Boys.....	308	82	2				392
Girls.....	172	30	3				205
Total.....	480	112	5				597
Sixth grade:							
Boys.....	42	5					47
Girls.....	17	5					22
Total.....	59	10					69
Seventh grade:							
Boys.....	6						6
Girls.....	6	1					7
Total.....	12	1					13
Eighth grade:							
Boys.....							
Girls.....							
Total.....							
All grades:							
Boys.....	28,405	14,097	3,029	445	85	11	46,072
Girls.....	20,182	9,183	1,842	229	39	9	31,484
Total.....	48,587	23,280	4,871	674	124	20	77,556

TABLE X.—*Retardation of pupils belonging in elementary schools.*

[On the basis of 1,000 in each grade.]

	URBAN.					
	Number of pupils in every 1,000 that have been in the respective grades.					
	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.
First Grade:						
Boys.....	557	359	74	9	1	
Girls.....	590	342	63	4	1	
Total.....	572	352	69	6	1	
Second grade:						
Boys.....	628	310	54	7	1	
Girls.....	668	280	45	7		
Total.....	647	296	50	7		
Third grade:						
Boys.....	733	253	12	1		
Girls.....	760	230	9	1		
Total.....	746	242	11	1		
Fourth grade:						
Boys.....	784	208	8			
Girls.....	803	193	4			
Total.....	793	201	6			
Fifth grade:						
Boys.....	854	143	3			
Girls.....	858	136	5			
Total.....	856	140	4			
Sixth grade:						
Boys.....	879	118	3			
Girls.....	863	130	7			
Total.....	871	124	5			
Seventh grade:						
Boys.....	912	85	3			
Girls.....	892	103	5			
Total.....	903	93	4			
Eighth grade:						
Boys.....	904	93	3			
Girls.....	874	117	8	1		
Total.....	889	105	6			
All grades:						
Boys.....	711	251	34	4		
Girls.....	732	236	28	3		
Total.....	721	244	31	3		

TABLE X.—*Retardation of pupils belonging in elementary schools—Continued.*

	RURAL.					
	Number of pupils in every 1,000 that have been in the respective grades.					
	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.
First grade:						
Boys.....	499	370	109	17	4	.....
Girls.....	536	351	99	12	2	.....
Total.....	514	362	104	15	3	.....
Second grade:						
Boys.....	684	273	39	4	.....	.....
Girls.....	694	268	34	4	.....	.....
Total.....	688	271	37	4	.....	.....
Third grade:						
Boys.....	727	244	26	2	.....	.....
Girls.....	759	219	20	1	.....	.....
Total.....	740	234	24	2	.....	.....
Fourth grade:						
Boys.....	731	238	26	5	.....	.....
Girls.....	751	224	21	3	.....	.....
Total.....	738	233	24	5	.....	.....
Fifth grade:						
Boys.....	786	209	5	.....	.....	.....
Girls.....	839	146	15	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	804	188	8	.....	.....	.....
Sixth grade:						
Boys.....	894	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls.....	773	227	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	855	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh grade:						
Boys.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls.....	857	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	923	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
All grades:						
Boys.....	617	306	66	10	2	.....
Girls.....	641	292	59	7	1	.....
Total.....	626	300	63	9	2	.....

TABLE XI.—*Private schools of Porto Rico.*

Number of schools, 57; in 36 of which the official course of study is followed. Average length of school year, 10 months. Number of teachers, 222. Enrollment, 5,832, distributed as follows:

Kindergarten.....	388	Grade 7.....	215
Grade 1.....	2,125	Grade 8.....	154
Grade 2.....	932	Grade 9.....	113
Grade 3.....	712	Grade 10.....	74
Grade 4.....	435	Grade 11.....	36
Grade 5.....	279	Grade 12.....	21
Grade 6.....	238	Special.....	110

Average daily attendance, 5,150.

TABLE XII.—*School lunches.*

Town.	Number of lunches.	Average number at each.	Average cost per day.
Bayamon.....	24	36	\$1.26
Dorado ¹	22	51	(²)
Toa Alta ¹	22	67	(²)
Ciales ¹	17	20	(²)
Rincon.....	60	8	.82
Mayaguez.....	120	16	.95
San German.....	14	65	3.10
Guayanilla.....	150	21	.67
Ponce.....	122	48	1.68
Barros.....	150	20	.40
Juncos.....	135	75	3.23
Gurabo.....	30	45	4.33
Yabucoa.....	140	70	1.75
Humacao.....	140	55	2.50
San Juan:			
Acosta.....	157	100	5.00
Puerta de Tierra.....	23	95	5.50

¹ Rural school.² Food supplies given by school patrons.TABLE XIII.—*Porto Rican students in the United States.*

Whole number reported.....	408	Kinds of schools and courses—Continued.	
Number in 1910-11.....	551	Medicine.....	131
Kinds of schools and courses:		Dentistry.....	31
General college courses.....	55	Elementary schools.....	23
Engineering.....	38	Veterinary science.....	3
High schools and academies.....	64	Theology.....	3
Technical and industrial.....	9	Unknown.....	6
Commercial.....	21		
Law.....	24	Total.....	408

TABLE XIV.—*Comparative statement of teachers, schools, enrollment, and attendance, years ending June, 1898 to 1916.*

	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Total of teachers.....	765	632	807	950	1,158	1,229	1,224	1,114
Secondary school teachers.....			11	11	18	23	24	24
University of Porto Rico.....			5	5	8	10	10	8
High schools.....			6	6	10	13	14	16
Elementary school teachers.....		632	796	935	1,118	1,170	1,155	1,062
Teachers in urban rooms.....	212	611	352	448	497	494	500	505
Teachers in rural rooms.....	313		409	494	580	577	565	496
Not in charge of rooms.....		21	35	49	90	96	96	66
Special school teachers.....			2	29	66	62	82	108
Night school teachers.....			2	25	44	26	37	80
Kindergarten teachers.....				4	12	5		
Industrial teachers.....					10	31	43	25
University school of agriculture.....							2	3
American teachers (duplicates).....		54	104	102	136	139	168	158
Schools:								
Elementary schools.....	525	611	761	886	1,028	1,074	1,059	1,049
Graded rooms.....	212			392	448	497	494	500
Double enrollments.....								27
Rural rooms.....	313			494	580	577	565	496
Double enrollments.....								26
Total enrollment.....	29,172	24,392	38,000	61,869	70,216	61,270	63,413	68,828

TABLE XIV.—Comparative statement of teachers, schools, enrollment, and attendance, years ending June, 1898 to 1916—Continued.

	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Schools—Continued.								
Secondary schools.....		49			253	214	244	275
University of Porto Rico.....			12	100	157	102	108	131
High.....		49		¹ 776	96	112	136	144
Continuation.....								28
Elementary schools.....				59,096	65,147	58,524	50,666	61,493
Special schools.....				1,897	4,816	2,532	3,503	7,060
Night.....				1,546	3,831	1,733	2,708	6,438
Kindergarten.....				351	604	195		
Industrial.....					381	604	795	622
University school of agriculture.....							29	23
Average number belonging.....			31,172	40,993	47,614	51,773		
Secondary schools—								
University of Porto Rico.....				89	129			
High.....				¹ 466	¹ 787			
Elementary schools.....				39,504	44,696	49,206		47,151
Special schools.....					2,002			
Night.....					1,460			
Kindergarten.....					363			
Industrial.....					179	539		521
Average daily attendance.....	21,873	20,103	23,452	31,466	36,308	41,798	45,201	45,417
Secondary schools—								
University of Porto Rico.....								
High.....					¹ 662	86	106	
Elementary schools.....				30,160	34,272	40,434	42,989	41,802
Special schools.....					1,373	1,278		
Night schools.....					981	768		
Kindergarten.....					240	148		
Industrial.....					152	362		

	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Total of teachers.....	1,180	1,379	1,653	1,693	1,745	1,881
Secondary school teachers.....	24	24	33	² 55	³ 74	85
University of Porto Rico.....	8	8	11	14	27	34
High schools.....	16	16	19	23	26	30
Continuation schools.....			3	² 18	³ 21	21
Elementary school teachers.....	1,136	1,352	1,615	1,644	1,671	1,781
Teachers in urban rooms.....	505	566	663	671	692	752
Teachers in rural rooms.....	568	729	906	940	955	1,011
Not in charge of rooms.....	63	57	46	33	24	18
Special school teachers.....	118	100	113	9	18	15
Night school teachers.....	98	97	108	⁴ 144	⁴ 262	⁴ 326
Kindergarten teachers.....			5	3	3	3
Industrial teachers.....	17			1	15	12
University school of agriculture.....	3	3		5	(⁵)	
American teachers (duplicates).....	171	176	160	178	177	197

¹ High and grade.² 15 are duplicates.³ 18 are duplicates.⁴ Duplicates.⁵ Classified as secondary and included with University.

TABLE XIV.—*Comparative statement of teachers, schools, enrollment, and attendance, years ending June, 1898 to 1916.*—Continued.

	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Schools:						
Elementary schools	1, 139	1, 409	1, 881	2, 296	2, 543	2, 813
Graded rooms	505	566	663	671	692	752
Double enrollments	20	24	65	128	203	227
Rural rooms	568	729	906	940	955	1, 011
Double enrollments	46	90	247	557	693	832
Total enrollment	72, 052	80, 167	105, 125	121, 453	145, 525	160, 657
Secondary schools	316	376	551	970	1, 144	1, 547
University of Porto Rico	134	159	206	259	251	1, 230
High	182	217	317	519	601	292
Continuation			28	192	292	317
Elementary schools	65, 463	74, 114	97, 193	111, 337	128, 453	141, 424
Special schools	6, 273	5, 677	7, 381	8, 946	15, 928	17, 686
Night	5, 921	5, 638	6, 986	8, 624	15, 138	16, 848
Kindergarten			395	230	249	268
Industrial	312			41	541	570
University School of Agriculture	40	39		51	(1)	
Average number belonging		62, 800	81, 609	92, 512	113, 008	125, 299
Secondary schools			483	663	996	1, 354
University of Porto Rico			197	236	234	1, 091
High		188	286	427	515	263
Continuation			(2)	(2)	247	
Elementary schools	48, 824	59, 548	77, 342	87, 239	103, 515	113, 584
Special schools			3, 784	4, 610	8, 497	10, 361
Night		3, 064	3, 546	4, 390	7, 815	9, 653
Kindergarten			238	167	162	180
Industrial				21	520	528
University School of Agriculture				32	(1)	
Average daily attendance	47, 277	57, 117	74, 522	84, 258	103, 102	114, 834
Secondary schools				631	941	1, 278
University of Porto Rico				230	228	1, 039
High		177	274	401	486	239
Continuation			(2)	(2)	227	
Elementary schools	44, 218	54, 375	71, 057	79, 771	95, 148	105, 043
Special schools		2, 565	3, 191	3, 856	7, 013	8, 513
Night		2, 565	2, 998	3, 660	6, 363	7, 899
Kindergarten			193	150	140	163
Industrial				20	510	511
University School of Agriculture				26	(1)	
			1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Total of teachers			1, 972	2, 620	2, 517	2, 539
Secondary school teachers			3 111	173	174	195
University of Porto Rico			47	57	56	61
High schools			4 37	67	66	71
Continuation schools			5 27	49	52	63
Elementary school teachers			1, 859	2, 432	2, 313	2, 334
Teachers in graded rooms			765	1, 025	1, 022	1, 039
Teachers in rural rooms			1, 064	1, 234	1, 245	1, 249
Not in charge of rooms			30	173	46	46
Special school teachers				15	15	30
Night school teachers			6 284	7 565	8 196	10
Charitable and correctional						
American teachers (duplicates)			213	305		172

1 Classified as secondary and included with University.

2 Included with elementary schools.

3 13 are duplicates.

4 3 are duplicates.

5 10 are duplicates.

6 Duplicates.

7 550 are duplicates.

8 166 are duplicates.

TABLE XIV.—Comparative statement of teachers, schools, enrollment, and attendance years ending June, 1898 to 1916—Continued.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Schools:				
Elementary schools.....	2,956	3,734	3,705	3,680
Graded rooms.....	765	1,025	1,022	1,040
Double enrollments.....	231	319	311	279
Rural rooms.....	1,064	1,234	1,245	1,249
Double enrollments.....	896	1,155	1,127	1,112
Total enrollment.....	161,785	207,748	169,470	151,562
Secondary schools.....	2,116	2,288	2,960	.....
University of Porto Rico.....	420	738	1,151	1,050
High.....	1,254	1,346	1,673	1,626
Continuation.....	442	942	1,287	1,585
Elementary schools.....	145,427	180,478	157,394	146,775
Urban.....	52,594	70,954	65,428	60,623
Rural.....	92,833	109,524	91,966	86,152
Special schools.....	14,242	24,244	7,965	.....
Night.....	13,693	24,244	7,965	.....
Charitable and correctional.....	549	.....	.....	526
Average number belonging.....	128,305	169,719	138,875	.....
Secondary schools.....	1,815	1,950	2,473	2,685
University of Porto Rico.....	358	.....	.....	.....
High.....	1,106	1,190	1,415	1,368
Continuation.....	351	760	1,058	1,317
Elementary schools.....	117,799	151,617	131,719	126,155
Urban.....	43,855	60,357	55,378	53,253
Rural.....	73,944	91,260	76,341	72,902
Special schools.....	8,691	.....	.....	.....
Night.....	8,147	16,152	4,683	.....
Charitable and correctional.....	544	.....	.....	.....
Average daily attendance.....	117,360	155,830	128,376	.....
Secondary schools.....	1,692	1,825	2,321	.....
University of Porto Rico.....	343	.....	.....	.....
High.....	1,029	1,126	1,331	1,309
Continuation.....	320	699	990	1,237
Elementary schools.....	108,377	140,647	122,203	117,553
Urban.....	41,351	57,230	52,417	30,763
Rural.....	67,026	83,417	69,786	66,790
Special schools.....	7,291	.....	.....	.....
Night.....	6,752	13,358	3,852	.....
Charitable and correctional.....	539	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XV.—*Expenditures for educational purposes and per capita costs, years ending June, 1898 to 1916.*

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Enrollment.....	29,172	24,392	38,000	61,869	70,216	61,270	63,413	68,828
Attendance.....	21,873	20,103	23,452	31,466	36,308	41,498	45,201	45,417
Population of Porto Rico.....	953,243	964,746	976,841	988,007	1,000,907	1,012,202	1,023,717	1,035,429
School population.....	322,393	325,002	328,194	332,497	336,228	340,926	345,805	350,111
Insular revenues.....	\$1,831,094	\$2,074,894	\$2,282,152	\$2,305,935	\$2,263,216	\$2,520,272	\$2,554,554	
Expenditures for education.....	\$288,098	377,111	530,662	753,545	803,879	873,603	878,868	905,929
By school boards.....		83,063	112,537	118,210	159,973	182,583	204,358	246,271
By insular government.....	288,098	294,048	418,125	635,335	643,906	691,020	674,510	659,658
University of Porto Rico.....			4,850	10,696	13,973	18,428	20,000	23,200
Department of education.....	288,098	294,048	413,275	624,639	629,933	672,592	654,510	636,458
Per cent of insular revenue spent for education.....		16.1	20.2	27.8	27.9	30.5	26.8	25.8
Expenditures classified:								
Elementary schools.....	274,203	347,821	472,944	664,045	669,921	702,132	687,128	731,954
Salaries of teachers.....	205,752	204,107	266,010	320,357	389,192	397,570	389,622	396,867
Textbooks and supplies.....	50,026	35,199	40,843	40,044	40,636	32,377	31,911	25,702
Incidentals.....	18,425	20,648	35,689	28,885	12,391	18,750	12,269	7,148
Spent by school boards for rent, furniture, etc.....		83,063	112,537	118,210	159,973	182,583	204,359	246,271
Expended for schoolhouses by department of education.....		4,804	17,865	156,549	67,729	70,852	48,967	55,965
High schools.....			11,800	12,052	24,361	33,273	38,560	35,957
Industrial schools.....	397				16,227	28,873	35,643	26,196
University of Porto Rico.....			4,850	10,696	13,973	18,428	20,000	23,200
Scholarships—In Porto Rico.....						4,628	12,979	5,193
In United States.....				15,000	14,865	14,010	14,397	14,775
Office and field expenses of department of education and miscellaneous expenditures.....	13,498	29,290	41,068	51,752	64,532	72,258	70,161	68,655
Cost of books and supplies per pupil enrolled.....	1.71	1.44	1.07	.65	.58	.53	.50	.37
Total for education per pupil.....	9.88	15.46	13.61	12.18	11.45	14.26	13.86	13.16
Cost of elementary education per pupil.....	9.40	14.26	12.45	11.24	10.28	12.00	11.52	11.96
Instruction and maintenance. Buildings and sites.....	9.40	14.06	11.98	8.59	9.24	10.79	10.70	10.99
Cost of education per inhabitant.....	.302	.391	.543	.763	.797	.863	.859	.875

TABLE XV.—*Expenditures for educational purposes and per capita costs, years ending June, 1898 to 1916.*—Continued.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Enrollment.....	72,052	80,167	105,125	121,453	145,525
Attendance.....	47,277	57,118	74,522	84,258	103,102
Population of Porto Rico.....	1,047,699	1,060,477	.....	1,118,012	.....
School population.....	354,721	360,551	.....	390,640	.....
Of compulsory age.....	.....	.....	.....	197,132	.....
Insular revenues.....	\$3,538,241	\$3,371,541	\$3,180,111	\$3,451,267	\$3,986,746
Expenditures for education.....	918,516	1,093,311	1,427,451	1,371,490	1,394,380
By school boards.....	257,859	340,774	437,486	419,161	403,691
By insular government.....	660,657	752,537	989,965	952,329	990,689
University of Porto Rico.....	19,785	20,507	95,974	90,740	105,000
Department of education.....	640,872	732,030	893,991	861,589	885,689
Per cent of insular revenue spent for edu- cation.....	18.7	22.3	31.1	27.6	24.8
Expenditures classified:					
Elementary schools ¹	750,631	931,960	1,235,432	1,185,164	1,194,367
Salaries of teachers.....	424,527	508,503	647,520	675,942	715,745
Textbooks and supplies.....	35,787	31,065	42,668	47,337	53,400
Incidentals.....	5,732	5,819	6,971	6,975	7,417
Spent by school boards for rent, furniture, etc.....	257,859	233,091	346,385	355,155	352,243
Expended for schoolhouses—					
By department of education.....	26,726	45,798	100,787	35,748	14,114
By school boards.....	.....	107,684	91,101	64,007	51,448
High schools ²	43,206	46,350	21,854	21,857	27,626
Industrial schools.....	19,242	.....	.....	.....	.....
University of Porto Rico.....	19,785	20,507	.....	.....	.....
Instruction and maintenance.....	.....	.....	52,878	73,294	86,905
Equipment.....	.....	.....	43,096	17,446	18,096
Scholarships—					
In Porto Rico.....	5,176	8,421	20,034	20,534	16,624
In United States.....	14,600	14,354	10,639	9,962	8,413
Office and field expenses of department of education and miscellaneous ex- penditures.....	65,876	71,719	43,518	43,233	42,349
Cost of books and supplies per pupil enrolled.....	.50	.39	.41	.39	.37
Total for education per pupil.....	12.75	13.64	13.58	11.29	9.58
Cost of elementary education per pupil.....	11.47	12.58	12.71	10.63	9.30
Instruction and maintenance.....	11.06	10.51	10.74	9.74	8.79
Buildings and sites.....	.41	2.07	1.97	.89	.51
Cost of high schools per pupil.....	.....	.....	68.94	42.11	45.97
Cost of education per inhabitant—					
Elementary ¹.....	.877	1.031	1.277	1.227	1.247
Secondary ¹.....	.716	.879	1.105	1.060	1.068
.....	.....	.....	.105	.101	.119
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Enrollment.....	160,657	161,785	207,010	168,319	151,562
Attendance.....	114,834	117,360	155,830	128,376	120,099
Population of Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200,000	.....
School population.....	.....	.....	.....	419,282	.....
Of compulsory age.....	.....	.....	.....	211,588	.....
Insular revenues.....	\$4,369,164	\$4,382,544	\$4,753,903	\$3,727,910	.....
Expenditures for education.....	1,518,779	1,814,829	2,698,263	2,070,496	\$1,840,016
By school boards.....	386,435	579,344	728,165	592,680	491,710
By insular government.....	1,132,344	1,235,485	1,970,098	1,477,816	1,348,306
University of Porto Rico.....	151,969	227,975	192,112	78,187	121,368
Department of education.....	980,375	1,007,510	1,777,986	1,399,629	1,226,938
Per cent of insular revenue spent for edu- cation.....	25.9	28.2	41.4	39.6	.....
Expenditures classified:					
Elementary schools ¹	1,267,063	1,483,476	2,287,569	1,849,481	1,526,202
Salaries of teachers.....	778,055	800,600	1,347,165	1,078,498	984,471
Textbooks and supplies.....	66,390	76,514	129,798	90,296	44,891
Incidentals.....	9,736	9,288	28,261	10,471	5,130

¹ From 1909–1915 the expenditures for continuation schools are included with those of elementary schools; for 1915–16 with secondary schools.² Until 1909 the expenditures for high schools are included with those of certain elementary schools.

TABLE XV.—Expenditures for educational purposes and per capita costs, years ending June, 1898 to 1916—Continued.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Expenditures classified—Continued.					
Elementary schools—Continued.					
Spent by school boards for rent, furniture, etc.....	\$350,616	\$453,885	\$438,671	\$394,319	\$341,392
Expended for schoolhouses—					
By department of education...	26,447	17,730	54,180	77,537	.....
By school boards.....	35,819	125,459	289,494	198,361	150,318
High schools.....	31,503	32,128	87,046	75,808	.....
High and continuation schools.....					95,124
Industrial schools.....			44,472		.....
University of Porto Rico—					
Instruction and maintenance.....	112,666	143,750	172,272	73,364	113,987
Equipment.....	39,303	84,225	19,840	4,823	7,381
Scholarships—					
In Porto Rico.....	15,472	15,792	15,458	.....	.....
In United States.....	8,297	8,459	8,562	12,746	7,614
Office and field expenses of department of education and miscellaneous expenditures.....	44,475	46,999	63,044	54,273	89,708
Cost of books and supplies per pupil enrolled.....	0.41	0.47	0.63	0.54	0.30
Total for education per pupil.....	9.45	11.12	13.03	13.68	12.14
Cost of elementary education per pupil.....	8.96	10.20	12.67	11.75	10.40
Instruction and maintenance.....	8.52	9.22	10.77	10.00	9.08
Buildings and sites.....	.44	.98	1.90	1.75	.99
Cost of high schools per pupil.....	34.62	25.62	64.67	45.31	.....
Cost of secondary schools per pupil.....					54.11
Cost of education per inhabitant.....	1.358	1.623	1.762	1.725	1.533
Elementary ¹	1.134	1.327	2.046	1.541	1.272
Secondary ¹.....	.164	.233	.250	.128	.180

¹ From 1909-1915 the expenditures for continuation schools are included with those of elementary schools; for 1915-16 with secondary schools.

TABLE XVI.—Financial tables.**A. PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS, NO FISCAL YEAR.**

Appropriation, no fiscal year.....	\$40,000.00
Buildings erected to June 30, 1915.....	39,463.28
Balance June 30, 1915.....	536.72
Buildings erected to June 30, 1916, not yet paid for.....	500.00
Available balance.....	36.72

B. EXPENDITURES FOR TEXTBOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES, 1915-16.

Textbooks and school supplies.....	\$46,582.51
Contingent expenses:	
Common schools.....	5,129.84
High schools.....	5,049.30
Total.....	56,761.65

COMMON-SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

On hand June 30, 1915.....	852,516.00
Purchase and transfer during year.....	70,050.00
Total.....	922,566.00
Condemned during year.....	59,519.00
On hand June 30, 1916.....	863,047.00

HIGH-SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

On hand June 30, 1915.....	56,499.00
Purchase and transfer during year.....	13,273.00
Total.....	69,772.00
Condemned and sold during year.....	22,812.00
On hand June 30, 1916.....	46,960.00
Total common-school books.....	863,047.00
Total high-school books.....	46,960.00
Total books on hand June 30, 1916.....	910,007.00
Receipts from books sold to pupils during year.....	9,895.75

TABLE XVI.—*Financial tables*—Continued.

C. COMMON-SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1915-16.

[Amounts paid, by school months.]

Month.	Number of teachers.	Amount paid.
1915.		
October.....	2,317	\$112,541.40
November.....	2,321	112,958.75
December.....	2,330	112,847.82
1916.		
January.....	2,332	112,981.69
February.....	2,327	113,597.70
March.....	2,328	113,588.27
April.....	2,317	113,443.79
May.....	2,316	113,604.83
June.....	2,332	114,060.84

Average number of teachers, 2,323, at an average salary of \$48.76.

There were no night schools in 1915-16.

Repayments as provided by law are shown in table following.

D. REPAYMENTS, COMMON-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Fiscal year.	Teachers.	Days absent.	Days repaid.	Amount.
1910-11.....	1,692	7,355	5,499	\$10,513.54
1911-12.....	1,776	8,904	7,215	13,692.20
1912-13.....	1,855	7,610	1,958	4,360.74
1913-14.....	2,431	7,101	4,750	13,161.57
1914-15.....	2,330	8,471	6,239	14,696.39
1915-16.....	2,323	7,150	6,107	14,611.79

Total amount paid from "Salaries, common schools" is as follows:

Supervisors of schools (12 months).....	\$46,561.11
All teachers (9 months).....	1,019,625.09
Total.....	1,066,186.20

E. SALARIES, HIGH SCHOOLS.

From the total amount of \$57,495 made available by appropriation and transfers, etc., the following payments were made:

Six principals, for 10 months (2 at \$1,600, 1 at \$1,400, 1 at \$1,200, 2 at \$1,000).....	\$7,772.00
High-school teachers for 9 months (2 at \$900, 1 at \$945, 18 at \$900, 2 at \$855, 18 at \$810, 7 at \$765, 8 at \$720, 2 at \$675).....	45,048.88
Four janitors for 12 months (2 at \$360, 2 at \$240).....	1,200.00
By transfers, overpayments, etc.....	1,425.00
Total.....	56,345.88
Balance.....	1,149.12
Total appropriation.....	57,495.00

F. COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Appropriations.	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Increase, 1916-17.
Salaries and contingent expenses, office of the commissioner.....	\$75,500	\$53,500	\$45,460	\$46,460	\$1,000
Salaries and contingent expenses, common schools.....	1,499,250	1,088,350	1,072,650	1,210,140	137,490
Textbooks and school supplies.....	135,000	90,000	50,000	69,500	19,500
Salaries and contingent expenses, high schools.....	110,350	65,635	58,845	58,845	.....
Scholarships:					
United States.....	16,000	16,000	8,250	3,500	.....
High schools.....	8,640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial school buildings and maintenance.....	125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summer institutes for teachers.....	1,000	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Total.....	1,970,740	1,313,485	1,235,205	1,390,445	159,990
Decrease, scholarships.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,750
Total increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,240

TABLE XVII.—*School Board Finances—Receipts and expenditures, 1915-16.*

Municipality.	Cash on hand June 30, 1915.	Receipt by the school board treasurers.	Retained by insular treasurer.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments, including those by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1916.
San Juan ¹	\$13,209.68	\$14,727.20		\$27,936.88	\$19,608.71	\$8,328.17
Rio Piedras.....	884.30	2,762.73	\$265.19	3,912.22	2,963.46	948.76
Trujillo Alto.....	1,543.70	5,935.61	545.10	8,124.41	6,158.66	1,965.75
Carolina.....	1,226.02	5,193.61		6,419.53	3,991.56	2,427.97
Rio Grande.....	8,388.71	6,705.34		15,094.05	6,582.73	8,511.32
Loiza.....	5,008.89	10,503.73	1,272.00	16,784.62	10,632.21	6,152.41
Fajardo.....	665.15	2,290.64		2,955.79	1,356.01	1,599.78
Ceiba.....	19.63	2,613.54		2,633.17	2,036.67	596.50
Luquillo.....	4,706.36	12,934.46		17,640.82	10,569.74	7,071.08
Naguabo.....	12,423.98	9,279.85		21,703.83	16,648.08	5,055.75
Vieques.....	7,392.41	9,343.12	4,755.00	21,490.53	17,224.24	4,266.29
Humacao.....	1,109.77	2,315.94		3,425.71	1,551.33	1,874.38
Las Piedras.....	4,402.66	4,715.87		9,118.53	6,602.27	2,516.26
Yabucoa.....	791.33	2,168.26	348.74	3,308.33	1,884.83	1,423.50
Maunabo.....	2,214.75	4,892.18	115.73	7,222.66	4,516.01	2,706.65
Arroyo.....	2,349.00	4,345.69	101.50	6,796.19	4,306.50	2,489.69
Patillas.....	2,057.67	5,921.92		7,979.59	5,955.23	2,024.36
Juncos.....	4,333.34	4,026.98		8,360.32	4,256.49	4,103.83
Gurabo.....	10,128.27	11,729.86	2,150.48	24,008.61	18,831.49	5,177.12
Caguas.....	1,056.46	2,401.51	551.42	4,009.39	3,080.23	929.16
San Lorenzo.....		12,481.51		12,481.51	9,546.12	2,935.39
Guayama.....	5,644.72	11,963.42		17,608.14	8,437.26	9,170.88
Salinas.....	1,694.10	7,155.54		8,849.64	4,071.23	4,778.41
Santa Isabel.....	3,622.22	8,353.42		11,975.64	6,851.96	5,123.68
Cayey.....	792.21	2,387.82	248.67	3,428.70	2,287.90	1,140.80
Cidra.....	1,304.90	5,334.69	610.59	7,250.18	6,178.69	1,071.49
Comerio.....	172.75	1,665.70	101.22	1,939.67	1,547.48	392.19
Aguas Buenas.....	401.19	1,045.24	171.33	1,617.76	1,195.77	421.99
Naranjito.....	2,842.82	1,909.66	1,496.16	6,248.64	5,180.30	1,068.34
Alibonito.....	506.21	1,623.56		2,129.77	1,466.43	663.34
Barranquitas.....	219.63	2,615.53		2,835.16	1,926.40	908.76
Barros.....	1,915.03	4,930.61	609.27	7,454.91	4,165.50	3,289.41
Coamo.....	10,866.50	10,106.68		20,973.18	13,817.30	7,155.88
Juana Diaz.....	2,742.71	25,030.70	25,570.00	53,343.41	48,083.01	5,260.40
Ponce.....	1,128.50	5,282.12	331.49	6,742.11	5,255.47	1,486.64
Guayanilla.....	987.03	3,563.75		4,550.78	3,328.20	1,222.58
Peñuelas.....	4571.33	8,853.33		9,424.66	4,517.65	4,907.01
Yauco.....	4,500.14	7,289.05		11,789.19	5,448.70	6,340.49
Guanica.....	4,352.15	7,831.06		12,183.21	7,187.83	4,995.38
San German.....	405.06	2,226.96		2,632.02	2,230.16	401.86
Sabana Grande.....	2,585.02	6,844.36		9,429.38	6,122.75	3,306.63
Cabo Rojo.....	70.03	4,945.43	676.85	5,692.31	5,358.46	333.85
Lajas.....	24,571.67	61,804.30	8,392.50	94,768.47	65,842.24	28,926.23
Mayaguez.....	2,068.01	2,766.99		4,835.00	2,047.21	2,787.79
Hormigueros.....	2,835.77	4,613.25		7,449.02	4,716.73	2,732.29
Maricao.....	2,481.82	4,911.39		7,393.21	3,718.99	3,674.22
Las Marias.....	1,060.36	5,074.50	497.34	6,632.20	5,755.97	876.23
Añasco.....	1,723.53	2,076.00	472.44	4,271.97	3,267.06	1,004.91
Rincon.....	2,265.33	5,969.40	384.52	8,619.25	5,135.66	3,483.59
Aguada.....	5,043.93	7,527.30		12,571.23	7,750.28	4,820.95
Lares.....	508.13	6,141.43		6,649.56	3,535.91	3,113.65
San Sebastian.....	729.49	5,347.70	1,102.67	7,179.86	6,246.47	933.39
Aguadilla.....	849.71	2,453.96	303.20	3,606.87	3,275.94	330.93
Moca.....	1,346.93	3,757.25		5,104.18	3,178.83	1,925.35
Isabela.....	287.10	2,336.86		2,623.96	2,066.87	557.09
Quebradillas.....	2,599.22	25,762.58	1,786.88	30,148.68	24,397.90	5,750.78
Utua.....	1,454.74	5,572.07		7,026.81	4,783.16	2,243.65
Adjuntas.....	1,155.88	2,927.87		4,083.75	2,486.49	1,597.26
Jayuya.....	6,420.14	11,006.75	1,008.00	18,434.89	7,904.16	10,530.73
Camuy.....	523.64	3,904.29		4,427.93	2,226.15	2,201.78
Hatillo.....	19,728.26	19,517.58	3,607.50	42,853.34	27,301.36	15,551.98
Arecibo.....	2,671.56	7,639.89	663.12	10,974.57	9,733.34	1,241.23
Manati.....	5,987.32	6,764.81		12,752.13	4,476.61	8,275.52
Barceloneta.....	1,595.19	4,517.77	520.89	6,633.85	5,205.08	1,428.77
Ciales.....	4,573.39	5,882.87	752.63	11,208.89	6,959.91	4,248.98
Vega Baja.....	3,349.75	3,836.37	524.37	7,710.49	5,932.06	1,778.43
Vega Alta.....	541.81	1,497.58	454.13	2,493.52	1,850.13	643.39
Corozal.....	626.95	2,179.50		2,806.45	2,105.36	701.09
Morovis.....	1,040.89	5,974.84	152.29	7,168.02	4,203.21	2,964.81
Toa Baja.....	2,179.12	2,294.59		4,473.71	1,379.99	3,093.72
Toa Alta.....	3,546.35	3,536.52		7,082.87	2,216.12	4,866.75
Dorado.....	5,037.32	12,678.33		17,715.65	16,563.64	1,152.01
Bayamon.....	855.36	2,362.05		3,217.41	3,129.83	87.58
Guainabo.....						
Total.....	240,895.00	510,884.67	60,643.22	812,422.89	552,353.68	260,069.21

¹ The accounts of the school board of San Juan are not included in this table, as the final approval of these accounts had not been given by the commissioner of education when the books were closed.

TABLE XVIII.—*School Board Finances—Expenditures classified, 1915-16.*

Municipality.	Rent of school-houses.	Salaries employees of school board.	Contingent expenses school board.	School furniture and equipment.	School and athletic material.	Payments for construction of school buildings by school boards.	General expenses.	Total.
San Juan ¹								
Rio Piedras	\$912.00	\$4,942.63	\$169.80	\$614.77	\$146.20	\$11,780.53	\$1,042.78	\$19,608.71
Trujillo Alto	576.00	860.91	90.30	342.50	35.50	467.14	2,638.27	6,088.27
Carolina	1,277.00	1,292.97	69.95	596.44	112.93	1,042.33	1,121.94	5,513.56
Rio Grande	1,284.00	1,883.57	54.71	430.63	51.25	53.50	1,133.90	3,991.56
Loiza	1,868.00	1,065.75	237.52	658.20	105.75	2,208.45	439.06	6,582.73
Fajardo	1,650.00	3,187.22	103.28	1,597.39	105.91	192.71	2,523.70	9,300.21
Ceiba	744.00	196.62	89.26	67.58	19.00		239.55	1,356.01
Luquillo	1,200.00	241.90	103.92	330.80	25.00		135.05	2,036.67
Naguabo	2,238.00	1,022.36	83.75	1,683.34	108.41	2,834.68	2,599.20	10,569.74
Vieques	1,296.00	1,238.56	229.53	229.75	129.73	12,032.00	1,492.51	16,648.08
Humacao	1,482.00	3,150.07	134.68	340.33	343.48	5,226.05	1,792.63	12,469.24
Las Piedras	840.00	216.51	89.83	116.75	29.50		258.74	1,551.33
Yabucoa	2,314.00	2,238.42	76.65	534.35	38.57	336.12	1,064.16	6,602.27
Maunabo	504.00	470.13	78.71	100.68	18.10		361.47	1,536.09
Arroyo	905.00	585.03	181.33	859.17	33.38	1,013.84	824.13	4,400.28
Patillas	1,592.00	496.20	249.27	1,043.00	54.84		769.69	4,205.00
Juncos	2,555.10	1,522.83	206.73	356.43	70.60		1,243.54	5,955.23
Gurabo	1,656.00	1,303.70	186.25	359.23	30.70	48.72	671.89	4,256.49
Caguas	4,776.00	4,684.00	75.25	2,306.66	24.25	3,563.08	1,251.77	16,681.01
San Lorenzo	926.00	324.30	25.45	809.86	8.85	3.60	430.75	2,528.81
Guayama	2,770.00	2,656.61	161.64	2,008.61	52.25	741.21	1,155.80	9,546.12
Salinas	852.00	3,299.97	83.55	476.07	89.94	3,062.83	572.90	8,437.26
Santa Isabel		2,441.03	82.98	211.38	46.27	582.47	707.10	4,071.23
Cayey	2,398.00	1,997.09	262.84	852.89	31.32	459.66	850.16	6,851.96
Cidra	911.00	303.71	120.02	247.44	22.00		435.06	2,039.23
Comerio	693.60	1,509.91	302.52	765.24	85.05	816.31	1,395.47	5,568.10
Aguas Buenas	420.00	341.08	74.88	199.48	36.84		373.98	1,446.26
Narajito	220.50	165.57	23.50	55.69	10.00	258.00	291.18	1,024.44
Albionto	605.00	568.16	159.99	1,044.46	90.81	552.87	662.85	3,684.14
Barranquitas	292.91	256.16	30.00	83.55	21.59	397.50	384.72	1,466.43
Barros	684.00	448.51	96.49	95.08	147.89		454.43	1,926.40
Coamo	1,644.00	799.31	103.46	285.71	117.54		606.21	3,556.23
Juana Diaz	2,241.67	2,248.58	156.69	158.98	111.95	7,690.69	1,208.74	13,817.30
Ponce	4,560.20	8,136.35	320.77	1,817.35	210.69	4,805.07	2,662.58	22,513.01
Guayanilla	1,202.00	1,612.49	76.06	339.95	25.15	1,006.23	662.10	4,923.98
Peñuelas	1,470.50	656.34	59.00	235.55	43.00	545.67	318.14	3,328.20
Yauco	960.00	1,864.36	195.28	445.65	62.26	20.90	969.20	4,517.65
Guánica	776.16	2,406.79	157.05	671.80	129.16	640.68	667.06	5,448.70
San German	1,638.00	1,597.22	301.52	735.31	48.16	1,464.12	1,403.50	7,187.83
Sabana Grande	1,044.00	367.18	43.75	349.12	9.75		416.36	2,230.16
Cabo Rojo	2,730.00	1,387.53	203.53	1,083.19	18.82		699.68	6,122.75
Lajas	950.25	638.06	130.72	1,099.69	27.51	789.80	1,045.58	4,681.61
Mayaguez	1,806.00	3,639.92	337.64	3,940.95	1,234.25	44,210.76	2,370.22	57,449.72
Hormigueros	753.00	298.30	111.00	586.91	24.00	52.00	222.00	2,047.21
Moricao	784.00	1,344.35	487.68	659.20	103.62	138.16	1,199.72	4,716.73
Las Marias	798.00	1,344.06	218.62	233.70	64.92	207.55	852.14	3,718.99
Añasco	1,092.00	1,589.90	94.07	1,232.43	77.42		1,172.81	5,258.63
Rincon	900.00	996.09	94.05	497.62	43.95	8.00	254.91	2,794.62
Aguada	1,104.00	1,649.22	142.54	556.16	86.36	404.83	808.03	4,751.14
Lares	2,281.00	1,622.93	111.75	732.54	80.92	1,584.79	1,336.35	7,750.28
San Sebastian	1,999.00	576.01	110.49	239.00	29.75	20.50	561.16	3,535.91
Aguadilla	1,152.00	1,637.34	125.98	592.16	17.50	48.96	1,569.86	5,143.80
Moca	612.00	751.74	73.80	545.99	31.25	588.78	369.18	2,972.74
Isabela	1,257.00	391.81	127.13	284.97	27.46	65.41	1,025.05	3,178.83
Quebradillas	454.00	580.28	133.94	314.05	39.38	26.90	518.32	2,066.87
Utua	3,900.00	1,291.15	116.80	195.24	232.35	16,034.18	841.30	22,611.02
Adjuntas	1,686.00	1,055.09	280.26	384.69	117.87	146.64	1,112.61	4,783.16
Jayuya	1,383.00	291.94	140.96	262.71	69.90	12.00	325.98	2,486.49
Camuy	425.13	709.11	293.75	299.89	74.66	3,520.28	1,573.34	6,896.16
Hatillo	480.00	699.97	65.65	178.14	61.56	55.00	685.83	2,226.15
Arecibo	2,493.00	5,248.86	525.27	2,128.99	194.20	10,617.39	2,486.15	23,693.86
Manati	2,289.25	2,500.23	198.74	777.01	28.41	2,239.47	1,037.11	9,070.22
Barceloneta	1,560.00	1,516.45	245.46	691.62	25.26	68.00	369.82	4,476.61
Ciales	1,272.00	595.38	232.57	525.13	52.48	1,151.70	854.93	4,684.19
Vega Baja	1,211.00	935.52	109.97	1,002.51	61.11	612.00	2,275.17	6,207.28
Vega Alta	635.50	759.82	59.83	660.68	54.75	819.05	2,418.06	5,407.69
Corozal	192.00	261.19	29.00	247.44	35.65	13.89	616.83	1,396.00
Morovis	672.00	489.62	142.26	328.69	79.83		392.96	2,105.36
Toa Baja	744.00	1,617.43	166.69	208.01	69.35	354.50	890.94	4,050.92
Toa Alta	504.00	245.27	31.26	164.43	57.00	50.90	327.13	1,379.99
Dorado	924.00	630.27	161.80	58.00	70.00		372.05	2,216.12
Bayamon	4,274.00	3,063.61	239.96	4,167.37	182.21	2,612.87	2,023.62	16,563.64
Guainabo	1,038.00	774.65	114.69	591.46	40.00	145.00	426.03	3,129.83
Total.....	100,331.77	104,733.60	11,006.02	49,927.74	6,297.27	150,318.05	69,096.01	491,710.46

¹ The accounts of the school board of San Juan are not included in this table as the final approval of these accounts had not been given by the commissioner of education when the books were closed.

TABLE XIX.—*Receipts and expenditures.*

RECEIPTS.	
To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, and Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico in favor of the school boards, June 30, 1915.....	\$240,895.00
Total amount received by treasurers of school boards from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.....	510,884.67
Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16 in payment of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	60,643.22
Total.....	812,422.89
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Payments made during the fiscal year 1915-16:	
Rent of schoolhouses.....	100,331.77
Salaries of employees.....	104,733.60
Contingent expenses, school boards.....	11,006.02
Equipment and furniture.....	49,927.74
School and athletic material.....	6,297.27
Construction of school buildings.....	150,318.05
General expenses.....	69,096.01
Total.....	491,710.46
Amount paid on account of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	60,643.22
Balance.....	260,069.21
Total.....	812,422.89
To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, and Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico to the credit of the school boards, June 30, 1916.....	260,069.21

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Fiscal year.	Balance on hand June 30.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditures.	Indebtedness from former years.
1903-4.....	\$8,831.93			\$51,368.65
1904-5.....	25,396.27	\$245,760.53	\$220,364.26	27,342.14
1905-6.....	43,878.24	304,693.94	270,815.70	9,215.27
1906-7.....	88,592.75	346,451.79	257,859.04	1,911.75
1907-8.....	116,436.16	304,451.26	388,043.10	
1908-9.....	127,213.59	564,699.57	437,485.98	
1909-10.....	143,074.26	562,236.15	419,161.89	
1910-11.....	181,622.07	583,613.64	403,691.57	
1911-12.....	269,881.17	706,862.38	430,981.21	
1912-13.....	265,920.43	845,264.38	579,343.95	
1913-14.....	273,566.18	1,001,731.48	728,165.30	
1914-15.....	319,475.18	912,154.72	592,679.54	
1915-16.....	260,069.21	812,422.83	552,353.68	

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO, FISCAL YEAR 1915-16.

The work done in the departments at Rio Piedras during the year 1915-16 has been reduced, due to the fact that the budget for this year is about \$23,000 less than it was for the year 1914-15. At the beginning of this year the faculty was reduced for economic reasons by six teachers. Later another instructor was provided in the College of Law as well as an instructor in agriculture and an assistant in the practice school.

In order to avoid the overcrowding of the classes that took place last year the enrollment was limited to the number that could be handled with success. There were 405 fewer students this year than last. The increased entrance requirements in the normal department and in the College of Law and College of Pharmacy account to a certain extent for this decrease.

In the College of Liberal Arts the work follows two different lines, that of preparing students for professional courses in the States, such as medicine and engineering, and that of preparing teachers for high and continuation schools. There is a small group of students here who are doing special work for this purpose and who have had practice teaching in the university high school. This is a feature that can and should be developed. This year there were no first year high school classes.

The College of Law graduated its first class this year. The work done is very satisfactory, though there is need of another instructor, more room, and a good reference library. The College of Pharmacy graduated its first class last year, and though sev-

eral of the members failed to pass the first examination given by the insular board of pharmacy all who took the examination the second time passed. The need of another instructor is imperative, and at least one more laboratory should be provided and equipped.

In the normal department a smaller class was graduated this year than last because of the raised entrance requirements and new requirements for graduation. Compelling school graduates to stay two years instead of one for their diplomas. The course of study has been revised. Students carried too much work, and much of it was too formal and not sufficiently related to their future work as teachers.

A special course for the preparation of rural teachers has been adopted and will become effective next year. Special features of this course are work in agriculture, manual training or home economics, elementary science, rural school management, rural school methods, and rural hygiene and sanitation.

The only change of importance in the practice school has been that of placing all the academic work in the mornings, using the afternoons for manual work and classes for backward pupils.

During the year the University of the State of New York has registered the degrees from the College of Law and is carrying the College of Pharmacy as an accredited college, pending inspection and completion of the four-year course. The College of Liberal Arts has also applied for registration, but no definite answer has as yet been received.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The year 1915-16 has been for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Mayaguez one of steady progress in spite of the fact that the amount of money available, the lowest in the history of the school, has rendered the strictest economy necessary. The enrollment, 217, has been about the same as the year before. The new science building was completed during the year, but not in time to be used. The standard of work has been raised, and the general attitude toward thorough study has been very satisfactory. The system of scholarships has been done away with. The proceeds of the dairy and of the college farm were made available by the trustees for student labor and 125 students, about 60 per cent, took advantage of this means to pay needed expenses.

The outlook for the coming year is good. The faculty has been increased to 20. A machine shop will be installed, an insectary built, an additional laboratory in chemistry will be equipped, and additional live stock purchased. Provision has also been made for an artesian well and storage tanks for rain water. The annual budget has been increased to \$50,000.

A notable feature of the course as revised provides for a diploma in agricultural or polytechnic science to a student who has completed the first four years of study. A student who has received this diploma can finish the rest of the course in three years, while graduates of high schools, because of the lack of technical work, will need the usual four years. This subcollegiate diploma provides for pedagogical instruction, thus preparing the students for teaching in rural schools. The college can accommodate some 300 students with its organization for the coming year.

Following is a statement of the total enrollment: College of Liberal Arts, 23; normal department, 251; College of Law, 55; College of Pharmacy, 36; College of Agriculture, 217; high school, 209; practice school, 263.

Following is the number of certificates, diplomas, and degrees granted: Diplomas in agricultural science, 3; diplomas in polytechnic science, 12; normal-school diplomas, 19; high-school diplomas, 53; elementary normal certificates, 87; College of Law (degrees), 18; College of Pharmacy (degrees), 12; College of Liberal Arts, 0; honorary degrees, 2.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INSULAR LIBRARY.

The past year is chiefly notable for the construction of a permanent home for the library—the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It is a beautiful two-story building, adequate for the present needs and future growth of the library. Two features, not possessed by the present quarters, are the children's department and an assembly hall for lectures. The whole building has been furnished by Mr. Carnegie with up-to-date equipment, including steel stacks for the books.

The library suffered a serious loss in the death of Mr. James L. Dunlevy, who for five years had been the efficient secretary-treasurer. He gave his services unsparingly to the development of the library and to him is largely due its present satisfactory condition.

To fill this vacancy in the board of trustees and two other vacancies, due to the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Edmund Enright and Manuel Rodríguez Serra, the governor appointed Messrs. Edmund Enright, Jacinto Texidor, and C. H. Terry.

For the coming year the library has a larger appropriation than in the past, and it will be possible to add two library assistants to the staff, as well as to make a liberal increase in the number of books.

In the past it has often been impossible to locate a particular book on account of the defective system of charging. This difficulty will shortly disappear, as work is well advanced on a new charging system, which is a combination of the Newark system and the Dewey decimal classification. This, with the card catalogue already in use, will greatly facilitate the work of the staff.

For reasons of economy, the lectures given at the library last year have not been printed as was customary, but the manuscripts have been bound and filed in the library for future publication.

There have been some additions to the collection of "Puertorriqueña" during the year and friends of the library have made gifts of books to the number of 557. The total accessions amount to 1,925, distributed as follows: Spanish books, by purchase, 248 nonfiction, 121 fiction; by gift, 127. English books, by purchase, 569 nonfiction, 424 fiction; by gift, 436.

PERSONNEL.

Librarian	\$1,500	Janitor	\$300
Assistant librarian	1,200	Historian	1,500
Cataloguer	900		
Clerk	720	Total	6,720
Clerk	600		

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916	<u>\$10,020.00</u>
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, Insular Library of Porto Rico	\$6,720.00
Contingent expenses:	
Books—	
Spanish	\$460.05
English	1,028.13
Supplies, transportation, etc.	1,488.18
Lighting	681.90
Lighting	323.09
Balance on hand June 30, 1916	<u>\$9,213.17</u>
Total	10,020.00

APPENDIX VII.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
San Juan, P. R., August 1, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the department of justice of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:

In order to properly survey the yearly progress of the department a brief résumé of the history of the development is of value.

A review of the various reports of the attorneys general of Porto Rico from the inauguration of civil government discloses a record of progress in the establishment and perfection of the judicial system in Porto Rico of which Porto Ricans and Americans may justly feel proud. Porto Rico had at the time of the American occupation a well-developed system of laws and procedure based entirely upon the civil-law system. Since that time there has been a constant substitution of the American system of laws relating to government, and especially was this true in regard to the adoption of the American system of judicial procedure, although the laws relating to personal and property rights have remained largely based on the civil-law system. This development was the more remarkable, inasmuch as it was not forced upon a reluctant people, but was adopted by the elected representatives of the people, under the guidance and with the cooperation of the American officials in Porto Rico. These American officials, however, were as often the recipients of inspiration as they were the creators of inspiration. To the farsighted Porto Rican statesmen who have always stood for the American system of justice the people of Porto Rico and of the United States owe a great debt of gratitude.

The great organization period of the department of justice was from 1901 to 1905. The first law passed by the first legislative assembly was "An act to establish trial by jury in Porto Rico" (Jan. 12, 1901).

The next session of the legislative assembly saw the enactment of four important codes, the Political Code, the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Civil Code, all adopted on March 1, 1902. In 1904 we find the adoption of an American Code of Civil Procedure (Mar. 10, 1904), an act reorganizing the judiciary (Mar. 10, 1904), and in the succeeding year an American Code of Evidence (Mar. 9, 1905). All of these codes except the Civil Code were based upon the American system.

A reading of the history of the great constructive period arouses the enthusiasm of every American and Porto Rican lawyer, and the record of that rapid progress will probably never again be duplicated within such a brief period of time. During the succeeding years much important work has been done, many new laws of importance affecting the judicial system have been enacted, many amendments to the early codes have been adopted, and above all much patient effort has been expended in the improvement of the administration of the system. The years from 1905 to 1913 were years of great material development in Porto Rico. Many great material improvements were made, and new lines of governmental activity were created. The following are examples of the constructive legislation of this period: The laws creating the irrigation service, the bureau of labor, the bureau of weights and measures, the San Juan Harbor board, the civil-service law, the civil-registry law, the sanitation law, the municipal law, the election law, the law of corporations, education laws, the laws providing for licensing of professional men, and many social laws, all of which made the passing legal work and the administrative work of the attorney general and the work of the courts more pressing. The judicial system and the department of justice, so well organized during the early constructive period, proved its great value during the succeeding years of material growth and prosperity.

The year 1913 witnessed a serious economic change in the condition of the island. The economic crisis referred to reflects itself in the annual reports of the attorney general to the governor of Porto Rico for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, respectively, and to a scarcely less extent for the last fiscal year upon which this report is based. As pointed out in those reports there was a sudden

reduction of 25 per cent in the appropriations for the year from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914. This made necessary a careful readjustment and concentration of effort by the more limited personnel of the department, especially in the office of the attorney general. But the gradually increasing legal work of years of development could not be suddenly checked. The reports of the attorneys general for these two years show that the work of the department had actually increased, and it was necessary to ask the legislative assembly for a restoration of some of the positions that were abolished by the sessions of 1913 and 1914. The legislative assembly this year cheerfully responded to the extent that it was possible to do so. But although the economic conditions in Porto Rico had suddenly improved vastly, this improvement was not reflected immediately in the condition of the insular treasury, and while pressing necessities have been taken care of as liberally as possible, the effect of the great reduction of 1914 is still felt. It has been due to the loyalty and willingness of the officers and employees that the large amount of work has not suffered by reason of the reduction of personnel and salaries.

However, in spite of economic conditions the work of the department has improved and is improving, and valuable constructive work has been inaugurated. The record of this year, especially in the dispatch of criminal cases by the fiscals and in the courts, and the handling of civil cases, opinions, pardons, and administrative work in the office of the attorney general, shows a great improvement over the record for last year. There has been inaugurated and put into successful operation a system of juvenile courts. Greater system has been established in the work of the department, thorough inspections have been made, and a valuable system of monthly reports from the courts and fiscals has been put into successful operation. Much new legislation of importance has been passed in the carrying out of which the department of justice, and especially the office of the attorney general, will have an important part. These matters will be discussed below under appropriate headings.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE VARIOUS OFFICERS AND COURTS.

Inasmuch as there has been no important change in the organization of the department, reference is made to the preceding reports, especially to the report of the attorney general for the fiscal year 1911-12 (Governor's Annual Report, 1912, p. 285), for a description of the organization, and to the report of the attorney general for the preceding fiscal year for an outline of the work of the office of the attorney general (Governor's Annual Report, 1915, p. 397).

SUPREME COURT.

The report for the fiscal year 1914-15 showed a large increase in the number of appeals in criminal cases to the supreme court compared with preceding years. This year shows a continuance of this increased work (Table A). The total number of cases disposed of during the year 1915-16 was 431 as compared with 364 during the preceding year. The total number of cases of all kinds pending on June 30, 1916, was 149 as compared with 162 pending June 30, 1915. But, as was pointed out in the report for last year, the vacation of the supreme court does not commence until August 1, and many of the cases reported as pending on June 30 were disposed of before the end of the term of the supreme court. There are two reasons for the continuing large number of appeals in criminal cases to the supreme court. The first is that pointed out in last year's report, that there are no costs imposed, and the second is the growing familiarity of lawyers and clients with the advantages of an appeal in staying the execution of sentences without any costs being imposed. The number of appeals in civil cases presented to the supreme court shows a slight decrease from the preceding year. (See Table A.)

DISTRICT COURTS.

CRIMINAL CASES.

The number of criminal cases presented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was 2,081 compared with 2,802 during the preceding year. The large number of cases during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, was due largely to the fact that that was an election year, and large numbers of election cases were tried in the district courts. The number of criminal cases pending on June 30, 1916, was 386 compared with 377 on the preceding June 30 (Table B). It is interesting to note also that the number of homicide cases tried in the district courts increased from 70 to 89 and the

number of acquittals decreased from 24 to 23. There were 12 convictions of murder in the first degree compared with only 3 during the preceding fiscal year (Table C).

There were 198 jury trials with 129 convictions, a percentage of convictions of 65.15, compared with 268 jury trials during the preceding year with a percentage of convictions of 65.66. There were 270 felony cases disposed of without a jury with a percentage of convictions of 65.18. This percentage takes into consideration the number of dismissals which were not computed in ascertaining the percentage for the preceding year. This year there were 176 convictions, 3 acquittals, and 91 dismissals.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

There were 3,586 civil cases presented in or appealed to the district courts during the fiscal year compared with 3,407 during the preceding year, and there were only 3,153 civil cases disposed of, thus increasing the number of civil cases pending by 433. The number of civil cases pending, 4,233, is entirely too large, but it is largely due to the delay of the litigants, and to the fact that when they are no longer interested in the litigation they do not take the trouble to have their cases dismissed.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

There was a great improvement in the work of the municipal courts in criminal cases during the year (Table K). The number of criminal cases pending at the close of the year was 560 compared with 2,047 for the preceding year and 1,228 for the year 1913-14. This is by far the lowest number of criminal cases pending in the municipal courts at the close of any fiscal year since adequate statistics have been kept. This improvement was made in spite of the fact that the number of criminal cases presented showed an increase over preceding fiscal years, and was directly due to the system of monthly reports required from the secretaries of the municipal courts and the checking up made by the office of the attorney general each month. Many inspections were made, administrative action was taken where necessary, and a system of daily minutes of criminal cases was inaugurated. The municipal court of Ponce had the largest number of criminal cases, while the municipal court of San Juan still had by far the largest amount of civil cases. The percentage of convictions in the municipal courts was 78.80 compared with 73.09 for the preceding fiscal year. The total amount of fines collected was \$44,353.05 compared with \$37,861.47 for the preceding fiscal year. The municipal courts, however, made a poor showing in the number of civil cases disposed of and in the number of civil cases pending at the end of the fiscal year (Table L). At first thought it might seem that this was due to the greater emphasis laid upon the criminal work, which showed marked improvement. Inasmuch, however, as no complaints are received from lawyers or litigants that they can not have their civil cases tried as promptly as desired, the real reason is undoubtedly the same as the reason for the increase in the number of civil cases pending in the district courts. (See District courts, civil business, supra.)

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

The number of trials held, the number of convictions, and the amount of fines collected all showed a slight increase over the results for the preceding year. On April 13, 1916, the legislative assembly passed an act increasing the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace as committing magistrates and their authority to issue search warrants, especially in San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. This it is hoped will tend to relieve the municipal courts in those municipalities. Also in the interest of economy for the municipalities, which are required to meet the expenses of the justice of the peace courts, it was provided that all municipalities other than San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo, might dispense with the office of secretary of the justice of the peace court. It is to be hoped that the municipalities will not dispense with these offices in the majority of cases, but undoubtedly in many of the smaller municipalities this office was unnecessary and the expense to the municipality was disproportionate. It was also provided by the last session of the legislative assembly that all fines from the justice of the peace courts should be paid into the insular treasury. These fines during the last year amounted to about \$12,000. It would seem proper also that the expenses of the justice of the peace courts should be paid by the insular government. These courts are insular courts in every respect. Justices of the peace are appointed by the governor with the approval of the executive council. They act as committing magistrates and have jurisdiction in minor offenses. The only purely municipal function which they perform is the enforcement of municipal ordinances.

JUVENILE COURTS.

As stated in my last report, an act to establish a system of juvenile courts in Porto Rico was enacted by the legislative assembly and approved on March 11, 1915. This law went into effect July 1, 1915, and has now been in force for one year. In view of the importance of this law as one of the efforts of the legislative assembly to better the social conditions of the island and of the work that has been accomplished under it would seem to warrant presentation.

Unlike many juvenile-court laws of the United States, the Porto Rican law applies to rural sections as well as to the towns and cities. The island has for several years been divided into seven judicial districts, in each of which there is a district court. Under the juvenile-court act each district court is also made a juvenile court and the judges of the district courts and all of the officials and employees serve as the judges, officials, and employees of the juvenile courts. A separate juvenile court might, perhaps, be preferable, but the financial exigencies of the island at the present render any other system than that provided practically impossible. Under the law the seven fiscals or prosecuting attorneys of the district courts and the 34 judges of the municipal courts are ex officio probation officers. The juvenile court judge can also appoint other proper persons as special probation officers. The law applies to all delinquent, dependent, and neglected children under 16 years of age or who have once come within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court while under that age and who have not attained their majority. The substantive provisions of the act are very liberal, the purpose being to reform and help children who are affected by it, and no criminal precedent is established against them.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, the attorney general rendered a detailed report of its operations to the legislative assembly at the last regular session. This report covered the six months from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915. During this time but 164 cases were presented to the juvenile courts, of which only five were of girls. Most of these were cases of petty theft, neglect, and abandonment; many of the children were homeless; over half of them were illegitimate; and the offenses charged were practically always traceable to poverty. The accomplishments of the juvenile courts during the first six months of their operation evidenced the practicability and value of the system established by the law.

The juvenile-court act has, of course, considerably augmented the work of the department of justice and of the office of the attorney general. The system reaches nearly every officer and employee of the department, each of whom has some new duty to perform. In the attorney general's office special forms and records have been prepared; letters explanatory of the provisions of the law and the duties of the various administrative officers thereunder drafted; opinions upon questions raised under the law rendered; and an exhaustive memorandum of authorities outlining the jurisprudence with reference to juvenile-court laws in the various States, compiled and printed in the report to the legislative assembly for the use of the bench and bar of the island. Public interest in these courts is constantly growing and their effectiveness must increase during the next year.

One of the serious drawbacks to the efficiency of the law has been the lack of adequate facilities to care for juvenile delinquents who can not be placed under the custody of their parents or other persons. The reform school for boys at Mayaguez has been unable to accommodate all of the boys ordered to be placed in that institution. A personal inspection of this school has convinced me that a relatively small expenditure would enable the administration to increase the capacity of that school by at least 50 per cent. The director of labor, charities, and corrections has cooperated to the extent possible in caring for the delinquent boys. An endeavor is now being made by him to see that boys are not confined in this institution longer than is necessary in order that its limited facilities may be used for the benefit of as many delinquent boys as possible. However, it is a sad fact that many boys had to be confined in quarters located in the penitentiary. It is true that they are not confined with adults criminals, and that they are given such instruction as is possible; but some arrangement should be made so that these quarters could be abandoned. As to dependent and neglected children no future difficulty is anticipated inasmuch as the legislative assembly at the last session adopted an amendment to the law providing that the juvenile court judge may order them to be committed to the boys' charity school or the girls' charity school, as the case may be, upon the occurrence of the first vacancy therein not filled by a previous commitment in accordance with the provisions of the juvenile-court act.

REGISTRARS OF PROPERTY.

The reports of the registrars of property show a total of 11,136 documents registered and \$88,574.20 collected in fees during the fiscal year, compared with 10,291 documents registered and \$76,406.90 collected in fees for the preceding year. The work of the registrars has on the whole been very good. They have a large amount of work to attend to, which often comes in rushes, and they need from time to time extra temporary help. The legislative assembly this last year authorized \$600 for additional temporary clerks, and it is believed that this amount will be increased when the condition of the insular treasury improves. Many complaints were received during the earlier part of the fiscal year against the congested condition of the registry of property at San German. A thorough investigation was made and it was found that there were many violations of the law requiring a prompt dispatch of cases and that the monthly reports of fees were always late. The registrar was proceeded against in the district court and fined \$100 and his resignation was accepted. The temporary registrar was put into office until the registrar of Aguadilla was transferred to the position on February 1, 1916. This registry had no documents pending registration on June 30, 1916, compared with 85 for the preceding fiscal year. Examinations were held for the office of registrar of property of Aguadilla, but all candidates failed to qualify. The position is now filled by temporary appointment until new examinations are held and the applicants qualify.

Registrars do not have a fixed term of office. They are appointed after competitive examinations held by five lawyers appointed by the supreme court. They are required to be lawyers of five years' practice and receive salaries from \$2,000 to \$2,750 a year.

CIVIL REGISTRIES.

We have in Porto Rico a very complete law providing for the recording of the civil status of persons in a civil register to be kept by the secretaries of the municipalities. In this registry there is kept in duplicate a record of all births, deaths, and marriages. When a volume is filled, one of the originals is forwarded to the district court and the other is kept in the office of the secretary of the municipality.

This law was enacted on March 9, 1911. It was provided by section 75 of this law that "the registers of the civil status of the island of Porto Rico shall be under the immediate inspection of the attorney general, who shall exercise the same himself or through his delegates, making in all the cases in which he may deem it advisable as many visits of inspection and examination of documents as he may consider necessary."

The books of the civil register were prepared by the attorney general; and the duties of the secretaries of the municipalities were clearly outlined. However, no systematic inspections were made until June of this year, when almost every civil register in the island was inspected, and these inspections showed a deplorable condition in many of the offices. The appropriation for traveling expenses in the office of the attorney general is not sufficient for periodical inspections, and this office has no person who can conveniently be assigned to this work. An endeavor will be made at the next session of the legislative assembly to have this difficulty removed. But in the meantime it is believed that the work is of such importance that the inspection should be continued in the best manner practicable. This office is at present preparing a circular of instructions and preparing to make further inspections. Three municipal secretaries have resigned on request, and two have to be proceeded against in the courts. But punishment is not resorted to in all cases of delinquency because it is believed that the most important thing to do is to correct the present deficiencies and then in the future to hold the secretaries to a more strict accountability.

WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

1. OPINIONS.

During the fiscal year the attorney general rendered 155 official opinions on miscellaneous questions of law, compared with 154 during the preceding year. In addition to the above, opinions were rendered to the commissioner of education in regard to the validity of land titles for school purposes in 72 cases, 38 land titles were examined for the irrigation service, and many indemnity bonds were examined, drafted, and approved. These figures do not cover many opinions rendered to officials of the department of justice on administrative questions. The policy of giving informal advice, drafting of contracts, etc., outlined in my report for last year has been continued.

2. LITIGATION.

This matter is discussed at this place only in so far as it relates to the work of the office of the attorney general. For a general discussion of the civil cases affecting The People of Porto Rico see *infra*. An earnest endeavor has been made to review all of the actions pending at the close of the last fiscal year, and to see that adequate steps are taken to insure that the cases should be properly prepared and tried as soon as possible. A careful revision of the reports from all of the court secretaries and fiscals showed that there were some cases pending at the close of the last fiscal year not included in last year's reports. This was due to the fact that the docket of civil cases kept in the office of the attorney general has not been properly kept for a number of years. This matter is now receiving careful attention. The personnel of the office of the attorney general handled many of the civil cases instituted during the year in the lower courts directly, and many of the older cases are now being handled by the special fiscal at large and the fiscal of the supreme court, both of whom are a part of the personnel of this office. Practically all of the work in civil cases in the supreme court is handled by the office of the attorney general. The cases to which The People of Porto Rico is a party in the circuit court of appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States are being most efficiently prepared and argued by Maj. S. T. Ansell of the office of the Judge Advocate General of the War Department. The office of the attorney general assists as much as is possible in such work, but inasmuch as this is done almost entirely by correspondence, this assistance is not of as much value as it might otherwise be.

3. SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND DIRECTION OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

STRIKES.

There were two especially important lines of investigations conducted under the direction of the attorney general during the last fiscal year. The first of these was in connection with the agricultural strike. The special fiscal of this office made a complete and impartial investigation of conflicts between the police and strikers in Juana Diaz and Bayamon, and the conflicts in Rio Grande and Arecibo were investigated and reported upon by the fiscals of the respective districts. Inasmuch as I have already rendered special reports to you respecting these investigations I will not now review them. The testimony in all of these cases covers hundreds of pages, the Juana Diaz testimony alone requiring 472 pages besides the report of the fiscal and the translation thereof. The same policy was followed in regard to these cases as was outlined in my report of last year. (Governor's Annual Report, 1915, p. 408.) This office was greatly handicapped in making special investigations by lack of sufficient appropriation for traveling expenses, the amount appropriated in the regular budget being only \$450. This was also true with the regular fiscals. This matter is further discussed below.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SCHOOL TEACHERS.

During the year many complaints were received from school-teachers, that they were being forced to contribute a substantial part of their salaries to the local committees of political parties in various towns in Porto Rico in order to retain their positions. Section 14 of the civil-service law provides "that no person in the civil service of Porto Rico shall be under obligations to contribute to a political fund or to render a political service, or be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. Any person soliciting political contributions from public officers or employees shall be subject to a penalty of not exceeding \$500, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both." A general investigation was ordered, and this office and the commissioner of education cooperated at every step. In the city of Ponce it was found that the local committee of the party in power collected more than \$4,000 during the last year from this source. The alcalde of the city and the secretary of the local committee of his party were convicted in the district court of Ponce on a charge of conspiracy to violate this section of the law and sentenced to both fine and imprisonment, and one of the members of the local committee was sentenced to a fine. These cases have been appealed to the supreme court. Convictions were also obtained in two other districts in several cases, and other convictions were obtained in the district court of Ponce. In addition to the criminal actions already tried, other investigations and trials are still pending and administrative action has been taken by the proper officials in several cases.

Under the school law most of the teachers are appointed by elective school boards subject to the approval of the commissioner of education. Their term of office is

for only one year. The law thus offers every inducement to encourage the practice of political contributions from school-teachers and the system of payments by school-teachers is prevalent in all parts of the island. In many cases the teachers have testified that their contributions are entirely voluntary. But in those places where the payment of a large political contribution is a *sine qua non* to the election to a position, the teachers have on the whole cooperated in the giving of testimony and the bringing of offenders to justice; and the department of education, especially the commissioner of education, has done everything possible to stop the invasion of politics into the realm of selection of school-teachers by refusing to approve appointments based upon political considerations. It is to be hoped that legislation can be enacted giving teachers a longer tenure of office unless shown to be incompetent. A change in this respect will greatly benefit the cause of education and will do away with the necessity for constant investigation, prosecution, and administrative action.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS ON APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON OR PAROLE.

The attorney general passed upon 221 applications for executive clemency during the last fiscal year, compared with 82 for the preceding year. There were 3 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year, compared with 70 for the preceding year. A new clerk has been assigned to the work of securing all the data necessary to pass upon an application, and when the file is complete it is first reviewed by one of the lawyers of the office and finally by the attorney general. This work has received prompt and careful attention, and every effort is made to determine the merits of each case. As a result of this work 4 full pardons, 9 conditional pardons, 18 paroles, and 3 petitions for restoration of civil rights were recommended by this office and were approved by the governor. Four recommendations were made for the restoration of civil rights during the fiscal year to take effect after the close of the fiscal year. In the remaining 183 cases adverse recommendations were made. For a list of the cases in which favorable recommendations were made, see Table R.

5. CASES AGAINST CORPORATIONS FOR FAILURE TO FILE ANNUAL REPORTS.

During the year a number of corporations and associations were reported to the attorney general by the secretary of Porto Rico in order that criminal actions might be brought against them for failure to file their annual reports for the year 1914. These cases were given particular attention and have been proceeded with more vigorously than has ever been done with such cases in the past, and a line of policy has been developed by the office which will make the handling of such cases in the future a matter of routine. The fact, however, that there has been too much leniency in the past with regard to corporations which have failed to file their annual reports has rendered it difficult to obtain speedy action, especially in cases where actions were brought after the reports were finally filed. Forty-nine actions were commenced. The trial of these cases was directed from the central office, but the fiscals handled the cases directly. Twenty cases are still pending and will be brought to trial in the near future. In 15 cases the defendants were found guilty, and a large proportion of the fines have been collected. In two cases the court found in favor of the defendant, and in nine cases there were dismissals on the motion of the fiscals, almost all of which were cases against domestic associations not for pecuniary profit, in which the reports were filed before the actions were brought to trial. Two of the cases in which defendants were found guilty were appealed to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and the decisions of the district courts were affirmed. These decisions clear up a number of questions which will simplify the conduct of future cases of a similar nature. The last session of the legislative assembly amended the corporation law authorizing the attorney general to consent to the payment of the penalties directly to the treasurer of Porto Rico upon the condition that the report shall be previously filed with the secretary, and to move for the dismissal of cases pending after these conditions have been complied with.

CIVIL LITIGATION IN WHICH THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO HAD AN INTEREST.

It is impossible in this report to review all of the civil litigation decided during the last fiscal year in which The People of Porto Rico had an interest (see table S for a complete list of cases), or that were still in litigation at the close of the fiscal year (see table T for a complete list of cases). In the large number of cases decided during the fiscal year the government was unsuccessful in only two cases, *Fajardo Sugar Co. v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico*, Supreme Court of the United States, discussed hereafter;

and *Ulises Gregory v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico*, which was won in the district court of Mayaguez but lost in the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and which involved only the small sum of \$31.86. Although many cases were still in the process of litigation at the close of the fiscal year, progress has been made in this branch of the work. Many old cases have been reviewed and preliminary questions of procedure have been settled and the cases are ready for trial. In a number of other cases the trials and arguments have been held and they were waiting decision at the close of the fiscal year. Some cases remained pending by stipulation awaiting the decision of other cases which would decide the question of law in issue.

The following are abstracts of the more important civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico was a party or had an interest pending at the close of the fiscal year or decided during the year.

IMMUNITY OF THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO FROM SUIT WITHOUT EXPRESS STATUTORY CONSENT.

This question was discussed in my report for last year (Governor's Annual Report, 1915, p. 404), with all of the previous cases bearing upon the question. In the case of *Fajardo Sugar Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico*, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on April 17, 1916, it was decided that the attorney general having consented to suit on behalf of The People of Porto Rico and appeared and filed an answer, the court properly refused to dismiss the case on the ground of lack of jurisdiction when the challenge to the jurisdiction was first raised eight months after the institution of the action. This case was first instituted on September 12, 1911, and has been the subject of consideration by three different attorneys general. The appearance and answer were filed by one attorney general, the objection to the jurisdiction and the appeal were taken by a later attorney general, and the case was decided during the term of office of the present attorney general. On April 13, 1916, the legislative assembly passed an act authorizing suits against The People of Porto Rico and in this act it was provided that "no action can be brought against The People of Porto Rico unless consent thereto is expressly included within the provisions of this act, and every consent, express or implied, given by The People of Porto Rico and not expressly included herein, is hereby revoked. * * * There shall be no remedy in any case for the collection of claims against The People of Porto Rico other than that provided by this act, and those which are now specifically authorized by the Civil Code or by acts of the legislative assembly: *Provided, however*, That all such actions shall be brought only in the insular district courts." It will thus be seen that this delicate question has not been completely disposed of. The Supreme Court of the United States refrained from deciding what would have been the decision if the position had been promptly asserted and adhered to.

TAXATION CASES.

ACTIONS TO RECOVER TAXES PAID UNDER PROTEST.

The Ensenada Estates v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico was a suit brought under the act of March 9, 1911, to recover taxes paid under protest. The ground of recovery was alleged unfairness and illegality of a system of assessment adopted by the treasurer and the board of review and equalization to determine the value of the plaintiff's sugar central. This method involved assessment based upon the capacity of the mill to grind cane, the value of a unit capacity per ton per day having been previously fixed. Upon demurrer in the lower court judgment was given for The People of Porto Rico. The case was appealed to the supreme court and argued on November 23, 1915, and was pending decision at the close of the fiscal year. Its importance lies in the fact that it tests out the authority of the board of review and equalization, and in that there are various other cases involving identical issues awaiting under stipulation the resolution of this case.

Maria Rios vda. de Rubio v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico was a suit instituted under the act of March 9, 1911, to recover taxes paid under protest. A demurrer was opposed to the complaint raising the single issue of whether an appeal to the board of review and equalization against a second collection of taxes which were alleged to have already been paid under a former assessment, is a condition precedent to recourse to the courts to recover the alleged second payment. Judgment on the demurrer was given for the government in the trial court and the case was argued on appeal in the supreme court on December 15, 1915, and was still pending decision at the close of the fiscal year.

Elisa Maria Gallardo et al. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico was an action to recover \$1,247.91 inheritance tax paid under protest by the estate of Parcardo Gallardo Rivera and Elisa Teary. The complaint was filed June 6, 1914. Demurrer was filed June 18, 1914, alleging that the action had prescribed. Section 374 of the Political Code establishes that in cases of this nature an appeal should be taken to the district court from the appraisal and assessment made by the treasurer within 30 days after the said assessment is made. The complaint in this case was filed after the 30-day period had expired. The court on May 31, 1916, sustained the demurrer. A motion for reconsideration is pending decision. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

TAX CASES IN CONNECTION WITH PROPERTIES IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS.

The crisis in the sugar industry of three years ago forced several large sugar centrals into receivership. Taxes due on these properties were consequently delayed and in some cases their collection endangered. During the past year an effort has been made to collect these delinquent taxes, with the surcharges upon them, by intervention in the receivership proceedings. The total amount collected in this manner during the fiscal year was about \$32,000.

SANITATION CASE.

Juana Torres and Lopez de Victoria v. The People of Porto Rico was an action brought on May 24, 1915, to recover \$13,600 as damages for the demolition of a building owned by her by the sanitary authorities during the epidemic of the plague in this island. The complaint was answered and the case tried, the court rendering judgment on December 15, 1915, in favor of the people. This case dealt with the right of the director of sanitation to order the destruction of any private property when said property is a menace to the public health without any liability on the part of The People of Porto Rico to compensate the owner for the property destroyed. The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico by a joint resolution of April 13, 1916, appropriated the sum of \$7,000 to be paid by the treasurer of Porto Rico to Juana Torres for the damages suffered on account of the demolition of the building, due to the fact that while this act had not been illegal, yet Mrs. Torres had actually suffered the loss of the building for the public benefit.

PUBLIC LANDS CASES.

The People of Porto Rico v. José D. Riera Cifuentes was an action in ejectment (reivindicación) to recover a tract of land composed of 15 acres situated in Puerta de Tierra ward of this city which was sold by the Spanish Government to Don Manuel Gestera by composition with the State for the sum of 266 pesos on September 29, 1897. The property is valued, for the purpose of the complaint, in the sum of \$90,000, though it is probably worth more than that, it being situated within the limits of one of the most populous suburbs of the city. The original complaint was filed on January 25, 1914, and the trial took place on October 22, 1915. A decision was rendered in favor of the people, and the defendant took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico where the case is now pending trial.

SQUATTER CASES.

During the fiscal year 1914-15, 46 persons were sued in the District Court of San Juan, section 2, by the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico for unlawful detainer. These defendants had been for many years occupying lands belonging to the University of Porto Rico. Thirteen of these cases were disposed of during that fiscal year, and 33 cases were decided during the year which closed June 30, 1916. They were all decided in favor of the government and the defendants were ejected from the property.

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT CASE.

Adolfo Nones v. School Board of Ponce was an action filed in the District Court of Ponce on June 24, 1914, to recover damages from the school board of Ponce for refusing to accept part of the work done by the plaintiff on a contract to build a schoolhouse. The refusal of the school board was due to the poor condition of the work performed, as disclosed by an inspection of the work by officials of the department of the interior. The answer to the complaint was drawn by one of the officials of this department and

the case was finally tried on February 26, 1915, and decided in favor of the school board on December 21, 1915. From this judgment the plaintiff appealed to the supreme court of Porto Rico, where the case is still pending.

This case is important not only because of the amount involved but also because it deals with the extent of the power of the commissioner of the interior and the responsibilities of contracts in regard to the construction of public works.

PHARMACY CASES.

Following the prosecutions of members of the board of pharmacy for selling licenses, which is referred to on page 33 of the last annual report of the governor and page 398 of the report of the attorney general for last year, a new board of pharmacy was appointed by the governor which found that there were a number of persons who had not the necessary preliminary educational qualifications, some of whom had even been permitted to take final examinations but whose licenses had not yet been granted. On the advice of the attorney general, the board refused to permit such students to take further examinations and refused licenses to such of those who had passed the final examinations. Two mandamus proceedings were brought against the board as a result of this action, in one of which the student had been refused permission to take examinations and in the other of which a license had been denied although the student had taken final examinations. The cases were handled directly in this office. In both of them the absolute writ of mandamus was refused by the district court. They were appealed, and in the former the decision of the district court was sustained. In the latter case the appeal has not yet been argued. The success in these cases has undoubtedly discouraged other persons who were improperly enrolled from appealing to the courts in similar cases.

SCHOOL TEXTBOOK CASE.

Ramón Rodríguez Crespo *v.* Commissioner of Education was an action for a writ of mandamus filed on September 14, 1915, in the district court of Mayaguez to compel the commissioner of education to furnish textbooks to a student in the high school. An adverse decision would have necessitated the furnishing of books to all high-school students throughout the island. A demurrer to the petition was sustained and the case appealed to the supreme court. The case was handled by one of the law officers of this office. The judgment of the district court was affirmed by the supreme court of Porto Rico.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

The session of the legislative assembly which closed on April 13, 1916, contained much important new legislation, which will be discussed herein so far as it relates to the work of the department of justice. Before taking up this discussion, however, I wish to state that another year of the operation of the law enacted on March 11, 1915, providing a new system of fees and costs in civil cases, commented upon in my report for last year (Governor's Annual Report, p. 404), has demonstrated its value in simplifying the system. It has also yielded an increased revenue from this source, although the effect of this is not fully shown as yet, inasmuch as all cases instituted prior to the taking effect of the law continued under the old system. The total revenue received from this source for the fiscal year 1915-16, the first complete year of the operation of this law, was \$68,003.43, compared with \$59,479.32 for the fiscal year 1913-14, the last complete year of the operation of the old law.

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

At the last session of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico a workman's compensation act was enacted. The administration of this law is under the workman's relief commission created thereby, of which the attorney general is ex officio a member and at the present time chairman. The organization work of this important and beneficial legislation has necessitated considerable study, both legal and economic. The preparation of the by-laws and rules and regulations of the commission, the grouping of occupations subject to the act for the purpose of fixing the insurance rates, the planning of the many blank forms required in the administration of the law, the drafting of important circular letters, the writing of the essential parts of the minutes of the meetings of the commission, and the determination of the many legal problems that have arisen are all matters to which this office has of necessity been obliged to devote a great amount of time. Moreover, inasmuch as the commission has no attorney, these duties and the further work of determining the legal questions presented in each case for compensation will have to be performed by this office during the coming year.

SUITS AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO.

Legislation authorizing suits against The People of Porto Rico has been repeatedly recommended by the attorneys general. The first recommendation is found in the report of the attorney general dated August 1, 1902 (Governor's Annual Report, 1902, at p. 101), and the same recommendation was made in my report of August 9, 1915. Such legislation was adopted by the legislative assembly on April 13, 1916. This act is conservative in character and is limited to future causes of action. It provides a statute of limitations in all cases against the government of two years in actions relating to real property and one year in all other actions. It further provides that all judgments against The People of Porto Rico shall be reported to the legislative assembly by the attorney general with his recommendations as to the payments of the same.

CONDITIONAL SALES ACT.

A bill providing for the registering of conditional sales of personal property was prepared and became a law on July 1. The law was one which was badly needed, as there was formerly no regulation of such sales. The sales are recorded by the municipal secretaries. The details of the enforcement are under the control of the attorney general. Record books and instructions have been sent to all the municipalities, and conditional sales may now be recorded throughout the island by paying a fee of 25 cents for records where the value of the property is less than \$20 and 50 cents where the value of the property is \$20 or over.

INSULAR BANK.

There has long been a desire on the part of the legislators to provide for some sort of a rural credits bank, under government supervision, and bills for this purpose have passed one or the other house nearly every session. In 1913 an act was approved providing a plan for such a bank to be organized by private capital, with power to issue debenture bonds to an amount not exceeding ten times the unimpaired capital and surplus of the bank, and not exceeding the amount of real estate mortgages and liens owned by the bank. This bank was to have had four directors elected by the stockholders, and three others, consisting of the attorney general of Porto Rico, the treasurer of Porto Rico, and the speaker of the house of delegates. No such private corporation having been organized in accordance with this law, the legislative assembly on April 13, 1916, authorized the issuance of bonds of The People of Porto Rico in the sum of \$1,000,000 to carry out the purposes of the said act. It is provided that the board of directors shall consist of the attorney general of Porto Rico, the treasurer of Porto Rico, the speaker of the house of delegates, and four residents of Porto Rico to be designated by the Governor of Porto Rico with the approval of the executive council. The organization work of this bank, the preparation of by-laws, and the legal work in connection with the operation of the bank, and the duties of the attorney general imposed by the act, will mean a large amount of work for this office. The organization work has not been commenced, but this office is ready to proceed with it and to prepare the proper resolutions authorizing the bond issue as soon as the remaining directors are appointed and the executive council is ready to proceed with the issuance of all or a part of the bonds.

STANDARDIZATION OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

This act is mentioned in this report inasmuch as the attorney general is one of the members of the supply committee, which under the joint resolution passed at the last session of the legislative assembly has the duty of standardizing supplies common to two or more departments, officers, etc., of the insular government. This committee also has the duty of making calls for bids for supplies and supervising the matter of Government purchases. The law also reorganizes the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and provides that all purchases shall be made through this bureau except in cases specifically provided for by the supply committee.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

As has been stated above, the session of the legislative assembly which closed on April 13, 1916, passed many important laws, which required study by the lawyers of this office and many laws were drafted or redrafted in whole or in part by the attorney general or his assistants. Many of these laws have required or will require careful attention by this department to see that they are adequately enforced. Attention is

especially called to the following laws: An act to repress usury, providing that in case of usurious contracts the courts can give judgment only for the amount of the principal and that 25 per cent of this amount shall be awarded to and recovered by The People of Porto Rico (the maximum rate of interest on loans in most cases is 12 per cent); an act to regulate the operation of motor vehicles in Porto Rico, specifically defining offenses and providing a minimum penalty of \$5 for violation of the act; an act to provide additional revenues for The People of Porto Rico, providing for twenty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent increase in the general property tax for one year and a reapportionment of the proceeds of the general property tax between the municipalities and the insular government, and together with this act a joint resolution providing for a reassessment of real and personal property in Porto Rico, and a reorganization of the board of review and equalization; an act authorizing the issue of \$2,000,000 of bonds for construction of roads and bridges; an act authorizing municipalities to issue bonds without the pledge of the credit of The People of Porto Rico; an act providing for the sale of certain public lands, the proceeds to be set aside for the building of a capitol; an act regulating gambling at race tracks; an act providing for the issuance of duplicate bonds in lieu of lost bonds of The People of Porto Rico; several acts providing for the settlement of private claims, and appointing the attorney general in several cases on commissions for this purpose; and an act providing for an investigation of purchases for the insular government appointing the attorney general on the commission for this purpose.

INTERNAL-REVENUE FRAUD CASES.

In the annual report of my predecessor for the fiscal year 1913-14, reference is made to investigations of certain internal-revenue frauds (Governor's Annual Report, 1914, p. 418), and reference was also made to these cases in my last annual report (Governor's Annual Report, 1915, p. 407). These cases have been rigorously prosecuted. There have been many preliminary questions of law and of venue which have been decided in the district courts of Mayaguez, San Juan, and Aguadilla, the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and the United States District Court for Porto Rico. The defendants have had prominent attorneys, and have exhausted every legal recourse. The net results so far have been: The acquittal by a jury of a former internal-revenue agent on the charge of allowing alcohol to be withdrawn illegally; the conviction of one large distiller on three charges of violation of the internal-revenue law, with a sentence of three months in jail on each charge; the affirmation of these sentences by the Supreme Court, and the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on alleged constitutional questions; the acquittal by a jury of this same distiller on a charge of bribery; two bribery cases still pending against the same distiller; and the conviction of another distiller on four charges of violation of the internal-revenue law, with sentences of \$100 or three months in jail in each case; several civil cases pending, involving about \$90,000, with adequate attachments to secure the same; and many administrative actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS—CHANGES OF PERSONNEL.

There has been no change in the legal personnel of the office of the attorney general except the filling of one vacancy occurring at the close of the last fiscal year in the position of law officer. The appointment of Mr. J. C. Bills, jr., formerly chief of the bureau of labor, became effective on July 23, 1915. Judge Enrique Lloreda of the District Court of Arecibo, whose term expired on August 30, 1915, was reappointed for a term of four years. Mr. José R. Aponte, fiscal of the district of Arecibo, whose term expired on April 30, 1916, was reappointed for a term of four years. Mr. Domingo Massari was promoted from the position of assistant fiscal of San Juan to fiscal of Humacao on December 22, 1915, to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Mr. José Hernandez Usera, who resigned to take a position in business. Mr. José Quiñones was appointed to the position of assistant fiscal of San Juan on December 22, 1915. The term of office of Judge Isidoro Soto Nussa expired on June 30, 1916. Two municipal judges died during the year, four were removed or asked to resign, and one resigned to take up the practice of law. All of these positions were filled with lawyers. Three secretaries of municipal courts, two marshals, one submarshal, and three deputy secretaries were either removed or asked to resign.

There were several changes among the registrars of property due to the fact that there were two vacancies at the close of the last fiscal year and to the retirement of Mr. Rafael B. Sama, registrar of San German. Mr. Emigdio Ginorio was appointed registrar of Caguas September 8, 1915. Mr. Augusto Malaret was first appointed registrar of Aguadilla on September 9, 1915, and was later promoted to San German on

February 1, 1916. At the present time there is a vacancy in the office of registrar at Aguadilla, which place is being filled temporarily by Mr. Francisco Socorro Ramos. Several changes have also been made in the justice of the peace courts.

Respectfully submitted.

HOWARD L. KERN,
Attorney General of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

TABLE A.—Statement showing work of supreme court for fiscal year 1915-16.

Cases pending June 30, 1915:		Cases decided during fiscal year 1915-16:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	66	Appeals in criminal cases.....	195
Appeals in civil cases.....	80	Appeals in civil cases.....	159
Administrative appeals.....	12	Administrative appeals.....	54
Original jurisdiction.....	4	Original jurisdiction.....	23
	162		431
Cases docketed during fiscal year 1915-16:		Cases pending June 30, 1916:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	181	Appeals in criminal cases.....	52
Appeals in civil cases.....	170	Appeals in civil cases.....	91
Administrative appeals.....	45	Administrative appeals.....	3
Original jurisdiction.....	22	Original jurisdiction.....	3
	418		149
	580		580

TABLE B.—Criminal cases, district courts, fiscal year 1915-16.

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1915.			Presented during fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.			Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.						
	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municip- al and peace courts.	Total.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municip- al and peace courts.	Total.	Information.	Appeals from municipal and peace courts.	Filing or dis- missal by—			Transfer to other courts.	Total.
									Petition of the fiscal.	Defective indict- ments.	Lack of proof.		
Aguadilla.....	8	7	15	78	36	114	68	38	10	2	1	1	120
Arecibo.....	20	6	26	84	71	155	76	68	7				151
Guayama.....	75	22	97	163	64	227	88	57	66	4			215
Humacao.....	32	40	72	123	186	309	116	186				4	306
Mayaguez.....	31	4	35	311	55	366	247	45	79	20	2		393
Ponce.....	26	29	55	114	132	246	95	123	20	12	3	1	254
San Juan (sec. 2)....	65	12	77	392	272	664	278	227		6	121	1	633
Total.....	257	120	377	1,265	816	2,081	968	744	182	44	127	7	2,072

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1916.			Number of convictions.			Number of acquittals.			Appeals taken to supreme court.
	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municip- al and peace courts.	Total.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municip- al and peace courts.	Total.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municip- al and peace courts.	Total.	
Aguadilla.....	5	4	9	52	21	73	19	17	36	7
Arecibo.....	23	7	30	73	54	127	3	14	17	9
Guayama.....	105	4	109	85	40	125	3	17	20	9
Humacao.....	20	55	75	85	139	224	31	47	78	78
Mayaguez.....	8		8	217	32	249	35	13	48	19
Ponce.....	38	9	47	76	87	163	19	36	55	15
San Juan (sec. 2)....	81	27	108	229	177	406	49	50	99	50
Total.....	280	106	386	817	550	1,367	159	194	353	187

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1915.....	377
Presented during fiscal year 1916.....	2,081
Total.....	2,458
Disposed during fiscal year 1916.....	2,072
Pending June 30, 1916.....	386
Total.....	2,458
Convictions.....	1,367
Acquittals.....	353
Total.....	1,720
Appeals taken.....	187

TABLE C.—Cases of homicide disposed of by district courts during the fiscal year 1915–16.

District court of—	Cases of homicide disposed of.			Murder.				Manslaughter.			
				First degree.		Second degree.		Voluntary.		Involuntary.	
	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Aguadilla.....	9	5	4	2	1	2	1	1			2
Arecibo.....	5	4	1			1		3			1
Guayama.....	11	10	1	1		4		4	1	1	
Humacao.....	18	12	6			6		4	3	2	3
Mayaguez.....	12	10	2	3				7	1		1
Ponce.....	16	11	5	2		7		1	2	1	3
San Juan.....	18	14	4	4				8	1	2	3
Total.....	89	66	23	12	1	20	1	28	8	6	13

RÉSUMÉ.

Cases of homicide disposed of.....	89
Convictions.....	66
Acquittals.....	23

TABLE D.—Jury trials in the district courts during fiscal year 1915–16.

District court of—	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Aguadilla.....	11	5	6
Arecibo.....	22	20	2
Guayama.....	16	10	6
Humacao.....	55	38	17
Mayaguez.....	14	10	4
Ponce.....	31	14	17
San Juan.....	49	32	17
Total.....	198	129	69

TABLE E.—Felony cases tried by the district courts without jury during fiscal year 1915–16.

Court of—	Cases tried.	Disposed of.			
		Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	13	11	1	1	13
Arecibo.....	20	20			20
Guayama.....	75	43		32	75
Humacao.....	17	10	1	6	17
Mayaguez.....	33	11		22	33
Ponce.....	35	35			35
San Juan.....	77	46	1	30	77
Total.....	270	176	3	91	270

TABLE F.—*Criminal cases disposed of by the district courts during fiscal year 1915-16.*

Crimes.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Total.
Against persons.....	350	73	423
Against reputation.....	11	4	15
Against decency.....	30	25	55
Against property.....	202	28	230
Prejudicial to administration of public justice.....	103	35	138
Against good morals.....	30	8	38
Against the violation of laws enacted in the exercise of the police power.....	524	128	652
Unclassified.....	117	52	169
Total.....	1,367	353	1,720

TABLE G.—*Comparative statement of totals showing record of criminal cases in the district courts for 5 years.*

Fiscal year.	Pending at the end of fiscal year.	Presented.	Disposed of.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Appeals to supreme court.
1911-12.....	426	1,916	2,177	1,206	585	86
1912-13.....	465	2,075	2,031	1,173	409	152
1913-14.....	579	1,658	1,544	975	309	68
1914-15.....	377	2,802	3,004	1,837	528	180
1915-16.....	386	2,081	2,072	1,367	353	187

TABLE H.—*Appeals from municipal and peace courts decided in each district court during fiscal year 1915-16.*

District of—	Municipal courts.				Peace courts.			
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	15	12	1	28	.....	4	.....	4
Arecibo.....	45	14	2	61	.....	.....	.....	3
Guayama.....	34	15	22	71	.....	2	.....	11
Humacao.....	113	21	21	155	.....	3	.....	31
Mayaguez.....	23	12	11	46	.....	1	.....	13
Ponce.....	77	34	29	140	.....	2	.....	12
San Juan.....	144	45	43	232	.....	4	.....	43
Total.....	451	153	129	733	88	16	13	117

The above cases were tried de novo and not on the record.

TABLE I.—*Complaints handled in fiscalias during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

FELONIES.

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1915.	Presented during fiscal year 1916.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissed before accusation.	Dismissed after accusation.	Transferred to other courts.	Pending June 30, 1916.		Total.
									In fiscal's office.	In court.	
Aguadilla.....	15	74	89	21	7	49	3	4	5	.....	89
Arecibo.....	10	131	141	41	1	81	1	.....	.....	17	141
Guayama.....	23	244	267	57	3	122	35	.....	.....	50	267
Humacao.....	26	140	166	37	5	96	14	4	1	9	166
Mayaguez.....	20	142	162	20	5	99	19	9	1	9	162
Ponce.....	25	210	235	42	17	131	7	.....	19	19	235
San Juan.....	55	261	316	77	9	166	20	4	14	26	316
Total.....	174	1,202	1,376	295	47	744	99	21	40	130	1,376

TABLE I.—*Complaints handled in fiscalias during the fiscal year 1915-16—Continued.*

MISDEMEANORS.

District court of—	Pend- ing June 30, 1915.	Pre- sented during fiscal year 1916.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Dis- missed before accu- sation.	Dis- missed after accu- sation.	Trans- ferred to other courts.	Pending June 30, 1916.		Total.
									In fiscal's office.	In court.	
Aguadilla.....		50	50	30	3	5	6	4	2		50
Arecibo.....	6	28	34	25	2	1				6	34
Guayama.....	2	49	51	28		8	10			5	51
Humacao.....	6	116	122	36	2	17	7	52		8	122
Mayaguez.....	22	321	343	190	29	60	50	7	2	5	343
Ponce.....	7	56	63	27	3	18	3		8	4	63
San Juan.....	84	353	437	136	21	87	38	101	4	50	437
Total.....	127	973	1,100	472	60	196	114	164	16	78	1,100

RÉSUMÉ.

Felonies and misdemeanors:	
Pending June 30, 1915.....	301
Presented during fiscal year 1916.....	2,175
Total.....	2,476
Disposed of during fiscal year 1916.....	2,212
Pending June 30, 1916.....	264
Total.....	2,476

TABLE J.—*Civil business, district courts, during fiscal year 1915-16.*

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1915.	On com- plaint filed in district courts and appeals from municipal courts.	Pending June 30 1916.	Disposed of by—			Appeals taken.
				Trial.	Dismis- sal, filing, or trans- fer.	Total.	
Aguadilla.....	156	205	170	176	15	191	6
Arecibo.....	617	435	687	300	65	365	14
Guayama.....	257	291	322	210	16	226	16
Humacao.....	331	431	380	344	38	382	12
Mayaguez.....	306	516	343	416	63	479	28
Ponce.....	407	762	443	585	141	726	60
San Juan.....	1,726	946	1,888	655	129	784	47
Total.....	3,800	3,586	4,233	2,686	467	3,153	183

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1915.....	3,800
Presented during fiscal year 1916.....	3,586
Total.....	7,386
Disposed of during year 1916:	
By trials.....	2,686
By dismissal, filing, or transfer.....	467
	3,153
Pending June 30, 1916.....	4,233
Total.....	7,386

TABLE K.—*Criminal cases, municipal courts, fiscal year 1915-16.*

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1915.	Pre- sented during year 1915-16.	Dis- posed of dur- ing year 1915-16.	Pend- ing June 30, 1916.	Filed or sent to other courts.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Ap- peals taken.	Amount of fines and costs collected for the insular treasury.
Adjuntas.....	54	557	524	47	40	451	73	2	\$251.42
Aguadilla.....	135	1,177	919	19	374	766	153	13	1,684.82
Añasco.....	8	514	455	.....	67	385	70	3	653.82
Arecibo.....	46	1,342	1,289	.....	99	1,073	216	17	2,737.22
Barros.....	9	406	286	28	101	238	48	3	354.57
Bayamon.....	109	1,981	1,816	29	245	1,329	487	48	2,824.57
Cabo Rojo.....	20	324	304	3	37	253	51	2	901.01
Caguas.....	69	2,017	1,858	21	207	1,593	265	20	3,503.69
Camuy.....	22	655	586	5	86	470	116	86	1,324.94
Carolina.....	.....	440	390	.....	50	305	85	3	610.55
Cayey.....	57	1,537	1,433	.....	161	1,166	267	17	1,831.92
Ciales.....	34	607	578	20	43	400	178	3	763.74
Coamo.....	1	356	330	.....	27	278	52	2	253.49
Fajardo.....	24	1,241	1,170	30	65	912	258	24	1,662.92
Guayama.....	19	1,054	915	68	90	726	189	31	860.42
Humacao.....	7	1,087	944	.....	150	843	101	12	1,148.96
Juana Díaz.....	15	934	830	43	76	712	118	8	989.51
Lares.....	35	505	426	10	104	290	136	6	367.99
Manatí.....	55	833	680	20	188	573	107	25	1,473.23
Mayaguez.....	67	2,419	2,150	1	335	1,674	476	26	1,636.66
Patillas.....	23	797	771	30	19	662	109	.....	480.48
Ponce.....	280	2,676	2,325	33	598	1,927	398	115	3,308.42
Río Grande.....	23	545	495	10	63	334	161	18	928.39
Río Piedras.....	26	1,139	1,057	.....	108	846	211	34	1,704.07
Salinas.....	45	934	861	.....	118	714	147	5	1,200.68
San German.....	.....	635	596	.....	39	496	100	14	1,138.32
San Juan.....	47	2,174	2,102	23	96	1,335	767	94	3,163.86
San Lorenzo.....	31	962	904	15	74	652	252	22	807.45
San Sebastian.....	43	515	496	12	50	386	110	9	307.98
Utua.....	31	647	598	29	51	425	173	15	980.39
Vega Baja.....	33	684	546	11	160	421	125	10	681.28
Vieques.....	26	537	480	2	81	394	86	7	1,295.10
Yabucoa.....	53	1,364	1,329	29	59	971	358	18	1,271.58
Yauco.....	651	886	775	22	740	599	176	4	1,249.60
Total.....	2,098	34,481	31,218	560	4,801	24,599	6,819	716	44,353.05

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1915.....	2,098	
Presented during fiscal year 1916.....	34,481	
Total.....		36,579
Disposed of during fiscal year 1916.....	31,218	
Pending June 30, 1916.....	560	
Filed or sent to other courts.....	4,801	
Total.....		36,579
Appeals to district courts.....		716
Amount of fines and costs collected.....		\$44,353.05

TABLE L.—*Civil cases, municipal courts, during fiscal year 1915-16.*

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1915.	Presented during year 1916.	Disposed of during year 1916.	Pending June 30, 1916.	Dismissed or filed.	Appeals taken.
Adjuntas.....	15	21	11	23	2	.....
Aguadilla.....	277	105	97	265	20	3
Añasco.....	23	64	28	28	31	1
Arcoibo.....	352	194	113	324	109	5
Barros.....	21	22	9	28	6	.....
Bayamon.....	342	223	116	429	20	9
Cabo Rojo.....	12	52	38	6	20	2
Caguas.....	187	221	160	213	35	17
Camuy.....	59	52	52	40	19	3
Carolina.....	39	35	20	50	4	1
Cayey.....	152	83	65	148	22	5
Ciales.....	32	72	48	41	15	.....
Coamo.....	37	24	12	49	.....	1
Fajardo.....	382	112	29	464	1	.....
Guayama.....	148	99	31	125	91	5
Humacao.....	105	68	47	66	60	1
Juana Díaz.....	14	69	45	18	20	4
Lares.....	19	96	44	32	39	4
Manatí.....	212	83	51	185	59	5
Mayaguez.....	88	355	167	144	132	23
Patillas.....	15	34	20	16	13	1
Ponce.....	616	358	171	751	52	13
Río Grande.....	37	64	36	57	8	3
Río Piedras.....	40	89	67	42	20	8
Salinas.....	54	37	13	71	7	2
San German.....	65	88	58	65	30	5
San Lorenzo.....	261	87	57	291	.....	2
San Juan.....	1,325	1,219	826	1,558	160	31
San Sebastián.....	41	116	47	47	63	5
Utuado.....	207	105	55	213	14	4
Vega Baja.....	16	46	24	20	18	4
Vieques.....	17	18	11	17	7	.....
Yabucoa.....	66	46	25	75	12	5
Yauco.....	65	102	62	83	22	5
Total.....	5,341	4,459	2,655	6,014	1,131	177

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1915.....	5,341
Presented during fiscal year 1915-16.....	4,459
Total.....	9,800
Disposed of during fiscal year 1915-16.....	2,655
Pending June 30, 1916.....	6,014
Dismissed or filed.....	1,131
Total.....	9,800
Appeals to district courts.....	177

TABLE M.—*Business of peace courts, fiscal year 1915-16.*

Court of peace of—	Trials held.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Fines collected.	Expenses of courts.		Appeals to district courts.
					Salaries.	Materials and rent of houses.	
Aguada.....	40	37	3	\$31.00	\$960.00	\$6.00	.....
Aguadilla.....	309	290	19	208.70	1,080.00	.....	3
Aguas Buenas.....	79	69	10	54.00	720.00	58.00	1
Aibonito.....	129	127	2	75.75	720.00	4.00	.....
Añasco.....	74	71	3	49.40	720.00	.....	.....
Arroyo.....	292	260	32	280.94	780.00	12.00	.....
Barceloneta.....	182	160	22	242.76	759.96	15.00	1
Barranquitas.....	51	39	12	48.75	720.00	.....	.....
Bayamon.....	667	564	103	518.60	720.00	35.00	3
Caguas.....	380	364	16	702.75	840.00	15.00	3
Cataño.....	267	214	53	330.00	720.00	13.10	6
Cayey.....	374	367	7	310.60	960.00	103.05	1
Ceiba.....	69	89	13	130.35	360.00	11.10	1
Cidra.....	82	78	4	38.50	492.00	.....	1
Comerio.....	197	357	40	113.81	720.00	20.00	.....
Corozal.....	66	58	8	47.70	780.00	.....	.....
Culebra.....	7	6	1	15.00	.....	.....	.....
Dorado.....	78	63	13	120.55	720.00	.....	2
Fajardo.....	317	262	55	285.22	840.00	51.16	.....
Guanica.....	58	42	16	66.85	360.00	36.00	.....
Guayama.....	211	202	9	217.60	1,080.00	.....	6
Guayanilla.....	167	160	7	86.55	832.00	26.00	.....
Guaynabo.....	50	58	4	63.57	720.00	1.51	.....
Gurabo.....	176	134	42	137.00	8 0.00	34.76	1
Hatillo.....	47	41	6	35.00	840.00	7.60	.....
Hormigueros ¹	21	17	4	15.00	355.22	.....	.....
Humacao.....	417	406	11	317.50	960.00	.....	1
Isabela.....	57	51	6	47.00	720.00	24.00	.....
Jayuya.....	82	50	32	81.51	720.00	90.00	.....
Juncos.....	183	165	18	153.00	775.20	21.76	5
Lajas.....	53	50	3	72.30	780.00	.....	.....
Las Marias.....	3	3	.....	1.00	780.00	6.60	.....
Las Piedras.....	87	118	2	120.75	360.00	.....	.....
Loí a.....	305	337	48	390.25	720.00	.....	1
Luquillo.....	118	108	10	154.00	360.00	75.00	1
Manatí.....	564	531	33	459.67	720.00	12.00	3
Maricao.....	11	9	2	43.00	720.00	10.00	.....
Maunabo.....	63	63	.....	55.50	720.00	8.00	.....
Mayaguez.....	443	387	56	345.85	2,100.00	75.00	11
Moca.....	106	88	55	91.50	780.00	.....	1
Morovis.....	112	90	22	177.18	720.00	10.00	.....
Naguabo.....	270	246	24	368.25	720.00	60.00	30
Naranjito.....	21	18	3	16.15	720.00	7.85	.....
P. uelclas.....	137	126	11	100.40	720.00	.....	.....
Ponce.....	520	538	56	397.00	2,160.00	48.78	16
Quebradillas.....	25	25	.....	26.05	360.00	8.00	.....
Rincon.....	40	40	.....	20.25	720.00	1.30	.....
Rio Grande.....	66	56	10	97.45	720.00	40.00	.....
Sabana Grande.....	59	81	3	59.35	720.00	9.09	.....
Salinas.....	181	174	7	265.62	8 0.00	86.00	.....
San German.....	201	170	31	135.20	780.00	.....	.....
San Juan.....	2,596	2,395	201	3,295.50	2,160.00	341.50	35
Santa Isabel.....	109	100	9	134.00	720.00	11.66	.....
Toa Alta.....	84	75	9	62.05	720.00	.....	.....
Toa Ba a.....	119	113	6	225.05	720.00	35.00	1
Trujillo Alto.....	68	85	21	76.84	768.00	.....	1
Vega Alta.....	35	42	2	9.20	720.00	10.00	2
Yabucoa.....	109	103	6	150.50	510.00	.....	.....
Total.....	11,634	10,972	1,201	12,174.82	15,382.38	1,440.82	137

¹ Cases tried from Jan. 4 to June 30, 1916.

RESUMÉ.

Trials held.....	11,634
Convictions.....	10,972
Acquittals.....	1,201
Appeals taken.....	137
Fines collected.....	\$12,174.82
Expenses of court:	
Salaries.....	\$45,382.38
Material.....	\$1,440.82
Total.....	\$46,823.20

TABLE N.—*Cases of prohibited weapons handled in the district courts, fiscal year 1915-16.*

District court of—	Number of cases.	On complaint filed in district court.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Confiscated weapons.			
						Revolvers.	Knives.	Machetes.	Other weapons.
Aguadilla.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Arecibo.....	3		3	3		1	1	1	1
Guayama.....	7		7	5	2	5	1		1
Humacao.....	7		7	6	1	2	3		1
Mayaguez.....	145	145		115	30	18	80	5	10
Ponce.....	4	1	3	4		1	2		
San Juan.....	18		18	17	1	9	7	2	
Total.....	186	147	39	151	35	36	95	8	13

TABLE O.—*Cases of prohibited weapons handled in the municipal courts, fiscal year 1915-16.*

Court of—	Presented.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Filed or transferred.	Confiscated weapons.			
					Revolvers.	Knives.	Machetes.	Other weapons.
Adjuntas.....	13	11		1	1	6	3	2
Aguadilla.....	5	5			2			3
Arecibo.....	99	88	8	3	16	38	5	29
Barros.....	26	24		1	1	5	3	14
Bayamon.....	3	3				2		1
Cabo Rojo.....	6	6			2	3		1
Caguas.....	2	2				2		
Camuy.....	24	23	1		2	6		14
Carolina.....	13	8	4	1		3	6	4
Cayey.....	3	3			1		1	
Ciales.....	14	12	1	1	3	6	1	4
Coamo.....	9	8	1			6		3
Juana Diaz.....	56	49	4	3	11	14	3	21
Lares.....	33	28	4	1	4	16	9	3
Manatí.....	1		1					
Patillas.....	24	19	5		2	12	3	7
Ponce.....	35	33	2					
Rio Grande.....	1		1					
Rio Piedras.....	71	63	8		16	13	4	36
Salinas.....	3	3						2
San Lorenzo.....	22	18	4		8	4	3	7
San Juan.....	4	2	2		2			
San Sebastian.....	24	20	2	1	2	15	3	
Utua.....	30	30			4	19		6
Vega Baja.....	20	19		1	7	7		5
Vieques.....	55	50	4	1	20	24	11	
Yabucoa.....	2	1	1		1			
Yauco.....	34	32		2	11	16		7
Total.....	632	560	53	16	116	217	60	169

TABLE P.—Cases of prohibited weapons handled in the justice of the peace courts, fiscal year 1915-16.

Court of—	Pre-sented.	Convic-tions.	Acquit-tals.	Filed or trans-ferred.	Confiscated weapons.			
					Revol-vers.	Knives.	Machetes.	Other weapons.
Aguada.....	19	17	2		1	16		2
Aguailla.....	46	46			7	27	1	11
Aguas Buenas.....	16	14		2	2	2	1	10
Aibonito.....	27	27			4	8	3	12
Arro, o.....	10	9		1	5	3		2
Barceloneta.....	35	33	2		6	5	4	18
Barranquitas.....	14	13	1		3	3	1	6
Bayamon.....	85	71	14		23	36	3	23
Caguas.....	145	140	5		26	37	5	72
Cataño.....	25	25			14	3		8
Cayey.....	53	51	2		19	11	2	18
Ceiba.....	16	14	2		2	2	4	6
Cidra.....	17	17			3	4	2	7
Comerio.....	15	15			1	8	1	5
Corozal.....	6	6			1	3	1	1
Culebra.....	1	1				1		
Dorado.....	19	16	3		3	6	5	2
Pajardo.....	120	95	14	3	22	48	6	19
Guanica.....	13	11	2		5	1		7
Guaama.....	54	54			21	12	4	18
Guayanilla.....	9	9			2	5	1	1
Guanabo.....	8	8			2	4		2
Gurabo.....	18	17	1		4	5	5	4
Hatillo.....	6	6					1	5
Humacao.....	95	94	1	13	17	30	8	40
Isabela.....	25	21	4		1	20		4
Jayuya.....	14	14			2	6	1	5
Juncos.....	39	37	2		8	8	1	22
Lajas.....	6			6				
Las Piedras.....	8	8		194	4	2		2
Loíza.....	24	22	2		6	10	6	2
Luquillo.....	24	24		1	5	7	6	6
Manatí.....	61	61			10	20	2	29
Maricao.....	6	6			2	3		1
Maunabo.....	15	15			4	6		5
Moca.....	39	37	2		4	20	6	9
Morovis.....	14	13	1			2	2	10
Naguabo.....	78	75	2	1	19	28	17	14
Naranjito.....	3	3				3		
Peñuelas.....	29	26	2	1	4	11	3	11
Ponce.....	45	41	4	66	24	15	2	4
Quebradillas.....	7	7			1	5		1
Rincon.....	5	5				4		1
Río Grande.....	17	14	3		4	5	2	3
Sabana Grande.....	3	3		1			1	1
Salinas.....	26	25	1		11	9		6
San Juan.....	127	127			44	50	2	31
Santa Isabel.....	17	16	1		2	7	2	6
Toa Alta.....	14	12	2		2	4	2	6
Toa Baja.....	19	19			6	5	2	6
Trujillo Alto.....	8	6	2		2		5	1
Vega Alta.....	5	5				4	1	
Yabucoa.....	39	37	1	1	9	10	6	14
Total.....	1,589	1,488	78	290	368	544	127	499

TABLE Q.—*Registries of property, fiscal year 1915-16.*

Registry of property of—	Municipalities comprised therein.	Area in square miles.	Population, census of 1910.	Number of employees.	Cost of salaries and house rent of each registry.	Documents.				Documents registered during fiscal year 1915-16.				Defective documents withdrawn.	Administrative appeals before Supreme Court.			Amount of fees collected.		Total of property involved in the documents registered.	
						Pending June 30, 1915.	Presented during fiscal year 1915-16.	Total.	Correct.	With curable defects.	With incurable defects correctable within 120 days.	Total.	Decided in favor of the registrar.		Decided against the registrar.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.			
Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla, Aguada, Isabela, Lares, Moca, and San Sebastian.	282.58	105,052	3	\$3,320.00	8	961	969	585	205	63	853	....	116	1	....	1	\$6,605.50	225	1,006
Arecibo.....	Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Jayuya, Manati, Morovis, Quebradillas and Utuado.	471.47	173,335	5	5,390.00	115	1,763	1,878	1,546	15	4	1,565	313	.....	1	1	2	11,006.40	587	1,176
Caguas.....	Aguas Buenas, Barranquitas, Barrios, Caguas, Gurabo, Juncos, and San Lorenzo.	284.67	98,092	4	3,816.67	31	1,060	1,091	732	141	49	922	58	111	6	6	12	7,275.05	809	556	
Guayama.....	Albionito, Arroyo, Cayey, Cidra, Guayama, Patillas and Salinas.	299.09	89,291	4	4,420.00	9	707	716	514	110	55	679	5	32	3	3	6	4,651.85	206	661	
Humacao.....	Ceiba, Culebra, Lajardo, Humacao, Luquillo, Manabo, Naguabo, Las Piedras, Vieques, and Yabucoa.	327.18	98,362	4	4,300.00	9	759	768	507	136	47	690	7	71	2	2	4	7,112.95	307	633	
Mayaguez.....	Afasco, Hornigueros, Las Marias, Mayaguez, and Rincon.	157.74	74,156	5	5,390.00	25	1,001	1,026	784	63	70	917	10	99	2	....	2	6,590.35	489	768
Ponce.....	Adiantes, Coamo, Guayama, Juan Diaz, Peñuelas, Ponce, and Santa Isabel.	469.74	155,988	6	5,930.00	22	2,018	2,040	1,770	19	64	1,853	32	155	....	1	1	14,178.10	954	1,770
San German.....	Cabo Rojo, Guanica, Lajas, Mariacao, Sabana Grande, San German, and Yauco.	323.25	102,961	4	4,276.17	85	1,294	1,379	899	170	102	1,171	....	208	2	7	9	9,602.15	261	1,624
San Juan, section 1.....	Carolina, Loiza, Rio Grande, Rio Piedras, San Juan, and Trujillo Alto.	159.82	113,462	8	8,105.00	90	2,075	2,165	1,426	268	92	1,786	88	291	1	4	5	16,181.75	1,359	427	
San Juan, section 2.....	Bayamon, Comerio, Corozal, Dorado, Guaynabo, Naranjito, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Vega Alta, and Vega Baja.	272.80	107,312	4	5,410.00	....	774	774	620	72	8	700	6	68	1	1	2	5,370.10	328	592
Total.....				47	50,357.84	394	12,412	12,806	9,383	1,199	554	11,136	519	1,151	19	25	44	88,574.20	5,525	9,213	

The amount expended by the registries of property for office supplies, stationery, etc., as per vouchers approved up to July 15, 1916, was \$2,574.05.

TABLE R.—*Applications for clemency disposed of on recommendation of the Attorney General during the fiscal year 1915-16 and those pending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916.*

Pending June 30, 1915.....	70	Disposed of during fiscal year 1915-16—	
Presented during fiscal year 1915-16.....	154	Continued.....	
Total.....	224	Commutations—	
		Granted.....	0
		Denied.....	5
Disposed of during fiscal year 1915-16:		Pending governor's decision	
Pardon cases—		June 30, 1916.....	1
Granted—			6
Full pardons.....	4	Petitions for restoration of civil	
Conditional pardons.....	9	rights—	
	13	Granted.....	3
Denied.....	87	Denied.....	14
No action for having served		Favorable recommendations to	
term.....	14	take effect after July 15, 1916..	4
No action for death of applicant	2		21
	116	Remittance of fines—	
Paroles—		Granted.....	0
Granted.....	18	Denied.....	1
Denied.....	53		1
No action for having served		Total.....	221
term.....	2	Pending cases June 30, 1916.....	3
No action for death of applicant	1		
Pending governor's decision		Total.....	224
June 30, 1916.....	3		
	77		

FULL PARDONS GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Name of applicant.	Offense.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Barrios, Manuel.....	Petty larceny.....	2 years in jail.....	8 month and 11 days.
Pérez, Ramón.....	Assault and battery.....	1 year.....	5 months.
Rosado, Epifanio.....	Manslaughter, involuntary.	3 years in penitentiary...	2 months and 18 days.
Serrano, Francisco.....	Petty larceny.....	At the reform school until he becomes of age.	5 years 10 months and 23 days.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Blandford, Joseph J.....	Manslaughter, involuntary.	3 months in penitentiary	2½ days.
Borges Delgado, Manuel..	Assault and battery.....	2 years.....	9½ months.
Derigné, Carlos.....	Manslaughter, voluntary.	1 year in penitentiary...	4 months and 24 days.
Lanuz, Manuel.....	Conspiracy.....	2 years and 8 months in jail.	2 years.
Meléndez Rodríguez, Andrés.	Murder, second degree..	18 years in penitentiary..	4 years and 8 months.
Méndez Soto, Cecilio.....	Assault and battery.....	1 year in jail.....	4 months.
Paris, Juan.....	Seduction.....	1 year.....	Do.
Ramos, Valentín.....	Violation of revenue law.	75 days in jail.....	26 days.
Santana, Félix.....	Seduction.....	3 months in jail.....	2 days.

PAROLES GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Andrade, Apolinario.....	Murder, second degree ..	25 years in penitentiary..	10 years 6 months and 24 days.
Blasini Emanuelli, Juan..	Manslaughter, voluntary.	16 years in penitentiary.	6 years and 8 months.
Carrillo, Modesto.....	Burglary.....	5 years in penitentiary..	2 years.
Centeno, Hipólito.....	Manslaughter, voluntary.	7 years in penitentiary..	3 years.
Claudio, Avelino.....	do.....	8 years in penitentiary..	4 years 8 months and 23 days.
Figueroa Requena, Pedro.	do.....	do.....	5 years and 8 months.
González Colón, Andrés..	do.....	7 years in penitentiary..	3 years 3 months and 13 days.
Meléndez Vega, José.....	Assault and battery.....	2 years.....	1 year 3 months and 5 days.
Morales Asencio, Julio....	Rape.....	5 years in penitentiary..	3 years and 5 months.
Pérez, Simón.....	Murder, second degree..	20 years in penitentiary.	14 years 11 months and 8 days.

TABLE R.—*Applications for clemency disposed of on recommendation of the Attorney General during the fiscal year 1915-16 and those pending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916—Continued.*

PAROLES GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL—Contd.

Name of applicant.	Offense.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Rivera, Ramón.....	Murder, second degree..	10 years in penitentiary..	6 years 1 month and 28 days.
Rivera Vélez, Juan.....	Manslaughter, voluntary.	2 years in penitentiary..	1 year 2 months and 12 days.
Rodríguez Maldonado, Maria L.	Assault and battery.....	.....do.....	1 year.
Rosario Cruz, Isalas.....	Murder.....	25 years in penitentiary..	19 years and 10 months.
Santos Marrero, Valois...	Murder, second degree, and manslaughter.	18 years in penitentiary.	16 years 3 months and 12 days.
Texidor, Alejandro.....	Seduction.....	2 years in jail.....	1 year and 4 months.
Vázquez, Victor.....	Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.	5 years in penitentiary..	3 years and 9 months.
Vargas, Tomás.....	Murder, second degree..	20 years in penitentiary.	11 years.

CIVIL RIGHTS GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Masy Toro, Salvador.....	Mayhem.....	1½ years in penitentiary.	1½ years.
Rivera Salazar, Ramón ¹ ..	Manslaughter.....	1½ years 4 months and 1 day.	5 years.
Vargas Nieves, Juan ²	Embezzlement.....	1 year in penitentiary...	3 months.

¹ The petitioner was on parole.

² The petitioner was on conditional pardon.

TABLE S.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico had an interest decided during the fiscal year.*

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Judgment.
Fajardo Sugar Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	Adverse to the government.
Mariano Riera Palmer et al. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Mandamus.....	Appeal dismissed.

SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO.

Ramon Rodriguez Crespo v. Commissioner of Education.	Mandamus.....	For government.
Eduardo Wys v. Municipal Judge of Ponce..	.....do.....	Do.
Ulises Gregory v. Treasurer of Porto Rico...	Recovery of taxes paid under protest (\$31.86).	Adverse to the government.
Pedro A. Mónicova v. Board of Pharmacy..	Mandamus.....	For government.

DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO.

ARECIBO.		
Sucs. Gervasio Delgado v. The People of Porto Rico.	Action to recover real property.	Action dismissed.
GUAYAMA.		
The People of Porto Rico v. Ramon Diaz Mollinari.	Expropriation of land for irrigation service.	For the government.
Do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Juan Bautista Gely et al.	.....do.....	Do.
HUMACAO.		
Maria Ríos de Rubio v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover taxes alleged to have been paid erroneously.	Do.

TABLE 8.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico had an interest decided during the fiscal year*—Continued.

DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO—Continued.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Judgment.
MAYAGUEZ.		
Ramon Rodríguez Crespo v. Commissioner of Education.	Mandamus.....	For the government.
Ulises Gregory v. Treasurer of Porto Rico....	To recover tax paid under protest. .....do.....	(1)
José González Clemente v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	For the government.
The People of Porto Rico v. Candelaria Hernández.	Unlawful detainer.....	Do.
PONCE.		
The People of Porto Rico v. E. Ramay et al..	Action to recover \$500 royalty on franchise.	Do.
Adolfo Nones v. School Board.....	Action to recover damages..	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Juan Regino Marínez.	Expropriation of land for irrigation device.	Do.
SAN JUAN.		
<i>Section 1.</i>		
Pedro A. Monclova v. Board of Pharmacy....	Mandamus.....	Do.
Jaime Vives v. Board of Pharmacy.....	.....do.....	Do.
J. Torres y Lopez de Victoria v. The People of Porto Rico.	Damage: for destruction of a building.	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. José D. Riera et al.	Recovery of real property...	Do.
Elisa María Gallardo et al. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	Do.
<i>Section 2.</i>		
The People of Porto Rico v. Eduardo Bukampera.	Unlawful detainer.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Tomas Cruz.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Ezequiel Gotay.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Zenon Díaz.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Dionisio Nieves.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Paula Rivera.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Antonio Lopez.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. José Delgado.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Carmelo Cruz.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Natividad García.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Santiago Lopez.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. María Guadalupe.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Ocasio Perez.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Benigno Fernández.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Juana Ortiz.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Viuda de Robles.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Liborio Padilla.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Dolores Kerkadó.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Sandallo Torres.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Eulalia Reyes.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. María Pastora.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico v. Josefina Rodríguez.	.....do.....	Do.

This case was decided by the district court in favor of defendant, but on appeal to supreme court the decision of the lower court was reversed.

TABLE S.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico had an interest decided during the fiscal year—Continued.*

DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO—Continued.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Judgment.
SAN JUAN—continued.		
Section 2—Continued.		
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Marcos Horpen.	Unlawful detainer	For the government.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Celestina Carroras.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Joaquin Mariño.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Marcelino Ortiz.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Santiago Roman.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Ramona Navarraz.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Eduardo Bukamper.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Jobita Felix.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Juan Serrano.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Matilde Lamion.	.....do.....	Do.
The Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Segundo Maldonado.	.....do.....	Do.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

ARECIBO.		
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Tomas Boneta Bolet.	Action to declare void a possessory title.	For the government.
BAYAMON.		
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> C. E. Bandman.	Unlawful detainer	Do.
MAYAGUEZ.		
José González Clemente <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	Do.
S. Nadal Freire <i>v.</i> The People of Porto Rico.	Action to recover taxes erroneously paid.	Do.
D. del Moral <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico .....	.....do.....	Do.
SAN GERMAN.		
Ulises Gregory <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	Action dismissed on payment by defendant.
SAN JUAN.		
Cadierno Hnos <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico .....	.....do.....	For the government. ¹
Font Hnos <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico .....	.....do.....	Do.
UTUADO.		
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Pedro Rivera Flores.	Recovery of a certain sum of money.	Action dismissed on payment by defendant.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Juan A. Cortes et al.	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Pedro Rivera Flores.	.....do.....	Do.
Do .....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Juan Antonio Cortes.	.....do.....	Do.

¹ Now pending on appeal in district court of San Juan.

TABLE T.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico has an interest still in litigation at the close of the fiscal year.*

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Commenced.	Status.
The People of Porto Rico v. Central Fortuna.	Mandamus.....	Apr. 6, 1914	Pending on writ of error by defendant.
The People of Porto Rico v. José D. Riera et al.	Action to recover real property.	Jan. 25, 1910	Pending motion to dismiss.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, FIRST DISTRICT.

Insular Dock Co. v. P. J. Carlin Construction Co., San Juan Harbor Board.	Injunction, construction of bulkhead.	May 3, 1915	Appeal taken by defendants July 24, 1915.
Fajardo Sugar Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	To recover taxes paid under protest.	July 24, 1915	Argued; writ of error; pending on writ of error filed by plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO.

The People of Porto Rico v. Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.	Injunction.....	.....	Pending decision.
María Ríos Vda. de Rubio v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	.....	Do.
Jaime Vives v. Board of Pharmacy.	Mandamus.....	.....	For argument.
The Ensenada Estates v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	.....	Pending decision.

DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO.

ARECIBO.			
The People of Porto Rico v. Luis C. Boneta et al.	Action to recover real property.	June 13, 1916	Pending on defendant's demurrer.
AGUADILLA.			
The People of Porto Rico v. Julia Reimlet.	Opposition to granting of Dominion title.	Feb. 28, 1916	At issue.
GUAYAMA.			
The People of Porto Rico v. Basílisa, Esther y Rigoberto McFarlane.	Action to expropriate land...	Nov. 16, 1915	Pending on motion filed by defendant.
Enriqueta Díaz et al. v. Irrigation Commission.	Appeal from water allotment for irrigation.	Nov. 28, 1914	Pending by stipulation awaiting organization of permanent irrigation district.
Hartman & Co. v. Irrigation Commission.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Luna Cassado y González et al.	Action to expropriate land..	Jan. 10, 1916	At issue.
MAYAGUEZ.			
The People of Porto Rico v. Oscar F. Bravo.	Action to recover \$14,000 excise taxes defrauded.	Sept. 23, 1914	Pending on motion to continue.
Do.....	Action to recover \$35,000 excise taxes defrauded.	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Mateo Fajardo Cardona.	Action to recover-----excise taxes defrauded.	.....do.....	Do.
Do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
SAN JUAN.			
Section 1.			
Central Machete v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover taxes paid under protest.	Sept. 25, 1915	Pending by stipulation to await decision by Supreme Court of Porto Rico in Ensenada case, supra.
Ensenada Estates (Inc.) v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.

TABLE T.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico has an interest still in litigation at the close of the fiscal year—Continued.*

DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO—Continued.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Commenced.	Status.
SAN JUAN—continued.			
<i>Section 1—Continued.</i>			
Fortuna Estates <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover taxes paid under protest.	Sept. 25, 1915	Pending by stipulation to await decision by Supreme Court of Porto Rico in Ensenada case, <i>supra</i> .
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Ensenada Estate <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	do.....	do.
Central Machete <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	Apr. 20, 1916	Do.
Porto Rico Telephone Co. <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	Mar. 29, 1916	At issue.
Cadierno Hnos. <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover internal-revenue taxes paid under protest.	(¹)	Pending trial.
Font Hermanos <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	(¹)	Do.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> American R. R. Co.	Mandamus, opening public station at Vega Baja.	June 3, 1914	Pending argument of defendant's demurrer filed Apr. 9, 1915.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Porto Rico Progress Publishing Co.	Collection of \$1,304.44 for services rendered by bureau of printing.	Oct. 31, 1914	Pending on defendant's demurrer filed Nov. 11, 1914.
Ex parte The People of Porto Rico in re abintestate of Nazaria Roselló.	Declaration of heirs.....	Jan. 19, 1915	Action tried; pending decision.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> L. Sánchez Morales and Honorato Andrés.	Action to recover real property.	Feb. 17, 1913	At issue.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> J. Fernández et al.	do.....	Dec. 12, 1912	Pending hearing of defendant's motion to strike, filed Dec. 12, 1912.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Aniceto Miranda.	do.....	Dec. 22, 1911	Pending hearing; answer filed Jan. 2, 1913.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> P. E. Zamorano.	do.....	Dec. 9, 1909	At issue.
Antonio Blanco et al. <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Injunction to restrain collection of penalty.	Dec. 21, 1908	Do.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> W. D. Noble et al.	Action to recover \$800 on bail bond.	May 12, 1908	Do.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Sob. de Ezquiaga.	Action to recover \$4,000 internal-revenue bond.	June 30, 1906	Do.
<i>Section 2.</i>			
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Cruz Fuentes.	Recovery of real property....	June 7, 1906	Pending answer.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Juana Piza Mas.	Recovery of inheritance tax..	June 15, 1916	Do.
Treasurer of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Camuy Sugar Co.	Recovery of taxes.....	Dec. 14, 1916	Pending further proceeding to sell the property of the Central for payment of taxes.
Pedro M. Morazzani <i>v.</i> Commissioner of the Interior.	Mandamus.....	June 14, 1916	This case was tried on July 15.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> A. Marin Marien and National Surety Co.	Action to recover \$4,790.22 uncollected costs.	July 1, 1913	Pending on defendant's demurrer of June 30, 1914.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Manuel Lopez et al.	Action to recover \$500 bail bond.	June 6, 1913	Pending demurrer of Dec. 17, 1913.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Suc. de Ramon Valdes.	Action to recover real property.	May 12, 1914	At issue.
Soc. Anon. Sucerries de St. Jean <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover \$808.28 as taxes paid under protest.	June 24, 1913	Pending hearing.
Finlay, Weymouth & Lee (Inc.) <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover \$569.90 as taxes paid under protest.	Feb. 3, 1915	Pending hearing on defendant's demurrer Feb. 13, 1915.

¹ Appealed from Municipal Court of San Juan May 2, 1916.

TABLE T.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico has an interest still in litigation at the close of the fiscal year—Continued.*

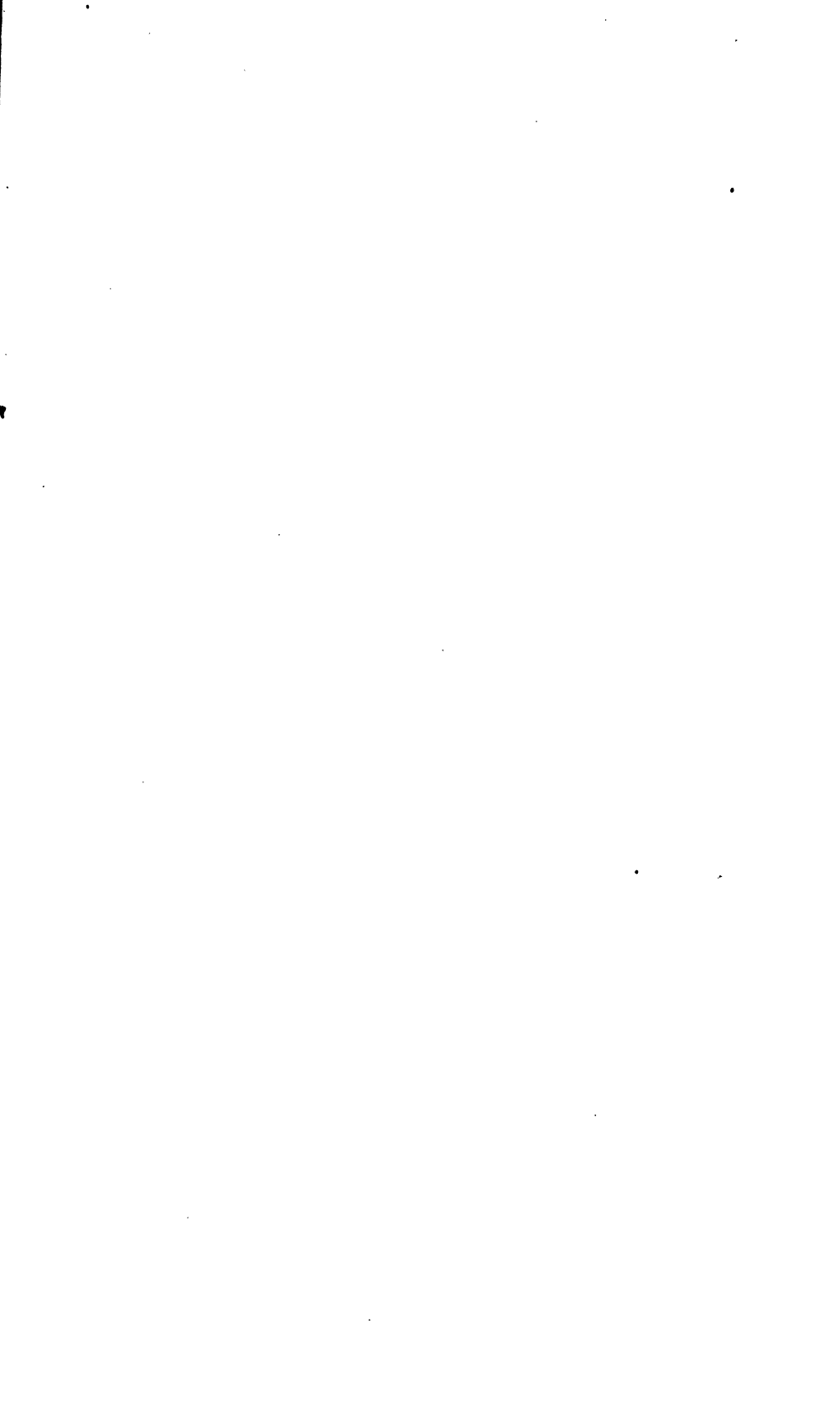
DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO—Continued.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Commenced.	Status.
PONCE.			
The People of Porto Rico v. Juan Aquilino Gonzalez.	Action to recover land.....	Nov. 2, 1911	Pending on defendant's demurrer. ¹
Sauri y Subira v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover taxes paid under protest.	Apr. 19, 1916	Pending answer.
Do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Juan Martinez et al.	.....do.....	June 23, 1916	Do.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

ARECIBO.			
The People of Porto Rico v. Pedro Caban et al.	Recovery of a certain sum of money.	May 4, 1916	Pending.
BAYAMON.			
The People of Porto Rico v. The Mabilla Mining Co.	Recovery of money.....	Apr. 14, 1916	Case tried. Judgment in favor of government; writ of execution issued.
COAMO.			
The People of Porto Rico v. Augustin Perez Pierret.	Recovery of taxes.....	Jan. 31, 1916	Pending.
LARES.			
Antonio Collazo v. Treasurer of Porto Rico et al.	Recovery of money.....	Jan. 8, 1916	Case tried, pending judgment.
SAN JUAN.			
Rafael Fabián v. Treasure. of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	Jan. 25, 1916	Pending on defendant's demurrer.
Cadierno Hnos. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	May 20, 1916	Pending filing of amended complaint.
The People of Porto Rico v. R. H. Povillon.	Recovery of a certain sum of money.	June 7, 1916	At issue; on demurrer.
The People of Porto Rico v. Suc. Josefa Gautier.	Recovery of inheritance tax.	June 24, 1916	Pending.
The People of Porto Rico v. T. M. Villamil et al.	Recovery of a certain sum of money.	Oct. 30, 1914	Do.
B. Fernández Hnos. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	July 7, 1914	Do.
The Domestic and Foreign Missionary v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	Mar. 28, 1914	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. María Tafolo Vds. de Rolo.	Recovery of a certain sum of money.	Jan. 27, 1915	At issue.
Cadierno Hnos. v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	Feb. 14, 1914	Pending filing amended complaint.

¹ Judgment was given by default in favor of the government, but was vacated by the court on defendant's motion.



APPENDIX VIII.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LABOR, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
San Juan, P. R., August 3, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

PUBLICATIONS.

- (a) The Fourth Annual Report to the Legislative Assembly on February 25, 1916.
- (b) A bulletin containing the act for the sale of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico, generally known as the "Homestead act." This bulletin was issued in order that the laborers may become familiar with the act.
- (c) A bulletin entitled "Compilation of Labor Laws, 1912-1916."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Approximately 800 letters were sent out to employers and employees bearing on the work of the bureau. About the same number of letters were received asking for information, etc., many of which came from the States.

The letters addressed to employers in connection with the women and children labor law are not included.

INSPECTION WORK.

Sixty-six municipalities were inspected, besides many of the rural zones.

Table 1 gives approximately the total number of agricultural workers regularly engaged in the important industries in each municipality.

The law regulating the work of women and children, as shown by Table 2, was duly enforced in 334 establishments. In some cases it was necessary to denounce the employer, but such steps were never taken before giving the employer ample time to comply with the law.

The data bearing on wages, etc., in such establishments have been filed.

Table 3 shows the number of strikes, by districts and towns, and number of employees involved.

Table 4 shows the wages paid to laborers in sugar plantations inspected.

THE SCAFFOLD LAW.

Table 5 gives a summary of the work of the bureau in the enforcement of the scaffold law.

The decrease in the number of denouncements proves conclusively that the builders, as a rule, are familiarizing themselves with the provisions of the scaffold law. Apparently, workers do not realize the full benefits that said legislation affords for their safety. It is to be regretted that in many cases the men that the law was enacted to protect appear in court and testify in favor of their employers. The reason is obvious, but the practice is becoming so common that some steps should be taken to correct this evil.

CONSTRUCTION WORK.

As shown in Table 6, the general condition of labor in these occupations are improving, as compared with conditions reported last year. The largest number of workers engaged in steady work is found in San Juan. During the fiscal year there were several building "booms" in some of the larger towns of the island, which provided work for many mechanics.

Table 7 shows the number of complaints filed with the bureau against employers for wages due.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

During this fiscal year 419 applicants for work were enrolled in this branch of the bureau of labor, there being already 1,064 persons inscribed since the agency was established. Of these, 195 applicants were recommended, of which 52 were employed, 61 not reporting.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Needed labor legislation, as recommended to the last session of the general assembly—not enacted:

1. "An act to amend sections 11, 12, 14, 17, and 22 of an act entitled 'An act providing for the sale to laborers of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico, and for other purposes,' approved March 11, 1915."

2. "An act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts."

3. "An act establishing minimum rates of wages for working women, and for other purposes."

4. "An act to amend sections 13, 14, and 15 of the act entitled 'An act to establish systems of weights and measures; to regulate the purchase and sale of commodities and the ascertainment of weights and measures in industrial and commercial transactions and to prevent fraud therein; and for other purposes,' approved August 13, 1913."

5. "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau of labor, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1912,' amended July 1, 1913."

Enacted:

1. "An act providing for the relief of such workmen as may be injured, or of the dependent families of those who may lose their lives, while engaged in trades or occupations, and for other purposes."

2. "An act to amend section 470 of the Penal Code of Porto Rico."

COMMENT ON THE AGRICULTURAL STRIKE OF 1916.

The most important strike during the year was the agricultural strike, which involved approximately 40,000 men. The strike is fully covered in the fourth annual report of the bureau submitted to the general assembly on February 25, 1916.

It is due the workers to say that in every instance they stood ready to submit their case to arbitration and conciliation, and wherever the employers met the workers in that friendly spirit settlements were reached. Only in districts where the employers refused to accept arbitration, as suggested by the employees and also by the bureau, were there any disturbances. While in some districts wages were slightly increased over the wage paid last year, yet the increase granted was not in proportion to the unprecedented price the employers were receiving for sugar. In other districts the workers received practically the same wage as when sugar was selling for \$3.25. Taking everything into consideration, the increase in the staple food of the workers—beans, rice, codfish, etc.—and sugar selling at a price never dreamed of by the employers, the workers were fully justified in asking for an increase over the wages paid during the last crop.

BUILDING OF HOMES FOR THE LABORERS.

The problem of taking care of the ever-increasing population must necessarily be met by putting the workers on the public land, for in every country the land problem underlies all economic and social questions. The government has set aside certain tracts of land, but in order to enable the workers to live on the land it will be necessary for the government to build houses for the workers on long-time installment plans. That recommendation by the bureau to the general assembly was approved by the lower house during the last session, but failed to pass in the executive council. This question is also fully dealt with in the fourth annual report of the bureau.

BONUS TO THE WORKERS.

The two largest sugar centrals in the island have granted a 10 per cent bonus to all the laborers on the money earned up to the end of the grinding season. The amount thus distributed by the Guánica Central will amount to approximately \$100,000, while the amount distributed by the Central Aguirre will amount to about \$75,000. This bonus was given on account of the unprecedented profits made this year by the centrals. It is generally understood that several other centrals have decided to do likewise.

TABLE 1.—*Showing approximate number of agricultural laborers employed in the most important industries of the island.*

Municipality.	Coffee.	Sugar cane.	Tobacco.	Fruits.
Adjuntas.....	5,000	1,000	400	100
Aguada.....	800	4,000	100	200
Aguadilla.....	4,000	100	100	200
Aguas Buenas.....	3,000	100	600	.....
Aibonito.....	3,000	50	1,500	.....
Añasco.....	4,500	2,000	100	200
Arecibo.....	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Arroyo.....	50	3,000	50	25
Barceloneta.....	200	4,000	100	200
Barranquitas.....	4,000	50	100	.....
Barros.....	5,000	50	100	.....
Bayamon.....	100	5,000	200	1,300
Cabo Rojo.....	100	5,000	500	200
Caguas.....	300	2,000	5,000	200
Camuy.....	100	4,000	100	100
Carolina.....	100	5,000	100	200
Cayey.....	3,000	1,000	5,000	.....
Ciales.....	6,000	300	1,000	.....
Cidra.....	1,000	1,000	2,500	100
Coamo.....	6,000	1,000	400	.....
Comerio.....	1,000	500	4,000	200
Corozal.....	4,000	100	500	200
Dorado.....	50	1,500	100	200
Fajardo.....	150	6,000	100	200
Guánica.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Guayama.....	250	4,000	100	100
Guayanilla.....	1,000	3,000	200	100
Gurabo.....	100	3,000	2,500	200
Hatillo.....	100	3,000	100	200
Humacao.....	200	6,000	200	200
Isabela.....	3,000	4,000	500	250
Juana Díaz.....	6,500	4,000	1,000	500
Juncos.....	100	3,000	1,000	100
Lajas.....	200	5,000	200	350
Las Marías.....	4,500	300	100	100
Lares.....	8,000	500	100	.....
Loíza.....	100	5,000	200	300
Manatí.....	1,000	4,000	500	1,500
Maricao.....	7,000	200	100	.....
Maunabo.....	200	4,000	50	.....
Mayaguez.....	8,000	5,000	500	1,000
Moca.....	4,000	1,000	100	100
Morovis.....	5,000	400	200	.....
Naguabo.....	200	5,000	300	200
Naranjito.....	3,000	200	300	100
Patillas.....	100	6,000	100	100
Peñuelas.....	500	3,000	200	200
Ponce.....	6,000	8,000	500	200
Quebradillas.....	1,000	2,000	200	100
Rincón.....	500	3,000	200	300
Río Grande.....	200	5,000	500	300
Río Piedras.....	1,000	6,000	500	500
Sabana Grande.....	4,000	3,000	300	200
Salinas.....	100	3,500	100	100
San German.....	5,000	6,000	100	200
San Lorenzo.....	200	2,000	3,500	200
San Sebastian.....	7,000	1,000	100	50
Santa Isabel.....	100	3,000	50	100
Toa Alta.....	100	3,500	200	500
Toa Baja.....	100	1,500	200	500
Trujillo Alto.....	1,000	2,000	200	500
Utúado.....	8,000	3,500	1,000	100
Vega Alta.....	500	2,000	100	500
Vega Baja.....	100	3,500	500	1,300
Yabucoa.....	100	4,000	100	.....
Yauco.....	10,000	5,000	200	.....
Total.....	153,100	190,250	40,950	14,775

TABLE 2.—Showing work done in connection with the women and children labor law.

Towns.	Class of establishments.	Inspections made.	Women employees, over 16 years of age.			Children employees, over 10 years but under 16 years of age.			
			Number of women.	Average wage per day.	Hours of work per day.	Provided with certificates.	Not provided with certificates.	Average wage per day.	Hours of work per day.
Adjuntas	Coffee estate	9	191	\$0.28	7-8				
Do.	Coffee selecting	1	40	.30	8				
Agua Iilla	do	1	141	.20	8				
Do.	Sugar factory	1							
Do.	Cane estate	1							
Aguas Buenas	Cigar factory	2	35	.36	8½				
Albionito	Coffee estate	3							
Do.	Tobacco leaf selecting	2	434	.44	8		1	\$0.25	7
Añasco	Sugar factory	1							
Arecibo	Cane estate	11							
Do.	Cigar factory	1	56	.20	8		1	.20	8
Do.	Coffee-polishing shop	1	114	.24	8				
Do.	Tobacco leaf selecting	4	107	.23	8				
Arroyo	Cigar factory	1							
Barceloneta	do	2	19	.31	8		3	.28	6-7
Do.	Cane estate	1					6	.14	9-10
Bayamon	Cigar factory	3	195	.50	8				
Do.	Tobacco leaf selecting	1	83	.35	8		2	.35	8
Caguas	do	5	887	.51	8	26	1	.49	8
Do.	Tobacco-stripping factory	4	206	.45	8	1	1	.40	7
Carolina	Cane estate	1							
Do.	Sugar factory	1	3	.40	8				
Do.	Vegetable stand	1				1			12
Cayey	Cigar factory	4	88	.55	8	1	1	.35	7
Do.	Tobacco-stripping factory	2	704	.40	8		78	.29	7-9
Do.	Coffee estate	1							
Ceiba	Cane estate	1							
Ciales	Cigar factory	1	19	.28	8				
Do.	Tobacco-stripping factory	1	26	.25	8				
Do.	Coffee-polishing shop	4	70	.22	8				
Coamo	Cigar factory	2	3	.45	8				
Do.	Coffee selecting	1	91	.24	8		6	.12	7-8
Do.	Coffee estate	3	30	.18	8-9	10			7-8
Comerio	Tobacco-leaf selecting	1	320	.40	8	1	1	.35	7
Do.	Cigar factory	1	8	.36	8		1	.30	7
Fajardo	do	3							
Guayama	do	4	4	.25	8		5	.34	9
Gurabo	Tobacco-leaf selecting	1	345	.65	8½	56		.40	7
Do.	Tobacco-stripping shop	1	22	.37	8				
Hatillo	Cane estate	3							
Humacao	Cigar factory	7	4	.31	8-9				
Juana Diaz	Bakery	2							
Juncos	Cigar factory	5	82	.39	8	3		.83	7-8
Lares	Coffee selecting	5	135	.15	6-7				
Luquillo	Cigar factory	3							
Manati	Tobacco-stripping shop	17	446	.27	8-9	4		.24	7
Do.	Sugar factory	1							
Mayaguez	Coffee selecting	6	228	.22	8				
Do.	Coffee estate	4	61	.22	7-8		9	.13	7
Do.	Cigar factory	1	15	.56	8				
Do.	Hosiery factory	1	8	.35	8				
Naguabo	Cigar factory	8	1				1		
Patillas	do	3	1						
Peñuelas	do	1	3	.80	8				
Do.	Coffee estate	2	35	.14	7				
Ponce	Coffee selecting	5	351	.41	8		5	.30	8
Do.	Milk depot	42	24	.44	6-14		1		
Do.	Coffee estate	2							
Do.	Grocery	3							
Do.	Cigar factory	6	295	.40	8		3		7
Do.	Bakery	2					2		
Do.	Paving	2					1		
Do.	Café	3					5		
Do.	Blacksmith shop	4					3		
Do.	Ice factory	2							
Do.	Embroidery shop	1	19	.50	8				
Rincon	Cigar factory	2	4	.20	5-8		2	.25	7
Rio Grande	do	1							

TABLE 2.—*Showing work done in connection with the women and children labor law—*
Continued.

Towns.	Class of establishments.	Inspections made.	Women employ- ees, over 16 years of age.			Children employees, over 10 years but under 16 years of age.			
			Number of women.	Average wage per day.	Hours of work per day.	Provided with certificates.	Not provided with certifi- cates.	Average wage per day.	Hours of work per day.
Rio Piedras	Noodle factory	2	34	.36	8				
Do.	Chocolate factory	1							
Do.	Hosiery factory	2	9	.38	8				3-4
Sabana Grande	Coffee estate	1	20	.25	8		15	.20	8
Salinas	Cigar factory	1							
San Juan	Photography	5	1	.66	8		1		
Do.	Laundry	5	26	.34	8				
Do.	Special work	1	1				3	.50	2
Do.	Railroad corporation	1	17	.20					
Do.	Foundry	2							
Do.	Café	4	2	.83	7	1	1		
Do.	Refreshment stand	1					1		8
Do.	Grocery	1					1		8
Do.	Printing shop	6	14	.69	7-8		3	.38	8
Do.	Carpenter shop	1							
Do.	Dressmaking shop	4	42	.31	8		2		8
Do.	Cigar factory	4	769	.60	8-9				
Do.	Hat factory	4	24	.66	7-8				
Do.	Novelty store	8	59	.88	8-9				
Do.	Bakery	3					5	.07	4-8
Do.	Shoemaker shop	1							
Do.	Dry goods store	2	17	.73	8				
Do.	Stand	1					1		
Do.	Barber shop	1					1		
Do.	Ice delivery	1					2	.35	7
Do.	Tobacco stripping	2	125		8	1		.37	7
Santa Isabel	Bakery	1							
Do.	Cigar factory	1							
Utuaño	do.	1	81	.18	8				
Do.	Bakery	4					1		
Do.	Coffee estate	6	133	.14	6-8		5	.10	7-8
Vega Alta	Cane estate	1							
Vega Baja	Tobacco-stripping shop	6	305	.33	8-10		8	.23	7
Yabucoa	Cane estate	11							
Yauco	Coffee polishing and selec- tion shop.	2	191	.25	8				
Total		334	7,835				297		

TABLE 3.—*Showing strikes during fiscal year 1915-16.*

Occupation.	District or town of—	Number of strikers involved.	Duration or date.	Results.
Agricultural workers...	San Juan, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Humacao.	40,000	Jan. 15, 1915, to May 31, 1916.	Standard of labor, 8 to 10 hours; wages increased 10 to 25 per cent.
Bakers.....	Mayaguez.....	50	21 days.....	Failed.
Carpenters.....	Cabo Rojo.....	50	5 days.....	Do.
Cartmen.....	Vieques.....	50	(1).....	25 per cent increase.
Cigarmakers.....	Santurce.....	140	3 days.....	Shapes increased, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.
Do.....	San Juan and Bayamon.	2,000	14 days.....	Tax on "Fumas" paid by corporation.
Do.....	Comerio.....	40	Jan. 13 to Feb.	25 cents to 50 cents increase in different shapes.
Do.....	Juncos.....	125	150 days.....	Firm discontinued works.
Do.....	Maricao.....	(2)	(2).....	(2).
Coal loaders.....	San Juan.....	80	1 day.....	Failed.
Coffee selectors.....	Yauco.....	112	15 days.....	Do.
Confectioners.....	Cabo Rojo.....	50	do.....	Do.
Diggers and employees of gas works.	Ponce.....	150	Feb. 1916..	(1).
Employees at pineapple factory.	Mayaguez.....	250	June, 6, 1916.	An increase of 1 cent per hour.
Employees "Linea Ferria del Oeste."	San Juan, Cataño, and Bayamon.	125	February and March.	25 cents increase per day.
Employees at Macaroni factory.	Rio Piedras.....	40	Dec. 4, 1916..	Wages increased 5 cents per day; sanitary conditions improved.
Fruit workers.....	Bayamon.....	100	February, 1916.	25 cents increase; 8 hours work.
Laborers in public road.	Santurce-Bayamon....	120	December, 1915.	15 cents increase; 8 hours law enforced.
Longshoremen.....	Vieques.....	125	December, 1915, to March, 1916.	15 per cent increase.
Machinists, mechanics, and firemen at sugar centrals.	Fajardo.....	60	March, 1916..	Factory agreed to pay wages prevailing in Aguirre.
Strippers.....	Bayamon-Cataño.....	300	February, 1916.	Failed.

¹ Result unknown or strike broken.² Not reported.

The districts where the agricultural strike extended comprised the following towns: Aguada, Aguadilla, Añasco, Arecibo, Barceloneta, Bayamon, Cabo Rojo, Caguas, Camuy, Canovanas, Carolina, Cayey, Ceiba, Dorado, Fajardo, Guayanilla, Gurabo, Hatillo, Hormigueros, Humacao, Juana Diaz, Juncos, Las Piedras, Luquillo, Manati, Maunabo, Mayaguez, Naguabo, Ponce, Rincon, Rio Grande, Rio Piedras, Vega Alta, Vega Baja, and Yabucoa.

TABLE 4.—*Showing the wages paid to laborers in sugar plantations inspected.*

Districts.	Municipalities involved.	Approximate number of strikers in each district.	Average wage per day in each district.	
			Before strike.	After strike.
Aguadilla.....	Aguada, Aguadilla, Moca, Rincon.....	4,100	Cents. 55	Cents. (1)
Arecibo.....	Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Hatillo, Manati...	5,100	61.5	66
Guayama.....	Cayey.....	200	(1)	(1)
Humacao.....	Caguas, Fajardo, Gurabo, Humacao, Juncos, Maunabo, Naguabo, Yabucoa.	11,500	64	73
Mayaguez.....	Añasco, Cabo Rojo, Mayaguez.....	4,500	62.3	72
Ponce.....	Guayanilla, Juana Diaz, Ponce.....	3,700	(1)	(2)
San Juan.....	Bayamon, Carolina, Dorado, Loiza, Rio Grande, Rio Piedras, Vega Alta, Vega Baja.	11,100	63.5	72.6

¹ Strikes ended without agreement.² Strike data could not be obtained.

TABLE 5.—*Showing work done in connection with the scaffold law.*

Cities or towns.	Number of constructions.	Total inspections.	Works suspended until scaffolds corrected.	Denounced.	Scaffolds approved.	Scaffolds inspected and condemned.
Aguadilla.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aibonito.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Arecibo.....	11	23	5	2	9	1
Arroyo.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Bayamon.....	4	6	2	1	2	.....
Caruas.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Canovanas.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cataño.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavey.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Ciales.....	2	4	2	.....	1	.....
Coamo.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Comerio.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Guayama.....	2	4	1	1	1	.....
Gurabo.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humacao.....	4	4	2	.....	1	.....
Juncos.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lares.....	3	7	1	1	3	.....
Manatí.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayaguez.....	8	10	4	1	6	.....
Naguabo.....	3	4	2	1	.....	.....
Patillas.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1
Ponce.....	16	37	19	.....	6	.....
Rincon.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rio Grande.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rio Piedras.....	2	3	1	.....	1	.....
San German.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salinas.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
San Juan.....	31	55	25	.....	10	7
Puerta de Tierra.....	10	31	14	.....	8	.....
Santurce.....	29	56	22	4	11	3
San Sebastian.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Toa Alta.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Yabucoa.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yauco.....	4	4	2	.....	2	.....
Total.....	155	278	111	11	71	12

TABLE 6.—*Showing number of workers, wages, and hours of labor prevailing in construction works.*

Towns.	Masons.			Carpenters.			Helpers.		
	Number investigated.	Average wage per day.	Hours of work per day.	Number investigated.	Average wage per day.	Hours of work per day.	Number investigated.	Average wage per day.	Hours of work per day.
Aguadilla.....	6	\$1.20	9	5	\$1.25	9	6	\$0.60	9
Arecibo.....	9	1.50	8-9	28	1.66	8-9	72	.66	8-9
Arroyo.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.50	9	3	.68	9
Bayamon.....	2	1.75	9	10	2.02	9	31	.77	8-9
Caguas.....	4	2.25	8-9	8	2.09	8-9	27	.85	8-9
Cataño.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.08	9
Cayoy.....	4	1.81	9	7	1.78	9	10	.68	9
Ciales.....	6	2.58	8-9	12	1.74	8-9	12	.78	8-9
Coamo.....	12	1.64	9	3	1.83	9	12	.66	9
Guayama.....	14	1.63	8	10	1.70	8	13	.80	8
Gurabo.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1.50	9	2	.60	9
Humacao.....	5	2.00	8-9	12	1.66	8-9	19	.73	8-9
Lares.....	5	1.90	8-9	17	1.28	8-9	20	.59	8-9
Mayaguez.....	18	1.84	8-9	64	1.56	8-9	91	.64	8-9
Naguabo.....	2	1.75	9	6	1.75	9	26	.71	9
Patillas.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.93	10	11	.60	10
Ponce.....	87	1.78	8-8.5-9	33	1.78	8-8.5-9	145	.83	8-8.5-9
Rincon.....	2	2.00	8	8	1.81	8	4	.90	8
Rio Grande.....	2	1.65	9	5	1.60	9	16	.80	9
Rio Piedras.....	3	1.75	8	6	1.96	8	11	.88	8
Salinas.....	3	1.60	8	20	1.65	8	20	.73	8
San German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.60	9
San Juan.....	99	1.94	8-8.5-9	378	1.91	8-8.5-9	456	.88	8-8.5-9
San Sebastian.....	10	1.70	8-10	18	1.48	8-10	32	.54	8-10
Toa Alta.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1.94	8	14	.79	8
Yabucoa.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1.62	9	5	.66	9
Yauco.....	8	1.75	8-8.5	15	1.41	8-8.5	20	.54	8-8.5
Total.....	301	.....	.....	689	.....	.....	1,087	.....	.....

TABLE 7.—*Showing work done and results obtained in cases of claims for payment of wages refused.*

Occupation.	Number of claimants.	Amount of claim.	Result.		
			Settled.	Unsettled.	No answer from employer.
Carpenter.....	20	\$733.80	7	6	7
Chauffeur.....	6	88.55	3	2	1
Clerk.....	1	4.20	.....	1	.....
Cigarmaker.....	2	3.75	1	1	.....
Cigarette-maker.....	2	5.94	.....	1	1
Contractor.....	4	69.50	1	2	1
Cook.....	5	88.30	1	2	2
Domestic servant.....	25	129.08	13	7	5
Electrician.....	1	9.45	.....	1	.....
Guardsmen.....	5	169.77	.....	5	.....
Laborer.....	43	376.73	19	16	8
Lapidist.....	1	15.00	1	.....	.....
Mason.....	9	142.65	5	4	.....
Mechanic.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Midwife.....	3	38.00	3	.....	.....
Nightwatchman.....	1	8.66	.....	1	.....
Painter.....	24	471.01	14	6	4
Photographer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Plumber.....	1	8.00	.....	1	.....
Sailor.....	1	33.00	.....	1	.....
Shoemaker.....	1	8.66	1	.....	.....
Store clerk.....	14	227.88	8	3	3
Tinsmith.....	1	28.25	1	.....	.....
Typographer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Waiter.....	8	100.51	3	3	2
Washerwomen.....	12	81.96	10	1	1
Watchman.....	1	16.71	.....	1	.....
Total.....	194	2,864.36	93	66	34

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The health of the inmates during the fiscal year 1915-16 has been in general satisfactory, for mortality only reached 10 per cent and no epidemics or contagious diseases have occurred.

Among the patients admitted during the fiscal year 1915-16, 14 men and 15 women suffered from uncinariasis, for which disease they were duly treated in the institution.

There was a case of sprue and also several cases of pellagra occurred, which were duly treated.

Following the studies made in the United States for the treatment of general paralysis, Dr. González Martínez at the request of the superintendent of the asylum studied that disease in two cases. In one of the cases, the course of which was rapid, not only the morbid process was stopped but the patient also improved physically and psychiatrically.

As in previous years the recommendation this year is hereby made to have a new building erected for the insane asylum, where accommodation could be found for all the patients who are in the municipal jails and emergency hospitals of the island waiting for their turn to be admitted, as well as for those patients who, because of their remaining too long in those places, lose the opportunity to receive proper medical treatment and therefore the probability of their cure, for modern statistics show that of all the patients admitted to the insane asylum during the first month of their illness 35 per cent are cured; of those admitted during their second month 17 per cent recovered; and from 6 to 8 per cent of those admitted from their third month on.

For the recreation of the inmates and as a part of their treatment the custom has been kept up of having a dance for them every week and two cinematographic shows a month, the males having besides a bowling alley and billiards.

The dentist for the institutions has performed for the insane asylum dental work as follows: Amalgam fillings, 6; cement fillings, 2; extractions, 114; treatments, 5; cleaning of the teeth, 8.

The receipts on account of pay patients during the fiscal year amounted to \$10,880.50.
The tables given below show the general movement of patients in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1915-16.

TABLE NO. 1.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients on June 30, 1915.....	163	204	367
Admitted during the fiscal year.....	46	37	83
Total.....	209	241	450
Left cured during the fiscal year.....	16	15	31
Total.....	193	226	419
Left uncured, request of guardians.....	10	11	21
Total.....	183	215	398
Died during the fiscal year.....	25	17	42
Number remaining on June 30, 1916.....	158	198	356

TABLE NO. 2.—Age, color, civil condition, and religion of patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1916.

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
10 to 20 years.....	9	5	14	51 to 60 years.....	18	31	49
21 to 30 years.....	47	32	79	61 to 70 years.....	7	8	15
31 to 40 years.....	49	73	122	Total.....	158	198	356
41 to 50 years.....	28	49	77				

TABLE NO. 3.

Color.	Men.	Women.	Total.
White.....	115	120	235
Colored.....	43	78	121
Total.....	158	198	356

TABLE NO. 4.

Civil condition.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Civil condition.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	97	109	206	Unknown.....	14	26	40
Married.....	43	45	88	Total.....	158	198	356
Widowed.....	4	18	22				

TABLE NO. 5.

Religion.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Religion.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Catholic.....	129	182	311	Unknown.....	18	10	28
Protestant.....	4	3	7	Total.....	158	198	356
Spiritualist.....	7	3	10				

TABLE NO. 6.—*Occupations of patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1916.*

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Barber.....	4		4	Mason.....	3		3
Blacksmith.....	1		1	Merchant.....	7		7
Carpenter.....	1		1	Nurse.....		2	2
Cigar maker.....	12		12	Painter.....	1		1
Chauffeur.....	1		1	Salesman.....	3		3
Clerk.....	1		1	Seaman.....	1		1
Commission agent.....	1		1	Servant.....	1	2	3
Cook.....		3	3	Shirt maker.....	1		1
Domestic.....		165	165	Soldier.....	2		2
Dressmaker.....		2	2	Student.....	4	2	6
Employee.....	8		8	Teacher.....	2	1	3
Engineer.....	2		2	Tailor.....	2		2
Farmer.....	22	3	25	Typewriter.....		1	1
Fireman.....	1		1	Watchman.....	1		1
Journalist.....	1		1	Industrialist.....	3		3
Laborer.....	53		53	Unknown.....	17	9	26
Laundress.....		8	8				
Lawyer.....	2		2	Total.....	158	198	356

TABLE NO. 7.—*Mental diseases from which the patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1916, suffered.*

Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	34	8	42	Melancholy.....		1	1
Amentia.....	1		1	Paranoia.....	24	11	35
Cerebral syphilis.....	1		1	Periodical insanity.....	17	23	40
Dementia præcox.....	33	26	59	Pregnancy insanity.....		1	1
Epileptic insanity.....	8	5	13	Puerperal insanity.....		13	13
General paralysis.....	2		2	Senile insanity.....		3	3
Hysterical insanity.....		2	2	Toxic insanity.....	2	2	4
Idiocy.....	3		3	Undiagnosed.....	2	1	3
Imbecility.....	7	3	10				
Insanity after fever.....		1	1	Total.....	158	198	356
Involution insanity.....		35	35				
Manic depressive insanity.....	24	63	87				

TABLE NO. 8.—*Mental diseases of the patients that were cured in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Amentia.....	1		1	Periodical insanity.....	3	3	6
Alcoholic insanity.....	6	1	7	Pregnancy insanity.....		2	2
Dementia præcox.....	3	2	5	Puerperal insanity.....		3	3
Involution insanity.....		1	1	Toxic insanity.....	1		1
Manic depressive insanity.....	2	3	5	Total.....	16	15	31

TABLE NO. 9.—*Age of patients that were cured during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years....	5	2	7	From 41 to 50 years....	3	2	5
From 21 to 30 years....	5	3	8	From 51 to 60 years....		1	1
From 31 to 40 years....	3	7	10	Total.....	16	15	31

TABLE No. 10.—*Mental diseases of deceased patients in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	5	.....	5	Imbecility.....	2	.....	2
Arteriosclerosis insanity.....	1	.....	1	Manic depressive insanity.....	3	3	6
Cerebral syphilis.....	1	.....	1	Paranoia.....	3	4	7
Delirium acutum.....	.....	1	1	Periodical insanity.....	.....	1	1
Dementia.....	.....	1	1	Puerperal insanity.....	.....	1	1
Dementia præcox.....	3	.....	3	Undiagnosed.....	3	.....	3
General paralysis.....	1	.....	1	Total.....	25	17	42
Idiocy.....	.....	2	2				
Involution insanity.....	.....	1	1				

TABLE No. 11.—*Age of deceased patients in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 21 to 30 years....	6	4	10	From 51 to 60 years....	7	4	11
From 31 to 40 years....	10	3	13	Total.....	25	17	42
From 41 to 50 years....	2	6	8				

TABLE No. 12.—*Intercurrent diseases which caused the death of patients during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Intercurrent diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Intercurrent diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism, chronic.....	1	.....	1	Nephritis.....	.....	1	1
Aporlexy.....	3	1	4	Paralysis, general.....	2	.....	2
Asystolia.....	1	.....	1	Pseudo paralysis.....	1	.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	.....	1	1	Pneumonia.....	1	.....	1
Cirrhosis hepatica.....	1	.....	1	Strangulation.....	1	.....	1
Delirium acutum.....	1	1	2	Tetanus.....	.....	1	1
Enteritis chronic.....	7	1	8	Tuberculosis.....	1	8	9
Exhaustion of the nerves.....	5	2	7	Total.....	25	17	42
Epilepsy.....	.....	1	1				

TABLE No. 13.—*Articles made by the patients in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Aprons.....	111	Petticoats.....	213
Bread bags.....	5	Pillow cases.....	557
Coats.....	75	Sheets.....	357
Dish towels.....	50	Shirts for women.....	266
Dresses for women.....	550	Trousers.....	137
Doctor's gowns.....	2	Shirts for men.....	118
Nightgowns.....	99		

TABLE No. 14.—*Ratio of deaths for the last 10 years from July, 1906, to June, 1916.*

Year.	Number of patients.	Per cent.	Year.	Number of patients.	Per cent.
1906-07.....	396	13	1911-12.....	447	9
1907-08.....	561	12	1912-13.....	479	10
1908-09.....	530	17	1913-14.....	470	7
1909-10.....	450	6	1914-15.....	474	8
1910-11.....	467	8	1915-16.....	450	10

BLIND ASYLUM.

This institution is one of the most useful to The People of Porto Rico and it fills perfectly the purposes for which it was created. Special treatment is given there to patients from all parts of the island.

During the fiscal year 1915-16 the oculist of the asylum diagnosed among 137 inmates, 168 diseases of the eye, 105 as curable and 32 as incurable. The number of diseases diagnosed has been larger than that of the patients admitted, because many of them were affected with two diseases.

Cataract has been the prevailing disease, of which 51 cases occurred, followed in number by papillar atrophy with 12 cases, pterygium with 12 cases, and leucoma with 10 cases.

Six deaths have occurred during the year, two caused by arteriosclerosis, one by anemia senile, one by epilepsy, one by rheumatic endocarditis, and one by pernicious fever. The number of deaths is very small, if one bears in mind the condition and age of the patients that are admitted into the institution.

The following tables give an idea of the general movement of the institution during the present fiscal year.

TABLE NO. 1.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients on June 30, 1915.....	54	28	82
Admitted during the fiscal year.....	86	51	137
Total.....	140	79	219
Left cured during the fiscal year.....	64	28	92
Total.....	76	51	127
Left improved during the year.....	27	18	45
Total.....	49	33	82
Died of intercurrent diseases.....	5	1	6
Total.....	44	32	76

TABLE NO. 2.—*Diagnoses of the patients admitted into the blind asylum, curable and incurable, during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Atrophy of the optic nerve.....	12	Kerato conjunctivitis.....	1
Atrophy of the eye.....	1	Leucoma.....	10
Amblyopia.....	1	Neuritis.....	4
Cataracts.....	51	Nephelion.....	6
Chalazion.....	2	Ophthalmia sympathetic.....	2
Chorea-retinitis.....	3	Pterygium.....	12
Choroiditis.....	3	Pupilar atresia.....	1
Chronic conjunctivitis.....	9	Retinitis.....	4
Congenital cataracts.....	2	Staphyloma corneal.....	4
Fistels in lacrymal ducts.....	2	Stricture of lacrymal ducts.....	3
Glaucoma.....	3	Total albugo.....	3
Glaucomatous cataracts.....	6	Trachoma.....	1
Hernia of the iris.....	1	Traumatic cataracts.....	2
Hyperemia of the retina.....	1	Traumatic keratitis.....	1
Interstitial keratitis.....	3	Ulcerous keratitis.....	5
Irido-choroiditis.....	1		
Iritis.....	4	Total.....	168
Keratitis.....	4		

TABLE NO. 3.—*Operations performed in the blind asylum during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Artificial pupil.....	1	.....	1
Cataracts by extraction.....	45	11	56
Chalazion.....	.....	2	2
Dissection.....	9	.....	9
Enucleation.....	6	4	10
Enucleation (special case).....	2	.....	2
Iridectomy.....	3	.....	3
Paracentesis.....	4	1	5
Pterygium.....	11	1	12
Scraping of the cornea.....	1	.....	1
Tattooing.....	3	1	4
Total.....	85	20	105

TABLE NO. 4.—*Intercurrent diseases from which the patients suffered during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Anemia.....	30	Malaria.....	10
Catarrhal fever.....	40	Neuralgia.....	60
Epilepsy.....	1	Pernicious fever.....	1
Endocarditis rheumatic.....	1	Rheumatism.....	12
Gastralgia.....	50		
Intestinal organs disease.....	70	Total.....	275

TABLE NO. 5.—*Intercurrent diseases which caused the deaths of patients in the blind asylum during the fiscal year 1915-16.*

Arteriosclerosis.....	2	Endocarditis rheumatical.....	1
Anemia senile.....	1		
Epilepsy.....	1	Total.....	6
Pernicious fever.....	1		

TABLE NO. 6.—*Diseases of the eye from which the patients remaining in the blind asylum at Ponce are suffering and are under treatment on June 30, 1916.*

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Disease.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atrophy both eyes.....	3	2	5	Irido-choroiditis.....		1	1
Atrophy of the papilla.....	2	3	5	Keratitis.....		4	4
Blind, deaf and dumb.....	1	1	2	Kerato conjunctivitis.....		1	1
Cataracts.....	14	11	25	Leucoma.....	4		4
Clouds.....	2	1	3	Neuritis.....	1	1	2
Chorea retinitis.....	1	1	2	Ophthalmia.....	2		2
Conjunctivitis.....		1	1	Pterygium.....		1	1
Fistels in lacrymal duct.....		1	1	Retinitis.....	3		3
Glaucomatous atrophy.....	1		1	Right eye lost.....	1		1
Glaucomatous leucoma.....	1		1	Stricture lacrymal duct.....		1	1
Glaucomatous cataract.....	3		3	Total albugo.....	5		5
Glaucoma.....		2	2				
Hyperemia.....	1		1	Total.....	44	32	76
Interstitial clouds.....	1		1				

TABLE NO. 7.—*Age of the patients remaining in the blind asylum at Ponce on June 30, 1916.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 1 to 10 years.....	1	3	4	From 61 to 70 years....	9	3	12
From 11 to 20 years....	5	2	7	From 71 to 80 years....	6	3	9
From 21 to 30 years....	4	5	9	From 81 to 90 years....	3		3
From 31 to 40 years....	4	4	8				
From 41 to 50 years....	7	7	14	Total.....	44	32	76
From 51 to 60 years....	5	5	10				

TABLE NO. 8.—*Occupation of the patients remaining in the blind asylum at Ponce on June 30, 1916.*

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Administrator.....	1		1	Laundress.....		1	1
Blacksmith.....	1		1	Mason.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	3		3	Mechanic.....	1		1
Clerk.....	1		1	Painter.....	1		1
Coachman.....	1		1	Pastry cook.....	1		1
Domestic.....		27	27	Shoemaker.....	1		1
Dressmaker.....		1	1	Student.....	3	2	5
Fireman.....	1		1	Unknown.....	3		3
Industrialist.....	3		3				
Ironess.....		1	1	Total.....	44	32	76
Laborer.....	22		22				

GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

During the past fiscal year there has been the following movement of inmates in the institution:

Number of inmates on June 30, 1915.....	175
Admitted during fiscal year.....	36
Total	211
Discharged during fiscal year.....	36
Number of inmates on June 30, 1916.....	175

Of the 36 girls admitted during the year, 22 could not read or write.

Their degree of instruction was as follows: First grade, 21; second grade, 6; third grade, 3; fourth grade, 6. In all, 36.

The 36 girls who left the school had the following instruction: Passed the examinations for the eighth grade, 12; for the seventh grade, 5; for the sixth grade, 4; for the fifth grade, 6; for the third grade, 7; for the second grade, 2. In all, 36.

From the fourth grade onward all the girls that left the institution had had the complete course in sewing, embroidery, drawnwork, drawing, and domestic science. Of the 12 girls who had passed for the eighth grade, 2 are studying to graduate as nurses and 10 were admitted to the different high schools of the island. Those in the lower grades are all studying in the public schools with excellent averages.

The health of the inmates during the year has been excellent, the morbidity averaging 8 per cent. The mortality is represented by one death only.

Among the diseases of the digestive organs should be mentioned a case of chronic appendicitis which was operated upon by Dr. López Antongiorgi in his own hospital.

EDUCATION.

In the first grade, 23; passed to second grade.....	18
In the second grade, 22; passed to third grade.....	21
In the third grade, 24; passed to fourth grade.....	22
In the fourth grade, 20; passed to fifth grade.....	19
In the fifth grade, 36; passed to sixth grade.....	32
In the sixth grade, 19; passed to seventh grade.....	18
In the seventh grade, 14; passed to eighth grade.....	13
In the eighth grade, 17; obtained their diplomas.....	17
Total of promotions.....	160
Total of girls not promoted.....	15
Total.....	175

The above table shows the progress made by the schools of the institution. Of the inmates, 85½ per cent have done the work prescribed as to the plan of studies by the department of education of the island with very high marks, a fact greatly meritorious if one bears in mind how difficult graduation is in these schools because of the number of admissions and discharges occurring during the year.

A new aspect of education in this institution was brought about by the forming of a special class of shorthand and typewriting for the inmates who are in the most advanced state as to their school studies. This class was organized December 1, 1915, on which date it was started by the chief clerk and stenographer of the office of charities. In this class four girls have finished their course as stenographers and typewriters.

DRAWING AND PAINTING CLASS.

All the inmates take alternate lessons in drawing and painting, the oldest pupils being able to easily prepare all the drawings for the drawnwork, embroidery, etc., to be done. There are at present several pieces of work already prepared for the next exhibition which will be held within two months.

MILLINERY AND SEWING CLASS.

This class is weekly attended by 40 girls after school hours. All of them can easily do cutting and sewing and have already several pieces of work prepared for the exhibition. The girls attending this class also learn how to make and trim ladies' hats, making as well flowers, baskets, and other articles for house decoration.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS.

This class is attended by 90 of the oldest inmates, by groups, learning how to prepare different dishes, candies, etc.

EMBROIDERY, DRAWNWORK, ETC., CLASS.

These classes are attended by all the girls of the institution, even the youngest ones, and notwithstanding the little time given to said classes, for they are only allowed six hours weekly, the work done by the girls is praiseworthy because of its pulchritude and neatness.

The following shows the different classes and the attendance: Embroidery and drawnwork class. 55 girls; straw work, 40 girls; lacework, 20 girls; handsewing, 15; crochet and marking work, 30; mending cloth and stockings, 15. Total, 175.

The table below shows the work done by the inmates in said classes, and the value set to different pieces of work:

3 sets of table cloths, at \$70 each.....	\$210	18 towels, at \$1 each.....	\$18
20 centerpieces, drawnworked, at \$10 each....	200	50 sewn pieces, at 50 cents each.....	25
60 straw baskets, at 50 cents each.....	30		
		Total.....	483

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Three times a week, the instructor in gymnastics and athletic games of the boys' charity school gives instruction to the inmates and practice in basket ball, volley ball, etc. Apart from the natural recreation afforded the inmates by those games, it is noted that their health in general has greatly improved and their physical development is normal. The athletic field has been well taken care of and it is the purpose of the teachers of this institution, to devote more time to physical culture in order that the results may also be greater.

LAUNDRY SHOP.

Sixty of the oldest girls attend this shop on Saturdays, thus avoiding interference with their school work.

DENTAL WORK.

The dentist for the charitable institutions has performed in this school work as follows: Silver amalgam fillings, 55; cement fillings, 36; extractions, 54; treatments, 49; scalings, 22.

AGE OF THE INMATES ON JUNE 30, 1916.

6 years old.....	3	12 years old.....	38
7 years old.....	8	13 years old.....	30
8 years old.....	4	14 years old.....	18
9 years old.....	8	15 years old.....	18
10 years old.....	10	16 years old.....	11
11 years old.....	16	17 years old.....	11

Of the 175 inmates, there are—

With destitute parents.....	12
Bereaved of mother.....	17
Bereaved of father.....	94
Bereaved of both father and mother.....	52

This year the receipts on account of work done by the inmates amounted to \$225.50.

BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Number of inmates on June 30, 1915.....	272
Admitted during the fiscal year 1915-16.....	47

Total.....	319
Left or discharged during fiscal year.....	46

Number of inmates on June 30, 1916.....	273
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Of the inmates admitted during fiscal year 1915-16:

Knew neither to read or write.....	34
Knew not how to read.....	9
Knew how to read and write.....	4

Total.....	47
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AGE OF THE INMATES ON JUNE 30, 1916.

7 years old.....	2	15 years old.....	52
8 years old.....	13	16 years old.....	29
9 years old.....	5	17 years old.....	17
10 years old.....	16	18 years old.....	10
11 years old.....	28	19 years old.....	3
12 years old.....	24	20 years old.....	3
13 years old.....	28		
14 years old.....	43	Total.....	273

Of the 273 inmates there were—

Bereaved of destitute parents.....	65
Bereaved of father.....	143
Bereaved of mother.....	34
Destitute boys.....	30
Dependent child sentenced by the court.....	1

Total.....	273
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EDUCATION.

The educational progress of this school during the fiscal year has been wonderful. The department of education recognized the eighth grade and authorized the general superintendent, Mr. Manuel G. Nin, to supervise and inspect the examinations held in that grade. As a result of these examinations, the commissioner of education authorized the said inmates to take their final examinations at the school, a thing which had not been attained up to the present. All the pupils enrolled in the eighth grade obtained their diplomas with very good marks and with the express authorization of the commissioner of education, entitling the holder of the diploma to admission to any of the high schools of the island.

The enrollment of pupils at the beginning of the school year and the result of the work done by the same during the year, are shown by the following table:

First grade (1) examined.....	11;	promoted to first (2).....	11
First grade (2) examined.....	15;	promoted to first (3).....	15
First grade (3) examined.....	26;	promoted to second grade.....	26
Second grade examined.....	39;	promoted to third grade.....	30
Third grade examined.....	67;	promoted to fourth grade.....	59
Fourth grade examined.....	56;	promoted to fifth grade.....	54
Fifth grade examined.....	15;	promoted to sixth grade.....	14
Sixth grade examined.....	11;	promoted to seventh grade.....	11
Seventh grade examined.....	15;	promoted to eighth grade.....	15
Eighth grade examined.....	14;	received their diplomas.....	14
Total examined.....	269	Total promoted.....	249
Not promoted.....			20
Total pupils enrolled.....			269

In addition there is one pupil 13 years old who is attending the central high school, where he obtained very high marks and has been promoted to the second year.

Only two inmates of those who passed the eighth-grade examinations in last year's course attend the shops and another one attends the government printing office to receive instruction in typography and bookbinding.

Total number of pupils enrolled.....	269	Attend government printing office.....	1
Attend high school.....	1		
Attend only shops.....	2	Total June 30, 1916.....	273

The above table shows that 92 per cent of the inmates have taken the course of study prescribed by the department of education, with satisfactory results.

Of the 46 inmates discharged during the fiscal year—

Left with knowledge of—		Left with knowledge of—	
Music.....	5	Shoemaking.....	4
Carpentry.....	10	Typography.....	2
Masonry.....	8	First, second, third, and fourth school grades.....	10
Plumbing.....	7		

SHOPS.

The table below shows the different shops and the attendance:

Carpentry.....	24	Sanitary plumbing.....	23
Masonry and cement construction.....	28	Shoemaking.....	39

SHOEMAKING.

This shop furnished with shoes all the inmates of the institution during the fiscal year 1915-16, manufacturing 1,151 pairs of shoes and half-soling 647 pairs, at a cost in material of \$1,776.72.

CARPENTRY.

This shop has done for private parties work amounting to \$16.87.

This is one of the shops that has done best work during the year as concerns repairs to the interior of the building as well as construction of new pieces. During the year furniture and other pieces of work have been done for the institution as follows:

Eight pitch-pine wardrobes.

Four doors.

A cabinet to keep musical instruments.

Two granaries.

A staircase for the hospital at an approximate cost of \$150.

A summer house for Company D.

Floors, doors, windows, and ceiling of the Arabian kiosk for the band, besides many other pieces of work of small importance.

PLUMBING.

Four of the inmates attending this shop were examined by the board of examiners for plumbers, two of them being licensed as journeymen plumbers by the service of sanitation.

Among the work done by the pupils in this shop the following are worth mentioning:

One complete installation of water filters.

One complete sanitary installation for the living quarters of the director.

Installation of washstands for the dining rooms of the inmates.

Installation of 12 water-closets adjoining the dormitories of the inmates.

Repairs to the installation in the kitchen rooms, rain pipes of the building, laundry room, and to the plumbing in general of the building.

MASONRY AND CEMENT CONSTRUCTION.

On the ground floor of the building and for the theoretical classes an adequate room has been provided.

The inmates attending this shop have laid floors in the galleries of the ground floor and in the water-closets and bathrooms, containing about 10,000 tiles.

They also did repairs to the cement floors of the bathrooms in the interior of the building, summer house, kitchen room, and have finished two cesspools provided for the new plumbing done.

TAILORING.

This shop furnished with clothes all the inmates of the institution, having made during the year 5 suits of blue drill and 1 of khaki for each inmate. Besides, 40 suits were made for the base-ball teams and 40 overalls for the inmates attending the shops. Sheets, pillowcases, and caps were also made as needed by the institution.

BAND.

The band of the school is composed of 42 musicians. This band gives concerts periodically on Wednesdays and Sundays at the Borinquen Park, the receipts on account of concerts amounting to \$1,160, which were collected during the fiscal year. The proceeds of the concerts are divided into equal parts, one of them being assigned for recreation and amusement of the inmates and the other for donations to the inmates who leave the institution.

HEALTH.

During the year 322 inmates were cared for in the hospital of the institution, and no loss of life is to be deplored. The monthly average of sickness among the inmates was 27 per cent, and that of morbidity 9 per cent.

All the inmates were vaccinated, with good results.

The dentist for the charitable institutions has performed the following dental work: Amalgam silver fillings, 48; cement fillings, 44; extractions, 60; treatment, 47; scaling of the teeth, 132.

PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Portraits of several of the prominent persons in the country, as well as landscape pictures in colors, were made by the inmates in this class. The main door between the entrance and the yard has been decorated with panes painted by the inmates.

The dormitories, the lower galleries, the courtyard, and the classrooms have also been painted by the inmates who attend this class.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The classes of physical culture that had been suspended for some time were again opened in the month of October of this fiscal year. The principal work in these classes is not to effect the development of a group of inmates as to the games and physical exercises belonging to this kind of teaching, but to give all the inmates an opportunity to have all their physical powers harmoniously developed, bringing up in them a true spirit of brotherhood and developing at the same time their mental powers.

From 5:45 to 7 a. m. for five days in the week all the inmates, by groups, take physical exercises which generally do not exceed 15 minutes for each group.

To these exercises and to the diet selected by the superintendent of the institution is undoubtedly due the diminution in the number of sick inmates of diseases such as fever, grippe, intestinal disorders, etc., their number being during the present fiscal year smaller than in any previous year.

Expenditures made in the charitable institutions during the fiscal year 1915-16.

Appropriations.	Charitable institutions.				
	Blind asylum.	Insane asylum.	Girls' charity school.	Boys' charity school.	Total.
Salaries.....	\$7,923.00	\$17,593.27	\$11,213.00	\$21,028.70	\$57,757.97
Subsistence.....	6,122.33	27,793.89	11,041.07	15,927.30	60,884.59
Clothing and bedding.....	1,073.88	3,149.20	1,733.28	3,797.12	9,753.48
Medicines and supplies.....	533.94	2,267.94	306.86	392.53	3,501.27
Fuel.....	537.70	1,076.71	1,146.71	845.16	3,606.28
Incidentals.....	581.71	2,385.25	781.47	1,630.20	5,378.63
Unexpendable property.....	141.43	422.87	543.98	884.17	1,992.45
Water and lighting.....	415.45	1,872.11	1,174.40	1,307.66	4,769.62
Textbooks and school supplies.....			269.93	206.53	476.46
Equipment.....				1,533.87	1,533.87
Transportation of patients.....	286.17	107.65			393.82
Total.....	17,615.61	56,668.89	28,210.70	47,553.24	150,048.44

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

It may be stated in a general way that the penal institutions have been advanced toward a better service in their administration, the confinement of prisoners, and their health condition.

The juvenile-court act, which took effect on July 1, 1915, is of great benefit in the betterment of delinquent minors, but on account of lack of facilities in our penal institutions for a proper isolation from adult prisoners of these minors, the difficulties had to be met and solved in the best possible manner. The reform school, which is the most appropriate place for the confinement of these inmates, can not take in, because of its limited space, a greater number than is at present confined, unless the building be enlarged.

To meet this new condition, a ward for minors under 16 years of age, who are sentenced to the reform school, was fitted up in San Juan, where they are temporarily placed with proper separation from adult prisoners and under the care of an attendant and schoolmaster who teaches them elementary subjects, until vacancies occur and they are transferred to the reform school.

Of the number of minors sentenced by the courts and confined in this ward during the last fiscal year, 15 have been transferred to the reform school, to wit, 9 sentenced by the juvenile courts, 5 by the district courts, and 1 by the United States District Court.

The number of minors sentenced to be confined in said institution on June 30 was 21, and 23 others were awaiting action of the courts, making a total of 44 minors. Of those already sentenced, 2 were convicted by the district courts before the enactment of the juvenile-court act, and they will be taken to the reform school as soon as vacancies occur.

It is urgently necessary for success in the application of the act in question that provision be made, as soon as possible, for proper quarters wherein to confine these minors already or hereafter sentenced by the juvenile courts, either by establishing an institution capable of receiving all of them in harmony with the spirit of the act or by increasing the present capacity of the reform school for at least 200 inmates by enlarging the present building.

REFORM SCHOOL.

This institution closed the fiscal year with a total of 99 inmates on June 30, 1916, 1 having died, which completed the maximum number of 100 fixed by law.

Of these 99 inmates, 40 were in the honor degree, 12 in the promotion degree, 46 in the test degree, and 1 in the disciplinary degree on June 30.

The school education was extended to the fifth grade, two schoolrooms having been established for the purpose, one for the first, second, and third grades, and the other for the advanced third, fourth, and fifth grades.

The average daily attendance in the first-mentioned schoolroom during the fiscal year was 36 inmates, and for the second schoolroom, 52.

The enrollment on June 30 was 11 inmates in the first grade, 12 in the second grade, 34 in the third grade, 20 in the fourth grade, and 22 in the fifth grade. Of the total number of inmates, 76 know how to read and write, 12 know how to read, and 11, who

were the last ones to be admitted, do not know one thing or the other and are beginning to learn.

The carpenter shop had an enrollment at the end of the fiscal year of 28 inmates learning the trade, with an average daily attendance of 22 during the year. These inmates performed different pieces of work with an investment in materials of \$284.60 for furniture and other pieces of work for the benefit of the institution.

The shoemaker shop had an enrollment of 41 inmates, with an average daily attendance of 29 during the fiscal year. These inmates manufactured 220 pairs of shoes and made 352 repairs for the boys.

The enrollment on June 30 in the tailor shop was 34 inmates, with an average daily attendance of 24 for the fiscal year. The work of these inmates is represented by an output of 2,275 garments for the use of the boys and the institution.

In the music academy 64 boys were being trained in the art. Of this number, 24 form part of the band, 16 are learning to play on the instruments, and 24 are in the theoretical course. The progress made by the boys in this art is very promising.

Two companies of cadets who are daily trained in military drills on the institution's ground have also been organized.

Agricultural training forms also part of the education of the inmates with great benefit to themselves and The People of Porto Rico. A crop of 4,165 pounds of sugar, 22,800 pounds of bananas, 7,700 pounds of yams, and various minor products were also raised during the fiscal year.

The sanitary condition of the school during the year has been good. The total number of sick was 288, of which 282 recovered, 4 died, and 2 remained sick on June 30. The average monthly number of sick during the year was 2. The 4 deaths were due to mitral insufficiency, hepatitis, epilepsy, and malaria, respectively.

PENITENTIARY.

The administrative condition of the institution is efficient. As to its sanitary and disciplinary condition it may be said that it is as good as could be expected considering the condition of the old building, where about 500 prisoners are confined. Some changes have been made to improve the aspect of the structure and its surroundings.

The location of the building, the limited space, and the small area available, are altogether too small for the number of prisoners housed therein; the overcrowded condition of the only large main ward, without any possible separation among the prisoners, the congested state of the trade shops, and the lack of ventilation and light, make this structure too inefficient and inadequate for a penitentiary.

Once more, as in every year, we urge again the necessity that a new building for the institution in accord with modern plans be erected.

This institution has at present carpenter, shoemaker, tailor, barber, and baker shops.

The carpenter shop had an average daily attendance of 19 prisoners who worked 294 days during the fiscal year ending June 30. They performed work to the amount of \$494.89, which is the value of the materials used therein, not including labor.

The shoemaker shop was opened during 294 days in the fiscal year, with an average daily attendance of 23 prisoners. They manufactured 1,679 pairs of shoes and repaired those in bad condition of wear.

The tailor shop was opened 294 days during the same period, with an average daily attendance of 17 prisoners. The output of this shop was 3,377 common suits of clothes for prisoners, 513 striped suits for fugitives, 218 suits for discharged prisoners, 1,537 shirts, 489 nightshirts, 50 coats, 480 sheets, 468 pillowcases, and other pieces of clothing.

The barber shop worked 312 days in the fiscal year, with an average daily attendance of 5 prisoners engaged in hair cutting and shaving the inmates.

The baker shop was in activity the whole fiscal year, with an average daily attendance of 8 prisoners engaged in making bread for the institution and the San Juan and Arecibo jail ward annexed to the penitentiary.

The number of prisoners assigned to the kitchen in preparing the food for the prisoners was 6 as an average daily attendance during the fiscal year.

The penitentiary also contributed during the fiscal year 19,644 workdays on the insular highways, which at the rate of 50 cents per day gives a total of \$9,822.

DISTRICT JAILS.

Very little has to be added to the reports of former years regarding the buildings occupied by the San Juan and Arecibo, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Ponce, Guayama, and Humacao jails. All of these buildings, with the exception of those in Aguadilla and Guayama, are fairly appropriate to the purpose they are devoted.

The Aguadilla jail building, the property of the municipality, is absolutely inadequate for the confinement of prisoners. The municipality has been requested to enlarge the building and improve its sanitary condition by fitting up shower baths, toilets, and infirmary, and make other improvements badly wanted.

The Guayama jail, which also occupies an old building, although it was subject to improvement in the sanitary plumbing during the fiscal year, is in such condition that it is unfit for a jail and a new building is a most pressing need.

The food furnished to the prisoners in these institutions is good, considering the rate of 13 cents per capita allowed by law for the purpose and the increase in the price of provisions since 1914. The sanitary condition, with the exception of the Aguadilla and Guayama jails, which is fair, leaves nothing to desire in the other institutions.

During the year an epidemic of smallpox broke out in the Humacao jail, which was promptly stamped out without any death, although there were some acute cases.

These jails contributed to the building, maintenance, and repair of highways 49,517 workdays, thus effecting a saving to The People of Porto Rico of \$24,758.50.

For any other information as to the admission and discharge of prisoners and other data relating thereto see the statistical tables from 1 to 13 hereto attached.

No. 1.—Statement showing the number of prisoners and number of sick in the penal institutions of Porto Rico, fiscal year 1915-16.

Prisoners.	Penitentiary.	San Juan and Arecibo jails.	Ward of the San Juan and Arecibo jails, located in the penitentiary.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Prisoners confined on June 30, 1915.	480	381	.....	64	116	154	96	168	99	1,558
Prisoners entered during the fiscal year 1915-16.	352	1,985	.....	432	655	960	485	841	16	5,726
Total.	832	2,366	.....	496	771	1,114	581	1,009	115	7,284
Prisoners discharged during the fiscal year 1915-16.	356	2,017	.....	421	698	957	489	836	16	5,790
Prisoners confined on June 30, 1916.	476	349	.....	75	73	157	92	173	99	1,494
Average monthly number of prisoners.	481	375	.....	65	129	163	83	163	100	1,559
Sick prisoners on June 30, 1915.	71	26	.....	1	10	6	5	12	2	133
Sick during the fiscal year 1915-16.	391	262	.....	67	70	191	31	113	286	1,411
Total.	462	288	.....	68	80	197	36	125	288	1,544
Sick cured during the fiscal year 1915-16.	362	253	.....	62	79	190	30	106	282	1,364
Total.	100	35	.....	6	1	7	6	19	6	180
Deaths during the fiscal year 1915-16.	21	8	.....	1	1	1	3	2	4	41
Sick prisoners on June 30, 1916.	79	27	.....	5	.....	6	3	17	2	139
Average monthly number of sick.	76	30	.....	5	3	6	6	14	2	142

No. 2.—Statement showing terms of sentence of prisoners confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico on June 30, 1916.

Prisoners.	Penitentiary.	San Juan and Arecibo jails.	Ward of the San Juan and Arecibo jails, located in the penitentiary.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Awaiting trial.....	•	10	39	7	5	10	9	6	99	86
Sentenced.....	476	117	183	68	68	147	83	167	99	1,408
Total.....	476	127	222	75	73	157	92	173	99	1,494
Sentenced to serve—										
Until 21 years of age.....									99	99
Up to 6 months.....	1	71	117	35	32	72	51	100		479
Over 6 months and less than 1 year.....	8	10	16	5	3	5	1	6		54
1 year and less than 2.....	81	25	35	17	19	27	11	35		250
2 years and less than 3.....	53	4	14	5	8	4	2	18		108
3 years and less than 4.....	37	1		2	1	2	2			45
4 years and less than 5.....	15	3			2	5				25
5 years and less than 6.....	54	2				9	4	3		72
6 years and less than 8.....	36	1	1	2		4	3	1		48
8 years and less than 10.....	25				1	2	1	1		30
10 years and less than 15.....	76			2	2	9	5			94
15 years and less than 20.....	13					21		1		16
20 years and less than 30.....	21					6	3	2		32
30 years and over.....	3									3
Lifetime.....	46									46
Sentenced to death.....	7									7
Total.....	476	117	183	68	68	147	83	167	99	1,408

No. 3.—Number of commitments of prisoners on June 30, 1916.

Expression.	Penitentiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Confined for the—				
First time.....	390	481	58	929
Second time.....	55	149	38	242
Third time.....	20	104	3	127
Fourth time.....	9	56		65
Fifth time.....	2	33		35
Sixth time.....		20		20
Seventh time.....		20		20
Eighth time.....		19		19
Ninth time.....		9		9
Tenth time.....		7		7
Eleventh time.....		4		4
Twelfth time.....		8		8
Thirteenth time.....		2		2
Fourteenth time.....		3		3
Fifteenth time.....		4		4
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494

No. 4.—*Classification, by age, of number of prisoners when convicted on June 30, 1916.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Up to 10 years.....			15	15
11 years and under 16 years.....	2	42	84	128
16 years and under 21 years.....	76	205		281
21 years and under 25 years.....	134	230		364
25 years and under 30 years.....	112	182		294
30 years and under 35 years.....	55	132		187
35 years and under 40 years.....	37	58		95
40 years and under 45 years.....	27	35		62
45 years and under 50 years.....	10	16		26
50 years and under 55 years.....	10	7		17
55 years and under 60 years.....	7	8		15
60 years and under 65 years.....	4	4		8
65 years and under 70 years.....	2			2
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494

No. 5.—*Grand total of prisoners on June 30, 1916.*

Expression.	Peni- tenti- ary.	San Juan and Arecibo jails.	Agua- dilla jail.	Mava- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua- yama jail.	Huma- cao jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Confined in the penal insti- tutions.....	476	349	75	73	157	92	173	99	1,494
Paroled.....	39								39
Fugitives.....	19	30	8	4	32	8	16	1	118
Total.....	534	379	83	77	189	100	189	100	1,651

No. 6.—*Classification, by nationality, of prisoners confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico on June 30, 1916.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Natives of United States of America.....	2			2
Natives of Porto Rico.....	471	914	98	1,483
Spaniards.....	1	1		2
Englishmen.....	1	1		2
Frenchmen.....		1		1
Italians.....	1			1
Danes.....		1		1
Dominicans.....		1	1	2
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494

No. 7.—*Different classifications of prisoners confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico on June 30, 1916.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Sex:				
Male.....	473	871	99	1,443
Female.....	3	48		51
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494
Conjugal relations:				
Single.....	308	708	99	1,115
Married.....	149	195		344
Widowed.....	19	16		35
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494

No. 7.—*Different classifications of prisoners confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico on June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Color:				
White.....	223	395	53	671
Mulatto.....	159	421	23	603
Negro.....	94	103	23	220
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494
Education:				
Know how to read.....	91	6	12	109
Know how to read and write.....	187	318	76	581
Do not know how to read and write.....	198	595	11	804
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494
Attended colleges.....		5		5
Attended common schools.....	278	377	45	700
No education.....	198	537	54	789
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494
Religious preference:				
Catholics.....	423	675	80	1,178
Protestants.....	15	102	14	131
Spiritualists.....	18	106	4	128
Creedless.....	20	36	1	57
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494
Habits:				
Used liquors.....	85	636	6	727
Did not use liquors.....	391	283	93	767
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494
Used tobacco.....	448	733	20	1,201
Did not use tobacco.....	28	186	79	293
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494
Employed or idle:				
Employed when crime was committed.....	476	669	22	1,167
Idle when crime was committed.....		250	77	327
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494
Behavior in the penal institution:				
Good.....	394	838	64	1,296
Fair.....	10	53	22	85
Bad.....	72	28	13	113
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494
Physical condition on commitment:				
Good health.....	421	840	88	1,349
Sick.....	55	79	11	145
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494

No. 8.—*Statement showing occupations of prisoners when convicted and confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico on June 30, 1916.*

Occupations.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Laborers.....	277	534	3	814
Domestic employees.....	4	69	9	82
Servants.....		1		1
Employees.....	70	35		55
Students.....		3	1	4
Soldiers.....	1			1
Tradesmen.....	39	32	1	72
Merchants.....	3	5		8
Property owners.....		7		7
Planters.....	15	17	2	34
Typographers.....	1	1		2

No. 8.—*Statement showing occupations of prisoners when convicted and confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico on June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Occupations.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform schools.	Total.
Barbers.....	10	22		32
Cigarmakers.....	18	36	1	55
Bakers.....	21	22		43
Butchers.....	1	3		4
Painters.....	4	18		22
Masons.....	8	8		16
Carpenters.....	18	21	3	42
Shoemakers.....	15	12	2	29
Hatters.....	1	4		5
Silversmiths.....	3	2		5
Blacksmiths.....	3	13		16
Tinsmiths.....		3		3
Plumbers.....		4		5
Coach drivers.....	3	11		14
Cooks.....	7	4		11
Sailors.....	1	7		8
Beltmakers.....	3			3
Electricians.....		2		2
Shirt makers.....		1		1
Mechanicians.....	3	3		6
Without occupation.....	1	19	77	97
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494

No. 9.—*Summary of offenses on June 30, 1916.*

	Number of offenses.	Rate per thousand of island's population.	Percentage of total number of offenses.
Larceny (grand, 35; petit, 382).....	417	0.3730	27.91
Assault and battery.....	219	.1959	14.65
Burglary.....	208	.1860	13.92
Murder.....	108	.0966	7.23
Homicide.....	97	.0868	6.49
Breach of public peace.....	73	.0653	4.89
Embezzlement.....	55	.0492	3.68
Rape.....	50	.0447	3.35
Attempt to kill.....	34	.0304	2.28
Mayhem.....	27	.0241	1.81
False impersonation and imposture.....	22	.0197	1.47
Violation of Federal acts of United States of America.....	15	.0134	1.00
Concealed weapons.....	12	.0107	0.80
Attempt to commit homicide.....	12	.0107	.80
Incest.....	10	.0089	.67
Attempt to commit rape.....	10	.0089	.67
Arson.....	8	.0071	.54
Against the public morals.....	7	.0063	.47
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	7	.0063	.47
Perjury.....	7	.0063	.47
Delinquents.....	7	.0063	.47
Against nature.....	6	.0054	.40
Violation of internal-revenue laws.....	6	.0054	.40
Malicious injury.....	5	.0045	.33
Forgery.....	5	.0045	.33
Violation.....	5	.0045	.33
Dishonest exhibitions.....	4	.0036	.27
Counterfeiting.....	4	.0035	.27
Violation of health laws.....	4	.0036	.27
Incorrigible.....	4	.0035	.27
Abandonment and desertion of minors.....	3	.0027	.20
Against the public health.....	3	.0027	.20
Against the public justice.....	3	.0027	.20
Misappropriation of funds.....	3	.0027	.20
Robbery.....	3	.0027	.20
Lunatics.....	3	.0027	.20
Violation of postal laws.....	2	.0018	.13
Corruption of minors.....	2	.0018	.13
Extortion.....	2	.0018	.13
Other offenses.....	22	.0197	1.47
Total.....	1,494		

No. 10.—*Classification of prisoners, by judicial districts, on June 30, 1916, and percentage in relation to the population thereof.*

	Confined in the peniten- tiary.	Confined in the district jails.	Confined in the reform school.	Total.	Percent- age.	Popula- tion.
Judicial district of—						
San Juan.....	125	237	18	380	0.3399	220,774
Ponce.....	59	153	19	231	.2066	195,561
Humacao.....	97	179	9	285	.2549	124,332
Guayama.....	74	83	13	170	.1521	153,344
Arecibo.....	40	97	16	153	.1368	173,335
Mayaguez.....	31	90	14	135	.1201	113,886
Aguadilla.....	35	80	9	124	.1109	136,780
Federal Court of the United States of America.....	15	.....	1	16	.0143	.....
Total.....	476	919	99	1,494	.....	1,118,012

No. 11.—*Principal offenses for which prisoners have been sentenced, by calendar year, on and after 1887.*

Years.	Against persons.				Against property.				Against morals.		
	Mur- der.	Homi- cide.	At- tempt to kll.	Total.	Arson.	Rob- bery.	Bur- glary.	Total.	Rape.	Seduc- tion.	Total.
1887.....	1	21	5	27	3	68	.....	71	8	.....	8
1888.....	.....	19	9	28	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	.....	20	12	32	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	1	31	3	35	.....	28	.....	28	1	.....	1
1891.....	2	40	5	47	4	122	.....	126	6	.....	6
1892.....	.....	36	.....	36	9	61	.....	70	4	.....	4
1893.....	.....	32	2	34	1	56	.....	57	5	.....	5
1894.....	.....	33	4	37	.....	109	.....	109	4	.....	4
1895.....	.....	16	4	20	2	113	.....	115	4	.....	4
1896.....	2	22	4	28	.....	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	3	34	6	43	2	48	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	2	22	1	25	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	5	21	6	32	8	74	.....	82	1	.....	1
1900.....	8	28	17	53	3	117	.....	120	3	.....	3
1901.....	3	25	13	41	3	79	.....	82	5	.....	5
1902.....	5	21	7	33	2	50	5	57	7	5	12
1903.....	9	30	7	46	3	14	32	49	7	3	10
1904.....	9	25	3	37	1	8	20	29	9	7	16
1905.....	25	15	14	54	.....	2	58	60	20	17	37
1906.....	16	21	15	52	.....	1	82	83	16	13	29
1907.....	9	19	19	47	.....	3	90	93	18	9	27
1908.....	5	20	6	35	1	4	96	101	11	9	20
1909.....	5	17	15	37	4	4	129	137	6	12	18
1910.....	12	48	6	66	2	2	141	145	10	3	13
1911.....	17	22	12	51	2	.....	32	34	6	2	8
1912.....	10	33	5	48	2	1	69	72	9	2	11
1913.....	8	21	5	34	.....	1	74	75	4	1	5
1914.....	12	15	10	37	.....	.....	43	43	11	3	14
1915.....	6	22	5	33	1	.....	72	73	16	1	17
1916 ¹	16	33	8	57	.....	.....	76	76	8	.....	8

¹ From Jan. 1 to June 30.

No. 12.—Average number of prisoners.

Fiscal year.	Penitentiary.	San Juan and Arecibo Jails.	Agua-dilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners:									
1905-6.....	591	507	77	105	299	118	158	.....	1,855
1906-7.....	668	368	61	105	215	130	146	.....	1,633
1907-8.....	646	355	50	137	181	105	192	26	1,672
1908-9.....	559	360	67	117	199	104	204	44	1,654
1909-10.....	530	309	73	122	175	99	213	71	1,552
1910-11.....	546	336	49	96	270	112	143	89	1,641
1911-12.....	501	354	43	110	309	128	138	98	1,681
1912-13.....	486	336	53	102	162	158	133	96	1,527
1913-14.....	437	350	85	122	151	132	168	100	1,545
1914-15.....	413	341	78	113	159	95	180	98	1,477
1915-16.....	481	375	65	129	163	83	163	100	1,559
Daily average number of sick prisoners:									
1905-6.....	76	27	3	11	18	3	20	.....	158
1906-7.....	73	10	1	2	14	4	17	.....	121
1907-8.....	70	13	1	10	17	8	17	2	138
1908-9.....	58	11	1	13	16	8	10	1	118
1909-10.....	54	9	1	4	15	4	10	3	100
1910-11.....	50	13	2	4	13	4	5	3	94
1911-12.....	70	21	2	6	10	5	5	5	124
1912-13.....	74	23	1	6	7	8	7	5	131
1913-14.....	70	30	1	11	4	7	7	2	132
1914-15.....	63	21	1	9	6	6	10	2	127
1915-16.....	76	30	5	3	6	6	14	2	142

No. 13.—Number of days' work performed by prisoners employed on the insular highways during the fiscal year 1915-16.

Month.	Penitentiary.	Arecibo and San Juan Jails.	Agua-dilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Total.
July, 1915.....	690	560	.....	787	571	9	257	2,874
August, 1915.....	1,352	1,233	.....	935	500	.....	1,027	5,047
September, 1915.....	2,540	1,307	.....	1,378	500	.....	500	6,225
October, 1915.....	1,570	773	.....	1,439	380	.....	5	4,167
November, 1915.....	2,150	1,033	.....	1,267	500	.....	506	5,456
December, 1915.....	1,599	690	132	1,160	620	.....	90	4,291
January, 1916.....	1,265	919	35	1,162	876	180	.....	4,437
February, 1916.....	1,005	1,360	174	1,177	1,209	480	460	5,865
March, 1916.....	1,452	1,689	1,207	1,226	915	520	651	7,660
April, 1916.....	1,175	1,171	405	1,026	1,684	550	557	6,568
May, 1916.....	2,315	1,999	382	814	1,832	634	980	8,956
June, 1916.....	2,531	1,410	.....	734	1,755	543	642	7,615
Total.....	19,644	14,144	2,335	13,105	11,342	2,916	5,675	69,161

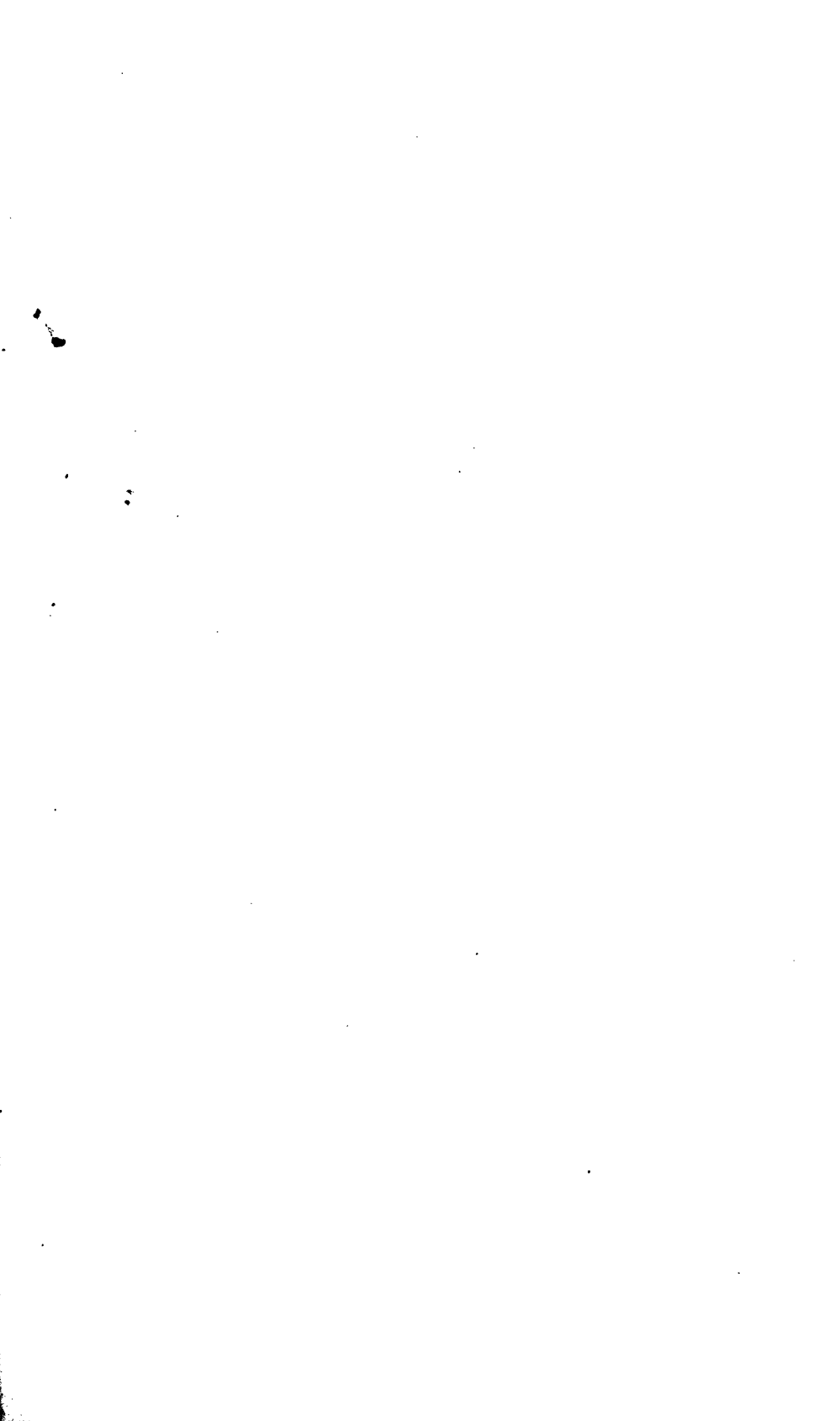
Statement of the management of the penal institutions of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1915-16.

Expenditures.	Peniten- tiary.	San Juan and A recibo Jails.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Food.....	\$23,672.67	\$17,557.77	\$3,006.90	\$5,749.12	\$7,701.63	\$3,814.13	\$7,598.74	\$5,617.22	\$74,676.18
Medicines and surgical supplies.....	741.99	740.19	167.17	198.92	178.63	51.68	270.63	383.00	2,734.24
Lighting.....	1,576.90								1,576.90
Water.....	1,052.76	1,181.34	65.26	500.63	643.37	190.43	795.45	841.08	5,270.34
Rent of building.....			720.00						720.00
Incidental expenses.....									
Salaries.....	3,279.78	909.44	173.32	430.48	277.92	578.32	794.56	3,072.66	9,536.48
Clothing for the penitentiary and all district jails.....	18,226.49	12,280.34	4,714.40	6,310.40	6,486.34	5,229.66	6,129.33	13,118.94	72,507.90
Savings fund for prisoners discharged from the penitentiary.....	6,048.34								6,048.34
Material for manufacturing articles for sale.....	2,581.89								2,581.89
Postage and freight.....	351.66								351.66
Transportation.....	62.95	28.68	36.20	32.22	38.11	30.10	39.46	41.00	308.72
Equipment.....									
Telegraph and telephone.....	72.70	41.78	17.10	21.00				417.72	417.72
Unexpended property.....	303.91				1.22	53.64	59.90	553.82	553.82
								62.12	329.44
									303.91
Total.....	57,952.04	32,769.54	8,900.37	13,302.77	15,339.25	9,947.96	15,576.07	24,109.54	177,897.54

Very respectfully,

To the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

M. CAMUNAS,
Director of the Department of Labor, Charities, and Correction.



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